The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $10; Half yearly, $6; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net.
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	120 "
Three....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four....	35 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	128 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	145 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven...	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve...	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen .	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen...	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Sherry....	175 "	350 "	450 "	750 "	1,000 "

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

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $60 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All bills, with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 8 net.	$ 8 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	55 "
Three....	13 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	37 "	42 "	38 "	110 "
Six.....	20 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen...	45 "	75 "	100 "	150 "	250 "
Thirty....	70 "	130 "	185 "	300 "	450 "

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

Water Valley is growing to be decidedly a manufacturing town. A manufactory will soon be in operation with a capacity of two thousand spindles and a corresponding number of looms to manufacture the web spun. Messrs. Shaw & Robinson have a large foundry, at which the region surrounding can have all their wants in that line supplied.

Mr. G. Burland, an intelligent Swede, has established a large planing machine, sash and blind factory. He is employing some thirty of his countrymen, and designs to bring more of them over to this country.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company has erected at that point one of the best machine shops in the South, and they are now turning out work that would be a credit to many of the similar shops in the Northern States.

It is gratifying to know that our Southern youths are supplying this shop with the labor that is required to carry it on.—[Jackson Clarion.

The Clarion announces that the very superior map of the State of Mississippi, prepared by Maj. Sid. Hardee, has arrived.

The Vicksburg Herald advises "forget politics and build factories."

Pins—How they are Made—An Interesting Account.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Seymour, Connecticut, gives the following account of how pins are manufactured:

The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a ladies' sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

This wire descends, and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it into inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he sizes each bite a saucy little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps and upsets it to a head, while he gripes it in a counter-sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin sidewise in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places, as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer towards the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play "like lightning." Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into a box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once and unerringly. When a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many "slots" as there are pins in a row on the papers. these slots converge into the exact space spanning the lengths of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin paper. A hand-like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances.

STARTLING.—*Gen. Hindman's Murder.*—The past few days have produced revelations which firmly fix the crime of this horrid murder upon, not an individual member of the Radical party in Arkansas, but the leaders of that foul organization themselves. The efforts of detectives have developed, beyond possibility of a doubt, that the assassination of Gen. Hindman was planned in Little Rock by leading Radicals, and executed by their orders. The assassin was a white man, who was paid $800 for the transaction. He left Little Rock stealthily, approached Helena, and was taken charge of there by Radicals in the plot, who furnished all needed information about Gen. Hindman, the most practical method of committing the murder, etc. As soon as the deed was committed the assassin returned to Little Rock, and thence went to Mexico via Texas. Gov. Clayton's reward for the murderer did not appear until sufficient time had elapsed for the assassin to get beyond the reach of justice. This is the Radicalism which desires "peace." [Avalanche, Nov. 3.

ONE OF OUR OLD SUBSTANTIAL GROCERY HOUSES. Our ante bellum readers will look back with pleasure to the time when the house of Goodrich & Co. was the leading grocery house in this city, and many were the joys they tasted at their hospitable boards. Messrs. Goodrich & Railey are the able successors of the old firm, and from the large and varied stock of staple and fancy groceries these gentlemen have on hand, with their great facilities for keeping constantly supplied with the best of everything in their line, we can safely say that, independent of the good cheer dispensed by the old house, they will meet the same genial courtesy and usual advantages in purchasing accorded by their predecessors. Their large and commodious store is at 63 Common and 44 Canal street.

Fifty-five dollars buys a splendid Grover & Baker family sewing machine at 182 Canal street. Machines warranted five years. Hemmer, tucker, braider and quilter given with each machine.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Ohio has a homeopathic college.

One county in Nevada casts but six votes.

Norfolk, Va., became a borough in 1736.

Racine College has a billiard hall.

Guizot completed the eighty-second year of his age on the fifty of October last.

The cost of the London low-level or sub-sewer system was stated to have been $25,000,000.

A population of six hundred millions, it is said, can be supported by the United States.

Physiologists now say that to be ill-natured is to be sick, and to be sick is to be sinful.

Stealing geraniums from front yards is the last phase of thieving in Charleston, S. C.

One of the best of Punch's artists is a young lady.

The taxes in Spain amount to £21,600,000 yearly.

The outskirts of New York are said to abound in pig-pens.

There were 1250 marriages in New York during October.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Louise for late Mobile papers.

The Louisville Courier and Journal have been consolidated under the title Courier-Journal.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of the 3d inst.

The officers of the steamship I. C. Harris have favored us with late Brownsville papers.

Thanks to the officers of steamer Richmond for late Shreveport papers.

The officers of steamship Josephine have our thanks for late Texas papers.

The Elevator Company of this city want to purchase 300,000 bushels of wheat.

It took three clergymen to perform a marriage ceremony in New Britain, Conn., lately.

B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) was defeated for member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

One thousand dollars purchases a perpetual scholarship at Dartmouth.

A bloomer, wearing higher colored pantaloons and a gray overcoat, promenades Broadway.

Ten millions worth of United States bonds are held by the savings bank of Connecticut.

Earthquakes are said to be very common in the region of country embracing southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas and the Indian territory.

Twenty-seven beautiful white swans were seen on Lake Monona, near Madison, Wisconsin, recently.

Three prominent merchants of Pittsburg, Pa. are under arrest for committing the crime of arson.

The cost of the last Parliamentary election in the three kingdoms amounted to about £2,000,000.

The area of Spain, including the Balearic and Canary Islands, is estimated at 9,200 square miles, and its population is about 15,675,000.

Wm. H. Aspinwall has presented a bust of Daniel Webster to the New England Society of New York.

In 1865 Spain had 672,559 horses, 1,001,878 mules, 2,904,598 horned cattle, 22,054,967 sheep, 4,429,576 goats, 4,264,817 hogs, and 3,104 camels.

On dit that the city park keeper charges owners of milk cows six dollars per month for privilege of pasturage in the park.

Charles Livingstone, brother of the famous African explorer, arrived in New York by one of last week's steamers from Glasgow.

The marble being quarried in Marshall county, Iowa, is said to be equal in fineness to any in the world. Grace church, Chicago, is being built of it.

The naturalization treaty with Bavaria is officially proclaimed. It is, in substance, the same as the North German treaty, already promulgated.

There are 25,000 women in the city of New York who do literally nothing except to dress, dwaddle, eat and sleep.

Paul de Chassagnac, the youthful editor of Le Pays, and a favorite with Napoleon, contemplates purchasing a 500,000 francs' estate.

For more than fifty years William B. Astor, the richest man in America, has been a daily worker at his desk.

M. Bournet Aubertol, one of the richest tradesmen in Paris, has just died and left a fortune of six million dollars.

Hotel-keeping is the business of Switzerland. There are, usually, for the four months of summer, 50,000 visitors here, all the time. These pay out in that time $30,000,000.

A man in Coventry, Vt., recently presented a bill of thirty-six dollars against a school district, for water that the scholars had drank from his well.

We had a visit yesterday from Rev. A. L. Hay, of the Shreveport News, who is on a visit to our city. He reports the vote in DeSoto parish 1200 for Seymour and Blair.

The Norfolk Virginian says the negro is at this time the main resource, the great and only labor magazine, from which the South can at present be supplied.

A South Norwalk (Ct.) manfusacturer illuminated his hat factory one night last week, and an unexpected bonfire of all his possessions was the result of his political zeal.

Jay Cooke is president of a newly-formed evangelical association in New York, the purpose of which is to intersperse moral and religious truths among the miscellaneous advertisements of all the leading periodicals.

At Sitka "the average annual amount of rain, melted snow and hail that fell between 1847 and 1864 was within a fraction of seven feet, and the average number of days upon which rain, snow or hail fell, or heavy fogs prevailed, was two hundred and forty-five."

A New York letter writer gives the following advice: A very good way to get rid of the importunity of New York beggars, and of any other, is to speak to them in some language they don't understand. I learned that trick in Italy, that land where fleas and mendicants form a majority of the population. Say to an Italian beggar in Italian, French or English that you will give him nothing, nay, even swear at him—for I have heard Americans swear in Italy—and he continues his importunity and refuses to move on; he has heard all that before, and knows exactly what it means, and what it will amount to. But utter a few sentences of Russian, Choctaw, Chinese or Hindostanee—anything not familiar to his ears—and he shrinks, looks astonished and very soon retires. I found with Italians that a little Chinese or Russian would go a great way, and have tried it here with flattering success. If a beggar is Irish, French will do just as well, but it isn't so good for an Italian, and not unfrequently you will stumble on a French-speaking mendicant who improves the opportunity for practice.

Only a few days ago I was writing at the public desk in the Astor House, when a man with a whisky-laden breath leaned familiarly on my chair and told me he was from somewhere in the interior, and had eaten nothing since the day before. I had seen him very importunate to somebody sitting near me, and arguing his case with much vehemence, so I staggered him by replying to his request:

"*Yah ne ponemieu po Kilayski, Poshol.*"

Now this is good Russian, and I know I pronounce it correctly, as I have the word of half a dozen young ladies for it, every one as thoroughly Muscovite as the czar himself. The hungry individual paused a moment, and when he repeated his plea with some hesitation, I asked inquiringly: "*Goverite le vve po Russki?*" He straightened himself with the air of a field marshal as he moved away, muttering very emphatically:

"I don't understand your confounded French,"

Only he didn't say *confounded*, but something a great deal stronger.

A PROFITABLE TURKEY.—The Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette says Mrs. Wm. Soule, of Grass Lake, Antioch township, is the owner of a turkey, which, in one season, laid seventy-four eggs. From these eggs, after hatching, Mrs. Soule realized $49 for turkeys sold. A very profitable turkey, and, no doubt, there are many other ladies in this county who would like to own turkeys as valuable. We will give Mrs. Soule's plan, and persons interested in raising turkeys for market may give it a trial: So soon as the turkey has laid sufficient eggs to have a desire to set, remove the eggs from her, and she will immediately go to work to replenish her stock, and when she has again accomplished this, again remove the eggs. By following this plan, and setting the eggs under other birds, you can keep Mrs. Turkey busy the whole season.

The Exact Truth about Queen Victoria.

HER PECULIARITIES—CAUSES OF HER UNPOPULARITY.

The Independent contains the following interesting article:

"Two years ago, or thereabouts, a wretched little paper, published in Lausanne, Switzerland, indulged itself in some scandalous stories about the Queen of Great Britain; and the British representative at Berne, or one of his subordinates, had the folly to elevate the libel into importance by prosecuting the journalist. This was perhaps the first time that any scandal about Queen Victoria found its way into print. Long before this, however, Queen Victoria's loyal subjects had talked about her as Mrs. Candor talks of some of her friends. At last these whisperings began to find distinct and open expression. A weekly paper, called the Tomahawk, was started in London, and it made itself famous at once by a cartoon entitled 'A Brown Study.'

'The artist represented a heavy-looking Scotchman, of the lower class, with kilt and sporran, standing on the steps of the British throne, while the British lion gazed from below with wondering and puzzled eyes at the audacious and nonchalant intruder—somewhat as the Emperor Alexis Comnerius, in Scott's novel, looks astounded at the Frank count, Robert of Paxis, lounging on the imperial seat. The cartoon in the Tomahawk was admirably executed; it was the work of a man of genius in his way—Matt Morgan, one of the principal scene-painters of Covent Garden Theater. The paper, which had not then, and has not had since, any literary merit whatever, became celebrated and popular in a moment. People were scandalized, shocked, amused, aroused. Tomahawk's cartoon had, in fact, illustrated what everybody had been talking about, wondering at and grumbling over.

"This is the scandal about Queen Victoria. In her personal service, her most constant and close attendant is a Scotch groom, or gillie, named John Brown. He rides on the box of her carriage, he hands her in, he hands her out, he cloaks her, shawls her, opens doors for her, is always near her. Popular rumor avers that he sleeps on a rug outside her bedroom door; and, although this certainly is not his habit, it is beyond doubt that he has done so occasionally, while the queen was traveling. He has been so closely, indeed, in attendance on the queen that unquestionably there might be grave cause for scandal were he a Rizzio or a Potemkin, even though she was not a Mary Stuart or a Catharine the Second. Add to this that the ladies of the family of Brunswick have not in previous generations been always virtuous. '*Chacun a son Bit*,' said the impertinent court lady to George III.'s mother, in allusion to the famous scandal about that princess and the Earl of Bute. Take further into consideration the fact that all the West End tradesmen, dressmakers, milliners, cooks and lackeys absolutely detest Queen Victoria, because of the dullness created by her long retirement; and that it has become an article of faith with all that class that the depression of trade and even the financial collapse of England are to be directly attributed to the queen's protracted and inconvenient seclusion. Think then how delighted all that class must have been when it first became whispered about that the sorrow of the royal lady was not quite heavenly, after all. Is it wonderful that the scandal was eagerly and delightedly spread? In fact, people busily spread it who did not in their hearts believe it; and before long it became the universal talk—a whisper of London. The queen began to be spoken of in slang phrase as "Mrs. Brown." Punch one day published, under the head of "Court News," the announcement that "Mrs. John Brown walked on the slopes yesterday." Great mirth was created once by an odd jumble of names in a London daily paper, which, giving a report of some popular demonstration, said the proceedings closed with the singing of "God Save the Queen, and John Brown"—the fact meant to be conveyed being that the meeting sang the national anthem, and also our famous hymn to the memory of the Harper's Ferry Brown. Things went so far that the queen in her recent book actually inserted a passage explaining the position of John Brown in her household. It is needless to say that those who love scandal and like to believe it liked and believed it none the less because of this well meant attempt at explanation.

"What is the exact truth in all this? The queen is a good, pure, true-hearted woman—a little given to eccentricity at the best of times, lately so shaken and even shattered in nerves as to be occasionally not quite mistress of herself. This John Brown, an honest, dense, thick headed Scotchman, was a faithful servant of Prince Albert. His face and name are associated with the memory of some of Victoria's very happiest days. How tenderly she loved her husband, how she delighted in his society, nobody needs to be told. The classic woman who swallowed the ashes of her dead lord did not love more wholly and absurbingly than did the heavy-featured uninteresting queen of England. She clings to the old servant of her husband as she might to her husband's dog. But it is beyond all question that a certain taint of nervous excitability—one does not like to call it madness—is an element in the feelings which inspire the queen to defy the scandal in England. It is commonly said by those who defend the queen that she labors under the delusion that the soul of Prince Albert has been transfused into the homely frame of John Brown. This is a wild exaggeration; but it is quite true that the manner in which the queen connects the memory of Prince Albert with the presence of John Brown has something morbid, fantastic, and almost monomaniacal in it. If it is not madness (yet that way madness lies,) she has frequent fits of nervous irritation, which would seem to those unaccustomed to them to border upon frenzy. Not long since (this story is the simple truth) two of the cabinet ministers were at Osborne, conversing in a sort of informal council with her majesty. A page, charged with some message, tapped at the door—two or three light taps. The queen, who had been talking and listening with great interest, became so startled and excited by the sound that she screamed, sprang up, paced the room in the wildest alarm, and for a long time was utterly unable to settle down to calm and rational conversation of any kind. Under the influence of morbid attacks like these, there is sometimes little reliance to be placed on what the queen may say, or determine, or do. She was always somewhat inclined to be headstrong; now she is apt to form sudden plans, or take sudden resolves, from which nothing can divert her. She will leave London and rush to Osborne or to Balmoral, at the most critical period of a session, at a moment when a change of ministry may be impending; and, when she has resolved upon any such escapade, no remonstrance or advice can dissuade her. In this way she has persisted in keeping John Brown as her personal attendant, and allowing him to be conspicuous in his attentions everywhere; and no servants'-hall or club scandal can induce her to send him into the background, or to alter her friendly deportment toward him. Unquestionably this is unwise; but Queen Victoria is not in a mental condition from which wisdom can be always expected. She is not mad—that is all any one can venture to say.

"She is unpopular—widely and profoundly unpopular. Not in the active, aggressive sense—not as George III was once unpopular, when brickbats and stones were pelted at his carriage; not as Adelaide, wife of William IV, was unpopular, when a tumultuous meeting at Charing Cross threw up handkerchiefs in delight at O'Connell's daring allusion to Whitehall and the sovereign who lost his head there because he allowed himself to be guided by his foreign wife—in no such sense is Victoria unpopular. But the mass of her people have ceased to care about her, the West End dislikes her, gentility slanders her, flunkeyism girds at her. Of personal loyalty to her there is little or none. A few high-minded politicians and their followers respect her virtues and pity her great sorrows, but ardent loyalty to her is dead. A distinguished Nova Scotian, lately in London, and fresh with all the old-fashioned colonial loyalty, confessed to the writer of this article the profound disappointment which came over him when he found that, go where he would in the British capital, his loyal professions were received with wondering, puzzled, half-contemptuous incredulity.

"Does any one in England desire that the queen should abdicate? The West End tradesmen, dressmakers and lackeys, perhaps; but surely no one else. The Prince of Wales is not a person whose accession to the throne any rational and disinterested being can look forward to without anxiety. He is a fat, heavy, loutish young man; growing every day more and more of the Brunswick mould and feature. He is deeply in debt. He is not over attentive to his wife—the one member of the family who is really popular; he has low and vulgar tastes; he has a tainted reputation. Scandal pursued him from London to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, and back again. He delights in low comic actors and still lower comic singers. When he goes to the opera he soon falls asleep; unless, indeed, when Pauline Lucca is singing, and then he is all ears and eyes. Nobody worth thinking of wants him for a king. He is a Prince Napoleon, without eloquence, without genius, without democratic sentiments, without love of letters and art, without a grand imperial face; and just think what Prince Napoleon would be without all these redeeming merits! No! if the English people must have a sovereign, let them hope that God may save the queen as long as possible. Whatever her unhappy difficulties and failings, seldom comes a better: and the better is certainly not in sight just now."

The best furniture to suit every one, at auction this day at 11 o'clock A. M., corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing TRUST LINES OF TELEGRAPH on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done not so much to dispose of the Stock as it is to secure the aid of the country through which the lines pass.

The Capital is to be

$10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares, of the par value of

$100 Per Share,

But the actual amount to be paid in Cash is

$35 Per Share

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000,

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all, the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the Right of Way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits transfer of the franchises granted,

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent. is paid until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE S. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.
Secretary—GEORGE S. WALTER, of New York City.

—COMPANY'S OFFICE—

NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Company from any and all sources.

Subscriptions will be received by

DANIEL EDWARDS,
Resident Director for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana,
28, 30 and 32 New Levee street, New Orleans.

—OR—

D. WEBSTER,
At the office of R. G. Dun & Co., 70 Canal street.

Parties subscribing to the Stock will communicate the by letter to the Resident Director, DANIEL EDWARDS, this city, at the time of subscribing.

CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS

—AND—

READING-ROOM REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the subscribers, young men of the city of New Orleans, being desirous of adopting efficient means to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility, have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading-Room, and for our government have adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this Association shall be "THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall be elected annually—the President, Vice President, Secretaries and Treasurer by separate ballots, the Directors by general ticket; a majority of the whole votes given being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Association; call such extra meetings as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient; shall have a vote in all elections, and give the casting vote when there shall be an equal division among the members.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in general perform the duties of that office.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Association. The Corresponding Secretary under the superintendence of the Board of Directors, shall conduct its correspondence.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations in money; pay all drafts on him when signed by the President; keep a regular account of the financial concerns of the Association—an abstract of which, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, he shall exhibit at each annual meeting, and at the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors, and oftener if required; and for the faithful discharge of these trusts, he shall give security in the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appropriate funds, enact By-Laws, and generally conduct the affairs of the Association; shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business; shall report at each quarterly meeting of the Association their proceedings for the past quarter, and the state of the concerns of the Association; and in case any vacancy shall occur in the Board, shall immediately notify the Association, and appoint an evening for an election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 7. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Librarian, whose duty it shall be to attend at the Library on each day of the week, who shall keep a register of all books, magazines, maps, charts, papers, and all other property in his care, belonging to the Association; arrange them in proper order, make a record thereof, with the names of the donors, and keep an accurate account of all books delivered to the members; and to be otherwise governed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

Each member not a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of five dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

Each member who is a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of ten dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE V.

Any person may become a member for life by paying the sum of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person approved by a majority of the Board of Directors may become entitled to a membership in perpetuity, on payment of one hundred dollars, and may transfer such membership at pleasure on the books of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors: Provided, however, that any one being already "a life member" may become a member in perpetuity under this clause, on the payment of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person, if approved by a majority of the Directors, may become a member on complying with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday in January, for the election of officers for the ensuing year; for receiving reports from the Board of Directors; and, quarterly thereafter, for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ARTICLE IX.

If the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer or Directors, in their several official capacities, shall neglect the performance of their duties, or shall not administer the laws of the Association efficiently or equitably, on written complaint of fifteen members a meeting shall be called, and a committee appointed, consisting of two members and one director, who shall censure, remove from office, or fully exonerate the accused, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be no alterations in this Constitution unless the same shall have been proposed to the Board of Directors one month previous to the quarterly meeting, and then approved by three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Library and Reading Room shall be open every day from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Librarian shall give security, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a complete and exact catalogue of books belonging to the Library, together with a duplicate of the same, which shall be open at all times to the examination of the members. He shall number each book, assign its place in the Library and arrange the whole in proper order; he shall likewise keep such record of maps, charts, and other property of the Association, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. He shall deliver, on the application, or to the written order of any member whose name has been registered and duly paid, one book, if it be a folio, quarto, or octavo; and one book or set of books not exceeding three volumes, if it be a duodecimo, or of smaller size.

SEC. 5. He shall carefully enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the member to whom a book or books have been delivered; the date of taking from and returning to the Library, together with a full record of such fines or penalties as may have been incurred thereon.

SEC. 6. He shall collect from members, for the use of the Association, all fines and forfeitures incurred, regularly accounting for the same to the treasurer; and shall report to the Board of Directors the name of such member or members as may refuse to pay their fines and forfeitures, lose or damage any book or set of books, write in or otherwise deface the same, or in any other way wilfully violate the Library or Reading-Room Regulations.

SEC. 7. He shall have the supervision and general superintendence of the Library and Reading-Room; shall carefully examine returned books, and replace them upon the Library shelves; shall see that newspapers are promptly filed, and that magazines, etc., are regularly placed on the Reading-Room tables, and shall at all times enforce the rules relative to the circulation of books, and maintain quiet and good order in the rooms of the Association. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to keep the record book of subscription and annual dues of members; to render bills of the same and generally to take charge of such other books and accounts as may from time to time be assigned him.

SEC. 9. The Assistant Librarian shall give security, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to co-operate with and relieve the Librarian; to be governed in every particular by the like rules, assuming in the absence of that officer the general duties of the post.

SEC. 11. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Assistant Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to collect the subscriptions and other annual dues of members together with such other collections as may be especially assigned him. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and his assistant to attend especially to the receiving and giving out of books, carefully observing the Library regulations for the same; to give special attention to the filing of newspapers, the proper distribution of magazines, etc.; to act as messengers when required in that capacity; to keep or assist in keeping the rooms of the Association clean, well ventilated and in good order, taking special care that furniture, maps, globes, pictures, statuary etc., be neither defaced nor injured; and generally that the Library and Reading-Room be made agreeable and attractive for the convenience and resort of members. The Librarian and his assistant shall report themselves for duty at a quarter before 8 o'clock, that the papers, magazines, etc., may be properly distributed before the hour of the opening of the Reading-Room.

SEC. 13. Each member of the Association, duly entitled to the use of the Library, may withdraw a book or set of books, and retain the same two weeks from the date of delivery. New books, catalogued within the current year, shall not be renewed, but must, at the expiration of two weeks, be returned to the Library; other books of circulation may, on application to the Librarian, be renewed for the like term of two weeks; Provided, that not more than two separate renewals of the same book or set of books, be allowed without special permission of the Board of Directors. No book or set of books shall, in any case, be transferred by the Librarian for either a member or director; nor shall books be transferred from one name to another.

SEC. 14. Any member who shall retain a book, or set of books, longer than two weeks, as above limited, shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the use of the Association, five cents for each day over the time the book or set of books shall have been so detained in his possession; and such fines shall, in all cases, be fully exacted without reference to the value of the books thus detained; Provided, that this regulation shall not be deemed to interfere with any regulations regarding books of reference.

SEC. 15. If any member lose, deface or injure a book or set of books, he shall make the same good to the Librarian; and if any book lost, defaced or injured be one of a set, he shall either replace the set or pay the full value of the same to the Treasurer, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property.

SEC. 16. Books cannot be examined on the shelves, but each member shall be privileged to use any book belonging to the Library, in the Reading-Room of the Association (of which use the Librarian shall at the time keep a minute), yet such book, if it be one of circulation, must be relinquished to any member withdrawing the same from the Library.

SEC. 17. Such books, maps, charts, etc., as have been or may from time to time be donated, with the intention or request that they be not taken from the Library, shall, in no case, be loaned therefrom. Books which are specially valued for their plates, for rarity or antiquity, or for other reasons, may from time to time be designated as books of reference, and, as such, may be restricted from circulation, but can at all times be freely consulted at the Library or in the Reading-Room. Books so restricted shall be taken from the Library only by special permission of the Library Committee.

SEC. 18. Resignation of membership must be made in writing, either to the Treasurer or Board of Directors, and can be accepted only after the payment of all dues, forfeitures and arrearages. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Association, must comply with these requirements, or he will be considered and charged as continuing his membership.

SEC. 19. The privileges of the Association will be withdrawn from any member who shall refuse to pay fines and forfeitures incurred, or who shall be known wilfully to violate any of the preceding regulations, and such person shall be ineligible for re-election until full satisfaction shall have been made of all legal claims; and that this regulation may be effective, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a record of those persons thus made ineligible, and the reasons therefor. The Board of Directors will from time to time alter, amend or establish such additional By-Laws as may be necessary and proper for the safety of the Library and the due administration of the affairs of the Association.

Regulations of the Reading Room.

RULE 1. No conversation shall be allowed otherwise than in a whisper within the Reading Room.

RULE 2. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Library or the Reading Room; to deface, damage or injure the furniture or fixtures thereof, or to conduct themselves inconsistently with decorum and propriety.

RULE 3. Any person who shall deface, mutilate or abstract a newspaper or periodical, placed on file or upon the Reading Room tables, shall pay to the treasurer a fine equal to four times the value thereof, and, for a repeated offense, shall be liable to expulsion.

RULE 4. Any member shall be privileged to introduce a friend, not a resident of the city, whose name must be registered in a book provided for that purpose, and who will receive from the Librarian a ticket of admission for the term of four weeks, to the rooms of the Association.

RULE 5. An order from a member to draw books does not entitle the holder to the privileges of the Reading Room.

RULE 6. These rules shall be binding and of like force with the preceding By-Laws and will be amended in like manner, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) SAMUEL MULLEN,
ROLLAND H. TIMPSON,
G. TAYLOR WEBSTER,
F. W. PERKINS,
JOHN GREENFIELD,
GUSTAVE PIROT,
JAMES T. TUCKER,
WM. C. COOKE,
ARTHUR SLACHE,
OSCAR K. LYLE,
Executive Committee Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

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