The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. G. DIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; 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.....	23 "	38 "	50 "	90 "	135 "
Three....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	92 "	120 "	200 "	335 "
Seven....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	425 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	465 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	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 "
Entry....	175 "	330 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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

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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:

Square.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 8 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	55 "
Three....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	65 "	110 "
Ten.....	30 "	55 "	75 "	120 "	200 "
Fifteen...	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty....	70 "	130 "	190 "	300 "	480 "

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868.

For the Sunday Crescent.]

USELESS EXPENDITURE.

Considering the vital importance of our carrying the coming election, are we not indulging in extravagant expenditures of money that will be needed for more urgent service in November? After the election the flags, wreaths, and banners will be but just so much care to keep the moths and dust from, and will be rather like the "man's elephant" than anything else. The money expended for these things, to say nothing of the incidental expenses attendant upon each presentation, would, if placed in the hands of the State central committee, go far towards meeting the demands that will be made upon them to carry out their plans in the campaign in the coming contest for the very life of the South.

This is no time for frolic and waste; the hour for a stubborn fight for life and freedom to ourselves and our children has come, and the stern necessity to be up and doing in real earnest is staring us in the face.

Were this the only idea it should cause us to stop and gather up every dime that would be idly spent, and give to those who know where best to use it. But there is a less important matter connected with this that deserves attention, and that is the little jealousies, bickerings, and the uncomfortable feelings and heart burnings that are too often caused by some misunderstanding in the presentation ceremony—some one left out who deserved notice, some one overlooked who had given both time and money to make all go "merry as a marriage bell," and then had been forgotten in the praise bestowed.

I have seen several instances of this kind, where either through the desire of a few to claim all the praise and honor of the occasion, or willful neglect on their part to give the honor to all to whom it was due, persons who had contributed were completely ignored, and all credit claimed by two or three. For instance, not long since a banner was presented to one of our prominent clubs, and a very rich and costly one it was, too, and although a number of young ladies contributed each five dollars, to the amount of one hundred and ten dollars or more, to defray the expense of getting it up, three young ladies got all the honor and credit of the cost, trouble, etc., of it, and when the presentation was mentioned in the daily journals, to them all was ascribed. This was scarcely fair, to say the least of it, as all the young ladies had been engaged in a flag presentation to the same club but a short while previous, and of course thought that they were all entitled to honorable mention as a lady—not particularizing any one.

And it is not among the fairer sex alone that this feeling of jealousy and discontent has arisen. From a variety of remarks I've heard dropped by young friends of the sterner sex, I am inclined to think that fewer banners, flags, wreaths, and such like, would be better for them, and I am certain the money could be put to a far better use. It is all very pleasant, this making a frolic of the matter, but it is to me like dancing on the thin crust that covers a burning volcano, that threatens to open at any moment and let us through to torment and death. The time for frolic has gone by, and it behooves us to lay all nonsense aside and buckle on the harness, with the knowledge that defeat is death, and worse than death, and that it were better to meet the enemy as they must be met if we wish victory to crown our efforts.

JUDITH.

GENERAL KIRBY SMITH'S MILITARY ACADEMY.—The name of Kirby Smith is the synonym for everything that is good, virtuous and brave. No general enjoyed more of the public confidence from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war; and the people of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri will ever remember with affection and gratitude the mild yet firm administration of Gen. Kirby Smith, as commander of the Trans-Mississippi department. A graduate of West Point, Kirby Smith is a member of the church; a gallant and daring soldier, his manners are mild and unassuming as those of a child; but he is nevertheless a strict though kindly disciplinarian. No man is better read or skilled in military tactics, none better qualified to educate the youth of the South either in general knowledge or in the art of war.

Gen. Kirby Smith will open, on the 15th September, at Newcastle, Kentucky, a military academy for boys. Newcastle is in the heart of the blue grass region, Henry county, only four miles distant from the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, and other great thoroughfares, and only two hours travel by rail from Louisville. The academy buildings are of modern construction, admirably built; and the standard of education will aim at thoroughness in every department; the discipline, military—punctual and prompt in every duty—the domestic regulations securing the health, comfort and contentment of the scholars. For further particulars see advertisement.

Next to General Lee's college in Virginia, there is no college to which we would sooner advise youth to be sent than to this. Kirby Smith possesses all the qualities of a great soldier and a good man; and parents may rely on their lads having every kindly attention, and still be educated with the necessary severity and discipline.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Weir, sailed last evening for New York with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs. F. Coburn and two children, Mrs. Jas. M. Dennett, Mrs. Chas. Conelier, Miss Estelle Conelier, Miss Lizzie J. Stephens, F. Hansen, A. Calabrese, David Mundy, P. Philips, J. Q. Philips, F. Grant, and eight in the steerage.

For the Sunday Crescent.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE HEAD FAMILY.

A. HEAD ANNOUNCES A DOMESTIC EVENT.

Like all other old husbands with young wives I felt some modesty lurking around my breast-coat pocket about making known to the world and the rest of my friends a little matter of about nine pounds, apothecaries' measure, which is liable in the best of families. But Mother England has set me all right, and I find I can relate the whole particulars of an affair that is usually kept quiet in this blarsted ignorant country, and so relieve my domestick bosom of a weight that a mustard poultice would not otherwise draw out. These are matters that are not confined exclusively to England if she does rule the waves, but anybody would think so to read the following, and not read mine which follers:

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND—THE PRINCESS OF WALES HAS ANOTHER BABY—CONGRATULATIONS ABOUT THE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.]

[From the London Times, July 17.]

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

[From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, July 3.—Monday, July 6.]

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, July 6.

This morning, at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock, her royal highness, the princess of Wales, was safely delivered of a princess.

His royal highness the prince of Wales was present. The secretary of state for the home department arrived at Marlborough House soon after.

Her royal highness and the infant princess are doing well.

This happy event was made known by the firing of the tower guns.

[From the Court Circular.]

The princess of Wales gave birth to a princess at 4:25 yesterday morning.

The following bulletins have been issued:

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, July 6—5:30 A. M.

"Her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a princess at 4:25 this morning.

"Her royal highness and the infant princess are going on pretty well.

"ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.
"EDW. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.

"JULY 6—7:15 P. M.

"Her royal highness, the princess of Wales, has passed a good day.

"The infant princess continues well.

"ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
"EDW. H. SIEVEKING, M. D."

A copy of the bulletin announcing the accouchement of the princess of Wales was forwarded to the lord mayors from Marlborough House early yesterday morning. His lordship immediately caused it to be posted in a conspicuous place in front of the Mansion House, where it was read eagerly by thousands throughout the day.

JULY 8.

The prince of Wales drove out, yesterday, attended by Capt. Ellis.

The following is the only bulletin issued as to the health of her royal highness, the princess of Wales and the infant princess:

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, July 8—10 A. M.

"Her royal highness, the princess of Wales, is progressing as favorably as possible.

"The infant princess is quite well.

"ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
"E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D."

The Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge has succeeded viscountess Walden as the lady in waiting to the princess of Wales.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Nothing could have been more favorable than the accouchement of her royal highness, the princess of Wales. It is satisfactory to know that the event coincided more nearly with the calculated period than on any previous occasion, and that the long illness of her royal highness has not interfered with her rapid recovery. The health of the royal patient could not be better.—[Lancet.

That's all right, or else it would'nt have been in print. To show that some things can be done as well as others, here is what happened on this side the water:

The great event of the day and the topic of conversation in social circles is the advent of a stranger in the Head family—her royal highness, Araminta, having been safely delivered of a prince—of good fellows. The happy event occurred, as good luck would have it, in the day time, and was ushered in by the ringing of gongs, the best of fire works, and soft flannels, that cost 75 cents a yard. A. Head, the prince elder, was present, as also Doctors Hendrick and Drake who took care of the duck. She is doing as well as could be expected. The child weighed 3 scruples and took a dram, and being otherwise like its father is a promising youth. He will promise more when he can pay. The following dispatches passed in connection with this matter:

HEADVILLE, Aug. 2th.
PALACE OF THE SEIZARS, 12 M.

Her royal self, Araminta, has been convalescent but has now got better of it. It is a boy.

M. TWAIN DRAKE, M. D.
A. HARTZ HENDRICK, M. D.

The son never shone more brightly, rockets never went up higher, the joyful rats skipped from hole to hole, and all went merry as a marriage belle to her hash. A. Head, the marquis, was complimented on all hands, and he foot-ed all the bills.

HEADVILLE, AUG. 2th.
PALACE OF THE SEIZARS, 1 P. M.

Her highness has been very low since the last dispatch, passed a sleepless night, but she is very happy. A. Head (the duke), her husband, has never for a moment left her side, except to get a drink.

M. TWAIN DRAKE, M. D.
A. H. HENDRICK, M. D.

The crowd outside the poorhouse has been intense, and the cheers have been increasing, the cheerers being relieved by freshmen every hour. The following bulletin was put out, which was a good deal hollered over; a copy of the same was also sent to the black-and-tan convention:

HEADVILLE, Aug. 1st—4 P. M.

Her royal self, Araminta, was safely confined in the workhouse and delivered of a young prince, this A. M., at 11 o'clock in the morning, day time. Mother and boy are doing well. The father is sober.

M. TWAIN DRAKE, M. D.
A. HARTZ HENDRICK, M. D.

The duke, A. Head, drove out yesterday, attended by the sheriff.

The Hon. Mrs. Winslow Soothing Syrup succeeded Mrs. Partington yesterday as lady in waiting, and has been kept waiting ever since (for her pay.)

Nothing could have been more successful at short notice than the above briefly described affair. "It is satisfactory to know that the event coincided more nearly with the calculated period than on any previous occasion, and that the illness of her highness has not interfered with her"—being sick.

The child is conceded, even by its own mother, to be the most wonderful child that ever was born under a (black) republican form of government. When he is old enough, he will be fed out of the public crib.

The event will be sellebrated by a mother and infant reception in a few days. Donations of flannel, silverware, etc., accepted.

"All's well that ends well," as Bill says, so here endeth this lesson.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—The next session of this popular and flourishing institution of learning begins on the 7th of September, 1868. The faculty consists of a full corps of able instructors, versed in all the branches of literature and science usually taught in universities. The surrounding country is high and rolling, and as healthful as any part of the world. The terms of the school, including every expense except that of clothing, is $410 per annum, $200 of which is payable in advance, and the balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st. Prof. D. F. Boyd, the superintendent, makes the comfort and interest of the students his chief and only aim, and we knew of no one to whose guardianship we would sooner trust the training of our youth.

SAILING OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. E. Kemble, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

Charles Michael, S. Hanet, W. C. Kuntzman, P. Farley, A. Hober, J. H. Andrews, J. Contes, W. Simmons, J. Cosser, E. Murphy, J. W. Sanderson, and forty-eight on deck.

REGISTRATION.

An Act to Create a Board of Registration to Superintend the Registration of the Qualified Electors of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall immediately after this act becomes a law appoint a board, consisting of a chairman and two other members, who shall constitute and be known as a Board of Registration, whose duty shall be to cause to be registered every qualified elector in the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution thereof, and said board shall hold its meetings and have its place of business in the city of New Orleans, and the term of office of said board shall expire on the fifteenth day of December, 1868.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That said Board of Registration is hereby required to appoint a necessary number of supervisors of registration, not exceeding three in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, wherein said board shall appoint a number not exceeding three in each municipal district in the city of New Orleans, and not exceeding three for the right bank, whose term of office shall commence on the tenth day of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as they may receive their appointment, and expire on the tenth day of November, 1868; that the registrars shall each receive eight dollars per day for time they are actually employed, and the supervisors shall receive five dollars per day, and the supervisors shall also be reimbursed for all necessary actual traveling expenses incurred upon producing sub-vouchers and making affidavit that the expenses were incurred and were actually necessary for the performance of their duty. All accounts of the supervisors shall be forwarded to the Board of Registration for examination, and if found correct, shall be approved by the chairman of the board before payment. The said supervisors shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the constitutional oath, and shall transmit a copy of the same to the Board of Registration.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the registrars shall each give bond with good and solvent security in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, to be approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the supervisors of each parish shall keep their office, except in the parish of Orleans, at the courthouse of the parish, and may establish such place for the registration of voters other than the courthouse, not exceeding three in number, as may be necessary to enable electors to register with as little inconvenience as possible; and in all cases publication of the offices of registration, as selected by the registrars and supervisors, shall be made for thirty days in the official journal. In the parish of Orleans the Board of Registration will establish offices in such districts at such places as will facilitate the registering of voters as far as possible.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That said Board of Registration, or the supervisors so appointed by them as aforessid, for each parish, shall require every person, before he is registered as a voter, to take and subscribe any of the following affidavits as the case may be required, and any member of said Board of Registration or any supervisor is hereby authorized to administer said oaths:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am twenty-one years age, was born or naturalized, as the case may be,) in the United States, and am subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and have been a resident of the State of Louisiana since the —— day of ——, and a resident of this parish since the —— day of ——, and that I am not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of this State.

"And I do further solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled 'the Confederate States of America;' that I never registered myself as an enemy of the United States; that I never acted as leader of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; that I never, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; that I never voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State."

The last paragraph of the above affidavit shall be dispensed with, where the person applying for registration shall produce and exhibit to the registrar or supervisor the certificate of the secretary of state, showing that he has relieved himself from the disability contained in the clauses of said affidavit, by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and showing that such certificate has been filed in the office of the secretary of state and been published in the official journal, as is required by article ninety-nine of the Constitution, and the act of this General Assembly prescribing the requisite forms of such certificate, and the registry and publication thereof, and if the party applying for registration has lost or mislaid such certificate of the secretary of state, he shall be required to take and subscribe, in lieu thereof, the following affidavit:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have voluntarily written and signed a certificate setting forth that I acknowledge the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid and comfort I may have given it, and that I have caused such certificate to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and that it has been published in the official journal, according to the requirements of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, and according to the forms required by this General Assembly, and that I have either lost or mislaid the certificate of the secretary of state showing the above facts."

That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of the section shall not prevent the registrars or supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register.

Subject to appeal to the Board of Registration, which board shall have power to hear and determine such appeals.

That if any person applying to register claims to be relieved from the disabilities contained in the second clause of the aforesaid affidavit under the proviso to article ninety-nine of the Constitution, he shall be required to take and subscribe the following affidavit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

Any person who shall swear falsely to any of the foregoing affidavits, or any clause thereof, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors to record in a good, substantial book, prepared for the purpose, the names of all duly qualified voters residing in their respective districts; that the following particulars shall be recorded, and in the following order: Date of registry, number, name, residence, ward or precinct, length of residence in parish and State, whether native born or naturalized, with the signature or mark of the voter, and in the event of the voter making his mark, the register shall attest the same, and the Board of Registration shall cause to be made a duplicate copy of said registration, which shall be deposited in complete condition, before the expiration of their term of office, in the office of the clerk of court in each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and the original registration book shall be deposited as soon as said registration is completed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every naturalized citizen shall be required to produce a certificate of his naturalization from the court in which he was naturalized; and in the event of his having been naturalized in any court of this State, and he has lost his certificate, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to furnish to such citizen, free of cost, within one week, a duly certified copy of his naturalization; and the clerk of any court so refusing shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty five nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That should the applicant for registry have been born without the limits of the United States, and afterwards became a citizen thereof, other than by naturalization in the courts, then he shall make affidavit, and set forth the circumstances whereby he became a citizen, such as the naturalization of his father, or by his residence in any State or territory when the same was acquired by or ceded to the United States, he would become a citizen thereof, *Provided*, That affidavits authorized to be made by this act, may be sworn to before the supervisors, but in no case, or under any circumstances, shall the supervisors make any charge, or demand any fee, under penalty of removal from office.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the supervisors shall issue to every citizen, at the time he is registered, a certificate exactly corresponding in number, name, residence, etc., with the original registry, and the presentation of such certificate to the commissioners of election shall be full proof of the facts therein contained, and of the elector's right to vote at the date of granting of such certificate.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of all supervisors to issue to any registered voter, a duplicate certificate upon his making affidavit that the original has been lost or destroyed, said affidavit to be made on the back of the duplicate so issued.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the supervisors shall each keep an index book in which shall be entered alphabetically the names of all registered voters, with the number of their certificate; and also a similar index book to the names of all persons refused registration, with a proper reference to the folio or number of the same.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That on or before the fifteenth of December, 1868, that said Board of Registration shall prepare and submit a full and complete report of the cost and of expenses of said registration, number of votes registering in each parish, and any information that they may deem proper at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said Board of Registration, on the expiration of their term of office, shall deposit in the office of the secretary of state all books and records pertaining to said registrars.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the expenses authorized to be incurred by this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the State upon proper vouchers, duly certified to and approved by the Board of Registration.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the registration of the voters of this State shall be closed nine days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1868, and it shall be the duty of the supervisors of registration in every parish in this State to make out and furnish certified copies of the registered voters in each election precinct and polling place of each parish to the commissioners of election in each precinct or polling place, to be used at the election or elections to be held in November, A. D., 1868, if any such are ordered held, and at any subsequent election until otherwise provided for; and failure of the supervisors to furnish such copies of registered voters, shall subject each of such delinquent supervisors to a fine of not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the parish in which the failure to perform the duty occurred, to be sued for in the name of the parish; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney *pro tempore* of such parish to institute suit whenever any such delinquency shall be brought to his knowledge by any member of the police jury or commissioners of the election, who ought to have been furnished with copies aforesaid, or is known to himself, or that he has reasonable cause to believe from other evidence to be true.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the supervisors of registration in each parish of this State shall divide the same into as many precincts, not to exceed the number now established by law, as to them may seem advisable, and direct what number of polls or voting places shall be established in each precinct, and to fix the places of holding thereof, and to appoint commissioners for each poll or voting precinct.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the governor of this State shall, previous to any general election, appoint in each parish of the State one supervisor of registration, to whom the clerk of the court shall deliver the books of registration delivered to him by the last supervisors of registration, and he shall receive the same and strike from them the names of the voters who have died or left the parish, or become ineligible for any legal cause, and to add thereto the names of all those who have removed into the parish since the last registration, or who were not then registered, and those who have since come of age, and generally to perfect the registration of the parish, and they shall close such registration nine days before the said general election and furnish to the commissioners of election of each voting place or poll copies of the registered voters of their precinct, and within ten days after such general election such registrars shall redeliver to the clerks of the courts the books of registration, with all the additions and amendments made thereto, as herein provided.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election in every parish of this State, (except the parish of Orleans) to appoint one or more suitable persons to attend at each voting poll, whose duty it shall be to convey the box to receive the votes to the place of holding the election, and to deliver the same to the commissioners of election, and to attend the commissioners of election during the whole time of holding the election, and to obey all legal orders of such commissioners, in keeping order at or near the polls, suppressing riots, or disorders of any kind, and to make all such arrests as may be ordered by the said commissioners. Any person who may resist or oppose such persons in the discharge of their said duties, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished, as is prescribed for resisting an officer.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed touching the registration of voters be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC 20. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieut. Governor and President of Senate.
Approved September 7, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED—INTERESTING DETAILS OF EXPERIMENTS.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1868.

A remarkable and extraordinary discovery has taken place in this small town that bids fair from its nature to accomplish a great revolution in telegraphy, and in fact in all existing systems of communication. The discoverer, Mr. J. H. Mower, has allowed me to furnish the following account of his experiments and aspirations, which is his first disclosure of his important secret:

A young man of modest mien and unpretending exterior came to this town about three years since and took lodgings in an humble farm house, distant about five miles from the village, appearing ostensibly as a student. He was then twenty-three years of age, and is therefore now twenty-six. There, with a moderate fortune for an unmarried man, he read and considered the theories of every author extant on the subject of electricity, with a view to grasp its own inborn conception, and lay his results before mankind.

Armed for this purpose with ample funds, he provided himself with a Volta-galvanic battery and a double plate electrical machine, with all the necessary friction-producing substances and metallic agents, prepared to make the most extensive experiments in his obscure retreat. His operations went on without any remarkable discoveries for a year when he was engaged in chemically testing every known substance within his reach, with the object to discover its quantitive and qualitive magnetism. It was then about the time that the Atlantic cable was in its incipient stages of success, and by way of diversion he turned his attention to electricity as a communicating agent, and subjected it to minute examination in this direction. He noted the enormous expenditure that was made in laying the Atlantic cable, and sought to obtain some cheap and desirable conductor. Every thing that was susceptible of a high degree of electricity was brought into requisition, and he continued his investigations for upward of six months. He then, having exhausted all magnetic concrete bodies, resorted to the electricity of Franklin, lightning, electricity, too, in its most powerful and dangerous form. From time to time, as nature afforded, he sought to mould it to his use by different combinations. He used a substance of high conductability, and received the lightning and discharged it into water. He observed the decomposition of the water by this powerful chemical agent, and resolved, by artificial means, to generate a current great in intensity and profuse in quantity—a feat never performed before, and the want of which the scientific world has always deplored as the only car which shuts out exact inquiry from its wonted domain.

To this end, by a curious and ingenious method of uniting the Voltaic pile of great producing power with an electric machine of his own construction, and of too intricate a character to be described here, a fluid of astonishing qualities was emitted, possessing all the desirable requisites to a quick and thorough decomposition of water. It now became necessary to test the efficacy of this combination for purposes of communication, and accordingly a reservoir twenty-five feet long and six feet deep was built, and the different portions of the apparatus were immersed. A series of experiments showed that a succession of distinct electrical shocks would, without regard to external influences, decompose the water in a straight line of transmission at a uniform depth from the surface, separating the water into its constituent elements, oxygen and hydrogen, from one end of the reservoir to the other. The transmission was instantaneous—so quick, in fact, that its transit could not be measured by the smallest division of time. Having thus far been successful in establishing such encouraging results, he caused to be made an instrument to receive the chemical ingredients as decomposed, and measure them successively as transmitted, both in weight and volume; and their quantitive relations to each other being known (oxygen to hydrogen as one to two in volume, and as eight to one in weight) he easily tabulated a set of signals by which at last was secured intelligible, facile, and rapid communication. The evolution is known among chemists as the electrolysis of water, though, of course, it is greatly modified. This, then, was his discovery in miniature.

The limits of the farm house were now too small for the advanced state of his operations, and he soon collected his *materiel* and set out for Buffalo to make his experiments upon an enlarged plan in the waters of Lake Ontario. He remained there until the 17th of June, 1868, and it then became necessary for him, in order to effect his purpose, to take into his confidence a gentleman whose scientific attainments would assist him in such matters of astronomy as would be requisite to find the most exact degrees of latitude at the *termini* of a line parallel to the equator, and, therefore, to have each point bear from the other due east and west. For the western terminus of this line a point near the city of Toronto, C. W., was selected, and its latitude was found to be 43 degrees 38 minutes 28 seconds north. Several days were spent in reducing a set of intricate astronomical observations to the extreme delicacy of finding the latitude to inches on the surface of the earth. This being done, they went to the eastern end, in the town of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, in this State, and located it with the same degree of precision as in the first instance, not neglecting to verify both by accurate surveys. The line joining these two points is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and is, as before stated, due east and west. The apparatus was then immersed, at a considerable distance from the shore, in twenty-five feet of water, and was protected from the violence of the waves and currents by temporary wooden bulkheads completely surrounding it.

Accompanied by your correspondent the experimenter went again to the western station and the other portion of the apparatus was sunk in the same depth of water (when unfloated by the tide) and upon the same mathematical parallel of latitude. It was likewise protected by a wooden casing. Reservoirs of sheet-iron construction, of forty cubic feet capacity, were placed at each end and properly adjusted to receive and measure the constituents as they should be resolved to conform to the previously codified signals by which the electrical effects were to be interpreted. On the sixth day of July everything had been arranged with scrupulous care, the various parts of his battery, machine and connecting apparatus were appropriately adjusted and the final trial commenced. A dozen fruitless attempts were made to make the instruments perform their offices. At last the various parts were brought up for inspection, and the fault was soon discovered and his co-workers informed by telegraph. Three days passed, and on Monday, the 10th of July, at 2 o'clock, everything was again got in position, the weather being calm and the water smooth and unagitated. A scow was secured, from which to operate and was firmly anchored at each end. He then commenced to generate a powerful stream and an immense quantity of the decomposing fluid, which he stood ready to let loose upon the susceptible medium, a hundred radiating agents converging to a common center, all charged with electricity, and which were only waiting for the needy touch to speed the fluid upon its impulsive errand. At seventeen minutes past 2 o'clock he handled the operating screw and sent the following dispatch:

"*J. B. Spearman*—Success at last is mine.
"J. H. MOWER."

At nineteen minutes past two o'clock back came the response:

"*Mr. Mower*—The world will acknowledge your triumph. J. B. SPEARMAN."

Two hours were then spent in uninterrupted communication upon matters relating chiefly to the apparatus, its operations and disposition.

The theory upon which he determined to make the line of transmission—a parallel of latitude—is founded upon the natural disposition of electricity over the earth; but as to the particulars Mr. Mower declined to enlighten me, as was also the case in regard to many points of his apparatus.

As to the whole evolution of dispatching messages through the water, using it as the only medium, without the aid of any wire or insulated conductor, it may be explained thus: The water at the point of contact with the fluid is decomposed in the first drop, when the chemical separation advances to the second globule and there effects a like change, communicating the evolution to the third, and so on in the line of transmission, always in the same stratom of water, to the end of the series; and when positive decomposition takes place in the first, negative decomposition is evolved in the last.

It will be seen at once that the quantity of electricity required to resolve the evolution is in constant proportion to the force of chemical affinity by which the elements are united, and it therefore only requires good propulsion to send the decomposed ingredients on *ad infinitum* in the direction of the promulgation of the agent affecting the same. Why this line of invariable decomposition is always east and west, Mr. Mower, as I remarked before, will not now disclose. The reason for the electricity's acting in the same stratum is explained in the unequal densities of different strata; and that the intensity of gravitation acts as well for unponderable bodies as for those of considerable weight. Nor can any salt or base, held in solution by water, deflect the line of transmission from its parallelism to the surface of still water; first, because of the laws of gravitation; and, secondly, for the reason that these bodies are themselves acted upon by magnetic influences. The only obstacles to the action of this mode of telegraphy will be the tidal waves rising and falling in the two hemispheres at different times; but these barriers can be easily surmounted by sinking the apparatus to a depth beyond their influence.

Mr. Mower called his assistant to Albany and compared chronometers which they had in use during the trial and found that, allowing for the difference of time in the two places, the average time of transmission was less than three eighths of a second for a distance of over 100 miles. From this fact, it is plain that some particular law governs this new discovery.

Mr. Mower has placed his legal interests in the hands of responsible parties, who are preparing his caveats, which will soon be filed in Washington. He is about to sail for Europe to secure the same rights there, when he will establish a line of telegraph between Montauk Point and the Spanish coast, which, he assures me, can be done for less than $10,000.

Mr. Mower has, in the course of his investigations, made many discoveries relating to electricity, which he will communicate in his own form to the world at the proper time. He expects in less than three months to place his line between Spain and New York in operation.

As to Mr. Mower himself he is a gentleman of marked reticence, courteous, affable, and not over inclined to familiarity, slight in figure, with no peculiar or striking indications of mental superiority that would cause him to be remarked by the observer. He has a considerable command of money; but of his antecedents he never speaks, nor will he give any information at present thereof.

It is impossible to over estimate the importance of this discovery—a discovery which will establish a perfect gridiron of ocean telegraphs between our Atlantic coast and Europe on the one hand and the Pacific coast and China on the other. Obscure islands in the most neglected corners of the earth will be able to hold converse with civilization, and soon receive her quickening breath of industry and art. Every respectable sea-coast newspaper can open its own channels of communication at an expense insignificant when compared with the present trans-Atlantic rates. A thousand benefits will accrue to mankind, and it is hoped that in their full fruition the name of Mower will not be forgotten, for he has indeed electrified the world.

Many attempts have been made during the last century to master and utilize the primary elements of the resources of nature; and many of these attempts have living monuments to testify to their success. Coal gives forth gas. Water has been manipulated into steam, and the brain of Fulton has applied it for purposes of locomotion. Watt, with his steam engine in embryo, was the father of a million mechanical triumphs. Franklin brought electricity drown from the skies, and Volta analyzed the universal ether. Morse again, in turn, seized the all pervading fluid and made it speak the language of men. Trade caught the vital spark, and the work of months and years was reduced to the delicate vibrations of a second. Then came Cyrus W. Field, ambitious of delay and prodigal in expense to lay the Atlantic cable to join the Old World with the New by the living arteries of the electrical fluid. There have been other inventions and discoveries, but none, perhaps, which have had so direct and potent an influence on the industries of society and polity of nations as these latter achievements in the field of electricity.

Still this work has been going on enriching merit and immortalizing the age, and yet the scientific world has felt that the great and important problem of electricity was a void to ingenuity defying the most diligent research that experiment could afford and setting at naught the profound deductions of Faraday, Ritchie, Ramsden and others. And now it will awake to its mistake, though none have been able—neither the skillful reasoner, the practical chemist, nor the watchful scholar—to unite the latent fluid into a compact whole and render it of service for its many created ends; and though its solution has been up to the time of this discovery, like the success of perpetual motion, the nearer the fancied approach the further the desired end, yet a persistent and persevering student, by the sheer energy of his nature, has turned former defeat into victory, and assured to his fellows another mastery of the elements.

MUSIC.

Written for the N. O. Sunday Crescent.]

Your "man without music in his soul" can find more than one to echo his wail in tones not only loud and deep, but very bittter. I, for one, can sympathize with him from my innermost heart of hearts, for I, too, live in a "musical neighborhood," and oh! poor me! I have no lodge or club nights, ween I can steal away and have at least some hours in peace. He leaves home and returns to a variety of tunes, but his "Polly Jane," like myself, has to remain at home to all those tunes and a hundred more, and stand it, no matter how little she may wish to.

Why, I can sit of an evening, or any hour of the day, and almost of the night, for that matter, on my front steps, and taking a handful of pebbles, throw them at random, and scarce one would fail to touch a house with a piano or some detestable instrument of noise in it, "going it strong." I can, without trouble, hear eleven pianos within the distance I could pitch a ball, and often all of them are going at once, with the pleasant accompaniments of guitar, trombone, violin, flute or accordeon, and a Vestvali or Jenny Lind or two, and no two of them agreeing on the same tune.

I have a strong notion of advertising for a bass viol, trombone and kettle drum, and offering the three men board and lodging free, for the purpose of helping my musical neigh