The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1869.

From Hearth and Home.]

The Little Puzzler.

BY SARAH M. B. PIATT.

"Do angels wear white dresses, say?
Always or only in the summer? Do
Their birthdays have to come like mine, in May?
Do they have scarlet sashes then, or blue?

"When little Jessie died last night,
How could she walk to Heaven, it is so far?
How could she find the way without a light?
There wasn't even any moon or star.

"Will she have red or golden wings?
Then will she have to be a bird, and fly?
Do they take men like presidents and kings
In hearses and black plumes, clear to the sky?

"How old is God? Has He gray hair?
Can He see you? Where did He have to stay
Before—you know—He had made—anywhere?
Who does he pray to, and what does he say?

"How many drops are in the sea?
How many stars? Well, then, you ought to know
How many flowers are on an apple tree?
How does the wind look when it doesn't blow?

"Where does the rainbow end? And why
Did—Captain Kid—bury the gold there? When
Will this world burn? And will the firemen try
To put the fire out with the engines then?

"If you should ever die, may we
Have pumpkins growing in the garden, so
My fairy godmother can come for me
When there's a prince's ball, and let me go?

"Read Cinderella just once more—
What makes—men's other wives so mean?" I know
That I was tired, it may be cross, before
I shut the painted book for her to go.

Hours later, from a child's white bed,
I heard the timid, last queer question start:
"Mamma, are you my stepmother?" it said.
The innocent reproof crept to my heart.

AN ENGINEER'S YARN.

You see, I'm an engine driver on the Great West-by-north Railway. We don't chase lightning over the prairies on our line, for we're slow and pretty sure. I've been half as fast again on your London and Birmingham and Great Western—faster than I liked too, though it was my trade, so you see I don't mean to raise your hair that way.

Ours is a new line—a very new one—running through miles of unsettled country, where it's no wonderful thing to make out in the far distance half-a-dozen Injuns galloping along with their hair and blanket streaming out behind; and more than once I've wondered how it would be if one of those painted beauties was to collect his friends, and pull up the line. 'Pon my word, it's about as sensational a feeling as can come over you. Talk about your hair standing on end, why, there is a perceptible creeping, for all the world as if some one was pouring canary seed through the roots. And, mind you, tomahawk and scalping knife are not things only to be heard of in Cooper's novels, for they are in use to this very day, so that more than one Sioux or Pawnee warrior can display his green and bloody scalps torn from the heads of the hated whites by his treacherous hand. Seems very horrible, no doubt, and to belong to the past; but for all that, such things are taking place every day in the far West.

Now, it's through this part of the country that our line runs, and for years past I've driven on that line. I drove there when it only ran twenty miles; and I saw and ran along that line as it stretched out farther and farther into the great region westward, till it went its hundreds.

We've cow-catchers on our engines, and nothing to laugh at neither. On your few mile-long lines, you can fence; but when your line happens to get over a thousand miles, fencing becomes expensive, and would make a hole in the profits; so that it was soon found necessary to have something in front that would throw off a cow or a bullock if it had strayed on to the line; or else, being an obstinate sort of beast, it might throw off the train. For they will stray, and there's no mistake about them, and when you see them there, and sound the horn—for we use that as well as a whistle—instead of the stupid things getting off and into safety, they'll go galloping on in their clumsy, cock-tail one-two-three amble, till we catch up to them, and then—well, I should say that in my time I've made beef of a score of cows, though I never made an end of a fellow-creature yet. I was very near it, though, once.

You've laughed about the stokers going out in front on to the cow-catcher, to heave billets of wood at the brutes; but it's a fact, and I've done it before now; and a good crack from a cornerish piece of wood has served 'em, making them give a kick and a plunge off the single line, and giving us right to go by.

But there are things that will not get out of the way, do what you will; I believe you might sound the horn or whistle, or whatever you'd got, at any old woman who was crossing the line, and she'd only stand still and stare; while if you had a billet of wood, she'd only shake her umbrella at you, and call you a villain. They're dreadful creatures are old women, and if it warn't for the thought that they were once young, I don't know how we should bear them. They don't seem to understand railways at all; they're always either too soon or too late; and when once they are in the car, they bother every one to death, and drive the guard mad by expecting that folks have entered into a conspiracy to carry them right past their destination. Why, a friend of mine, a guard on the line between New York and Chicago, once told me of an old lady going to the last place and wanting to get out at the first station.

Well, putting cows first, and old women second, the next on the list, to my way of thinking, stand children, bless 'em! I love children, got half a score of them myself, but they always give me cold shivers when I see them near a railway. For you see, I suppose, for company's sake, being an out-of-the-way lonely spot, there was a chap built himself a log shanty close to the line, where he had made a bit of a clearing, and perhaps he thought it would be a bit of company for his wife and little ones to see the trains go by with people in, besides being a bit of protection from the wandering tribes about; for you see where a man sets up his tent, as you may say, out in the wilderness, he's obliged to run risks; so any chance, however small, of making it less risky is snatched at.

I got quite to know these people, and nice, hard working folks they were. Why, before they had been there six months, that bit of wilderness began to look like a little garden of Eden; and two more people came and pitched in the next bits. I quite knew those first folks, though we never spoke; for I always went by them at twelve miles an hour; but the little ones used to stand at she shanty door and cheer, and as time went on, I'd wave my hat to the wife and the husband too, so that they generally used to come out when they heard me coming up or down; and more than once mine has been an anxious journey when I've passed there, and all has been quiet, for I've thought that perhaps the Inguns had been down, which would have meant murder and fire; but somehow I never had that to trouble me, for the next time I'd pass there would be some one at the door or in the strawberry patch in front.

We got to be such friends at last that I used to buy candy and doughnuts and heave 'em into the garden as I went by, for the children to scramble after, and that's what it was that did it, and this is how it was.

We were going comfortably along one afternoon till, as we got near the clearing where my friends, as I called them, were located, I began to furridge about in my pockets for a couple of papers of something that I'd got, when my stoker says: "Hallo! what's that on the line?"

"Cow," says I.

"Cow; no," he says; "why—why—it's three children!"

"Sound the—." I did not stop to finish, but opened the little valve myself, making the still afternoon air quiver with the hollow booming roar it sent far and wide.

"That's moved 'em," says my stoker, laughing to see the little distant figures scamper away.

"I thought it would," I says, and then, with my hand on the valve, I made the thing scream and roar again, for there was one of the little ones still right in the middle of the track.

In a moment I'd forgotten all about the stuff in the papers, for a curious sort of feeling came over me, one that for a few moments took all the nerve from my limbs, so that I could not move; and then, instead of reversing the engine, I began to creep forward, while, as if from the same feeling, my stoker stood staring with all his might right at the poor little child.

We were too near for it to have done any good, even if we had both done our parts, and it was with a groan seeming to force itself out of my breast that I told myself it was through my encouraging the poor children with presents that this was going to happen, for there, seeing no danger, was a little bright-eyed, long-haired thing dancing about and waving its hands as we loame swiftly on.

It takes me some time to tell it, but it only took a few moments; and there it all is now, like a picture that having once seen I can never forget. It was a glorious, golden, sunshiny afternoon, with all looking bright and mellow; the hut, with its patch of flowers; the children by the side of the line, and their mother running out wild and frantic-like, but only to drop down in the track, half way between the door and where her little one was dancing and waving its little hands as we glided on.

I felt like a man does in one of those nightmare dreams, when the will is there to do something, only a dreadful kind of face holds you back, and you can see danger coming nearer and nearer, and yet not avoid it. We neither of us spoke, but stood there, one on each side, leaning forward as helpless as the poor little child in front, till, with almost a yell, I fought clear of the power that seemed to hold me, and with the feeling on me that I was too late, crept along the side of the engine, and lay down with arms extended in front of the cow catcher.

Only moments, but moments that seemed like hours, as with its strange, hurrying, jumping motion, the engine dashed down, as I told myself, to crush out the life of that poor little innocent. I wanted to shut my eyes to keep out the horrible sight, but I dared not; and though now I seemed to be doing what might save the child's life, I could not think it possible. There it was, just in front, and yet we appeared to come no nearer. In an ordinary way, we should have passed the shanty a score of times; but now the horror of those moments acted so upon my imagination that we seemed to crawl slowly but surely, like the motion of some vast machine that hardly seems to move, and yet forces its way on with a power that there is no stopping.

Twenty yards—ten yards—were we never going to pass over the spot? or would some miraculous power stop the engine? I tried to shout, but only a curious hoarse noise came from my throat; I wanted to wave my hands, but they remained stretched out obstinately towards the child.

Five yards—four—three. There was the little thing laughing in its innocent glee, for it was expecting some little present from me, who was then calling myself its murderer, and lay there motionless as a statue.

Two yards—one—at last—all over. There was a shock as we dashed down upon the little thing, who seemed to stretch out its hands to mine, and to leap, actually jump, into my arms, and then, with it tightly grasped, we were still going on and on; I with my eyes shut, but feeling that I had the child tightly held to my breast, and yet not able to look to see if it was hurt.

Then I don't know it was, but I believe I must have got up, and crawled back to my place by the stoker; but I don't know, I can't recollect doing it, only finding myself sitting down there, holding the frightened little child in my arms, and feeling stunned and helpless as a child myself.

"What am I doing of?" I said at last, for my stoker had spoken to me. "Why, I'm crying," I said; and so I was crying like some great girl.

We dared not stop to take the little thing back, but we sent it from the next station; and you'll believe me when I tell you that we were better friends afterwards than ever, so that for long enough we used to make signals, I to the folks at the cottage, and they to me; but I shall never forget that little one getting upon the line.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

MOCK DUCK.

Take a steak from the round of beef and fill it with dressing made of bread, pork, sage, onions; season the beef, sew it up, put two slices of pork on the top, put it in a pan with a pint of water, cover it tight and cook it slowly for two hours; then take off the cover and brown. Serve while hot.

SPICED BEEF.

Take a tender round of beef (six or seven pounds), rub the meat with half ounce of saltpeter, quarter of pound of brown sugar; let it stand in this for one day, then make a mixture of half ounce of black pepper and a tablespoonful of mace, quarter of ounce of pounded cloves; mix well, and rub into the beef with a little salt, bind it with a cord, cover it with some finely chopped suet, bake it four hours slowly, add a pint of water.

SAUSAGE OF VEAL.

Take three pounds of lean veal and one pound and a half of salt fat pork. Chop it, as for sausage meat; use salt, pepper and sage, and you will find it equal, if not preferable, to any other sausage meat.

POOR MAN'S CAKE.

One cup of sifted flour, one egg, one cup of pulverized sugar, a lump of butter, the size of a walnut, half cup of sweet milk, teaspoon of cream tartar, half teaspoon of soda; put all in a pan, and stir fifteen minutes; bake quick; this makes an excellent jell cake.

PLAIN BUNS.

Four pounds of flour, one of sugar, a gill of good yeast, one pint of milk, with enough of the flour to make it the thickness of cream, let it stand two hours to rise, then melt one pound of butter, stir it into the other ingredients to make it a soft paste, let it stand one hour, mold it into buns as large as an egg, lay them in rows three inches apart on tins, set them to rise until their size is doubled, then bake them a good color. By adding seed they are called seed buns, or plums, plum buns.

CORN PUDDING.

Take ten ears of green corn, cut off the corn, take one quart of sweet milk, three eggs, tablespoonful of sugar and one of flour, teaspoon of salt; mix all well together and bake two hours. Butter and sugar sauce.

CORN OYSTERS.

Take half dozen ears of boil corn, cut it from the cob; take the yolks of three eggs; a tablespoonful and a half of flour; mix them together; beat the whites to a stiff froth; stir it in with the corn and yolks; season with pepper and salt; put dessert spoonful at a time in the frying pan of hot butter, and fry a light brown on both sides.

PICKLED PLUMS AND PEACHES.

To seven pounds of fruit take four pounds of brown sugar and one quart of cider vinegar. Heat the vinegar with half the sugar, and pour over while boiling hot; let it stand until next day, pour off the vinegar and add the rest of the sugar; heat again, adding spices tied up in bunches, cloves and allspice; pour over boiling hot; let it cool, and cover tight, and set in a cool place. Be sure the fruit is quite ripe.

TOMATO PICKLES.

Half peck tomatoes, four green peppers, chop them fine, and let them stand two days in weak brine, then pour off the brine and scald in vinegar fifteen minutes; skim out and add horseradish and spice; pour over cold vinegar and set them away for use.

CAULIFLOWER PICKLE.

Take full blown cauliflower, put them in a kettle and boil them well, then take out and drain; take a sufficient quantity of vinegar, put in a mace, and spices tied up in small bunches, to suit the taste; boil the vinegar and spices and pour over the cauliflower while hot.

ICE CREAM.

For those living in the country, and not having a freezer, but plenty of milk, can make ice cream by scalding two quarts of rich morning's milk, stir in half cup of corn starch, beat six eggs and pour the scalding milk on the eggs, stirring well; when cold, add the extract to suit the taste, with sugar and a little salt; pour the mixture into a tin bucket just large enough to hold it; cover it and set it in a large water bucket; pound up the ice in small bits, pack it around the bucket containing the cream; mix a pint of salt with the ice, and let it stand for twenty-five minutes. It will then be ready for use.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.

Take three pounds of nice strawberries, pick them, and rub through hair sieve; take one pound of pulverized sugar, take three coffee cups of sweet cream, mix all well together and freeze.

Mr. Disraeli's descent is now so markedly exhibited that it is certainly the first impression you have about him. As years increase the Jewish cast of his features emphatically declares itself. The fineness of skin and flexibility of features which once made us forget the Caucasian type, are gone, and the face is simply that of an elderly Jew. What signifies it whether a man be of Jewish race or Christian, circumcised or uncircumcised, if he be true to his principles and a good servant of his country? Yet to those who know the peculiar sensitiveness in these things of the aristocratic party he leads, the oddity of the fact that the English tories are kept together by a Jew, is significant; and now, more than ever, is the looker-on forced to think of it. Before Mr. Disraeli arrives of an evening, the place which he occupies when present, is kept empty like a sacred spot; and when the great man comes all the minor members who sit on the same row keep at a distance unless he invites them nearer.—[London Letter.

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The immense emigration from the European continent, as well as from our neighboring States, to Nebraska this season, brought hither by the cheapness and fertility of the lands, the excellent water, the extreme beauty of the face of the country, the healthfulness of the climate and the enterprising character of the inhabitants, marking it as a rapidly rising State, renders the establishment of offices where the emigrant and land-seeker or land-owner can obtain
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very necessary, and we hope remunerative. Non-residents owning lands in our section can obtain, without delay, abstracts of title to their lands, have taxes paid (the latter free of commission) and a correct statement of their lands, whether prairie or timber, wet or dry, improved or unimproved, what their future railroad prospects are, their proximity to schools, churches and towns; and we will undertake to sell or buy for them, charging for our services only fair commissions.
We have thousands of acres of land for sale, in every kind of location; lands of all description and on all kinds of terms and prices.
We have a large list of splendid business and residence lots on the best streets in the city, and private residences, which we offer to citizens and capitalists abroad at such prices as will satisfy all who wish to invest.
We will locate lands subject to private entry, with money or bounty land warrants, either on commission or on shares; sell land warrants for persons at a distance, and select good homesteads for those intending to take up their residence in Nebraska.
Persons desiring information in our line of business are invited to correspond with us and we will inform them promptly without charge.
REFERENCES.
Hon. S. H. Calhoun, Nebraska City, Neb.
Dr. S. L. Grant, Nebraska City, Neb.
Geo. W. Ballentine & Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Mathewson & Helman, Attorneys, Lincoln, Neb.
Robinson & Alston, Real Estate Agents, New Orleans, La.
Col. Nixon, Editor N. O. Crescent, New Orleans, La.
Capt. R. H. Bradford, Attorney, Donaldsonville, La.
G. A. Bradford, Esq., Mobile, Ala.
Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile, Ala.
Hon. John D. Freeman, Jackson, Miss.
Walter Brooks, Attorney, Vicksburg, Miss.
Gen. Frank P. Blair, St. Louis, Mo.
L. J. Eastin, Editor Journal, Glasgow, Mo.
Gen. John B. Clark, Fayette, Mo.
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In addition to Government, State and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, we buy and sell Lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.
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TO INVENTORS.
WILLIAM M. ECCLES,
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OFFICE, 119 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will solicit Patents, and prosecute Patent Suits, and old rejected claims. Expecting to reap our profits from such, we obtain patents on first application, for barely what it costs us; and having been in the business for some time, we are enabled to shape claims so as to avoid infringement. All business attended to promptly—advice free in all cases.
Best of city references given when desired.

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 dues 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 especial 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