

The New Orleans Crescent

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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having two different ones as formerly.

Blank spaces have been left for the purpose of inserting the length of residence in the State and parish.

Before registering any person, the supervisors will verify themselves that the person is a citizen of the United States.

If a native born citizen, it will be necessary that he shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the day of his registration, and not less than 90 days in the parish.

Article 98 of the Constitution, page 9.

If a naturalized citizen, in addition to the residence qualification above mentioned, he must comply with section 7 of the registry law (see page 14), by exhibiting his naturalization papers.

You will particularly notice if any errors or alterations have been made in the paper, and if so, this is good reason to believe that it is a forgery, or else it has been issued in violation of law.

In all cases of refusal you will cause to be entered on the book prepared for the purpose, the particular reasons for refusal.

Large numbers of naturalization papers have been illegally issued, directly ignoring the acts of Congress touching naturalization and it will be your duty to examine closely all such papers.

The provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 14, 1862, require every person who applies to be naturalized to prove to the court, under oath, "that he has resided in the United States at least five years, and "that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Provided that the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to be taken until he has been examined by the court, and that no person who has been in the Confederate service, military, naval or civil, and full five years have not elapsed since he left the Confederate service shall be allowed to take the oath.

His conduct not truthfully sworn to any such things, any papers obtained by such false swearing, are illegally obtained and fraudulently issued, and have no legal force. (Casey, v. State, 10 La. 215.)

All papers issued from the district courts of New Orleans since June 1, 1867, need to be very carefully examined, as it is well known that a large number have been illegally issued since that time; and these corrupt and illegal practices must be stopped and the necessary steps taken to punish the guilty parties.

On the number of naturalization papers have been issued from the district courts of New Orleans from July 4, 1868, during the recess of court, when the court only sat in chambers. Application for citizenship must be made in open court. His evidence must be taken by oral examinations of witnesses, not by previously prepared affidavits. Such is the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The board is, therefore, of opinion that all naturalization papers issued from the district courts during recess, (except the Second District Court) were illegally issued. The District Courts adjourned from July 4 to November 1, 1868, and no naturalization paper issued in that interval ought to be recognized.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

1. "All who have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction;" that is, all who are insane, or who have been by the courts declared incompetent of their own affairs.

2. All who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the Confederate States.

All who registered themselves as enemies of the United States.

Leaders of guerrilla bands.

Those who wrote or published treason in newspapers.

Those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

None of those under the second head can be permitted to register except they produce the certificate of the secretary of state that they have filed their recantation, and that it has been published in the official journal.

In order to facilitate the work of registration, at the same time that all proper precautions are taken to prevent those who are not qualified from registering, the following questions have been prepared:

AS TO CITIZENSHIP.

1. Where were you born?

2. If of foreign birth, produce your citizen's papers.

RESIDENCE.

3. How long have you resided in this State?

4. How long in the parish?

DISQUALIFIED UNDER ARTICLE NINETY-NINE.

5. Did you hold office, civil or military, under the Confederate States one year or more?

Did you register yourself an enemy of the United States?

Did you write or publish treason in newspapers?

Did you vote for and sign an ordinance of secession in any State?

Any or all of the questions under the head 5 may be asked, if necessary, to define the status of the applicant.

If any one of them is answered "yes," or you know it should be so answered, the person cannot be registered unless he produces the certificate of the secretary of state that he has recanted.

The supervisor is directed to notify the secretary of registration law, page fourteen, by which you will see that you are authorized to receive—

"Evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine and 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 qualified to register."

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

Hence, whenever you are in doubt, registration will be refused, and any person feeling himself aggrieved may appeal to the board.

In the book of original registry you will find a column headed "age;" the word has not been printed in the certificate, but you must not fail to have it put in the certificate, so that it may correspond with the original book.

Certificates of any previous registration are of no use, and you will disregard all such in performing the work of registration. Your only guide will be the law and the rules accompanying the same; whenever they fail you, you must rely upon your own judgment and interpretation of the law.

Form No. 1 is the oath that will have to be taken by those who, by article 99 of the Constitution of the State, are prohibited from voting or holding office, and includes those who cannot swear to the allegations contained in the second paragraph of No. 1. But all such persons are by the same article of the Constitution restored to their rights by filing an affidavit in the office of the secretary of state, setting forth that they acknowledge the rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong," etc., but they must produce a certificate from the secretary of state, stating that the same has been published in the official journal, otherwise they cannot be registered.

Form No. 2 is the oath that will have to be taken by those who, by article 99 of the Constitution, are prohibited from voting or holding office, and includes those who cannot swear to the allegations contained in the second paragraph of No. 1. But all such persons are by the same article of the Constitution restored to their rights by filing an affidavit in the office of the secretary of state, setting forth that they acknowledge the rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong," etc., but they must produce a certificate from the secretary of state, stating that the same has been published in the official journal, otherwise they cannot be registered.

Form No. 3 is for those who take the benefit of the proviso of article 99 of the Constitution, in which they claim "that prior to the 1st of January, 1862, they favored reconstruction and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union."

This oath, in its terms, very explicit, it reads carefully. A large number of persons will probably propose to take it; but it must be remembered that the words of the oath are "openly and actively assisted in restoring the State to her position in the Union." Taking an active part for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the Constitution of the State does not meet the case; yet, even voting for the Constitution does not meet it. The aid must have been given openly and actively before January 1, 1862.

It must be borne in mind that the only way in which any person could have aided reconstruction prior to January 1, 1862, was by favoring and voting for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, at the election held on September 27 and 28, 1867. Those who opposed and voted against a convention did not aid reconstruction, for had a majority of the people voted against it this State would no more have been reconstructed than is Mississippi at the present time.

If the supervisors have any good reason to believe that any person by taking this oath would swear falsely, they will particularly call the attention of the person proposing to take it to the penalty prescribed by the last paragraph of section 5 of registration law for false swearing.

Form No. 4 is for the same class of persons as those that take oath No. 2, with this difference: They swear that they lost or mislaid the certificate of the secretary of state. The number who will take this oath is very small, as up to the present time less than one hundred recantations have been filed, and certainly but few of that number have lost their certificate.

It will be noticed that the first paragraph of all the oaths are the same. The reason of that is this: Article 98 of the Constitution fixes the qualifications of an elector. See page 9.

In the certificate of the oath will be found, printed in Italics, two words, *born naturalized*. Be careful to have them erased. If the elector was born in the United States, the word *naturalized* must be erased, and if foreign born and naturalized, the word *born* must be erased, and which will make it read correctly in either case. This form of certificate has been adopted to avoid

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Bennett always retires at nine.

Woman's rite—marriage.—[Judy.

Can two weak members make one firm?—[Ex. Chicago has an eye for an eye.

Gold closed in New York at 142 1/2 to 143.

Jack Frost is at the head of a coal ring.

Howell Cobb was in New York last week.

Butler is going up to St. Albans.

It is proposed that base-balls be substituted for the world's diabolical.

Some daily papers talk of introducing velocipedes into their offices for the reporters.

A lunatic on Blackwell's Island stands behind a door all day to avoid notice.

The reported destitution of the widow of Audobon is contradicted.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Louise and Frances.

James S. Johnson has joined the N. Y. Mail as publisher.

The convention which is to decide the fate of Ben. Butler, meets next week.

Many a seemingly happy wife counts the hours with the beads of her tears.—[Louisville Journal.

Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, is in San Francisco.

The world has tried women as composers and emphatically gives it up.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, editor of the London Morning Star, has arrived.

Kirby sold in one week five thousand Grecian Bendis.

The question of moving Yale College out of the city now agitates New Haven.

It is a matter of course that he should be about ready to commit it.

Bonner assumes himself with doctoring the feet of ancient played-out horses.

Winter clothing was not uncomforable yesterday.

Helen Western and Chanfrau are playing in St. Louis.

Byard Taylor is worth \$300,000, and owns three shares in the New York Tribune.

Napoleon is experimenting with petroleum for gunpowder.

Bulls of the Japanese illy can be obtained for \$50 each.

There is a large Catholic church in Atchison, Kansas, every brick of which contains particles of gold.

To no creatures, says Parton, is drunkenness so loathsome and temperance so engaging, as to seventh-sevenths of the drunkards.

One of Brownlow's Radical friends calls him "an iron man." The devil has a great many such iron in the fire.—[Louisville Journal.

England pays her premier £5000, and her lord chancellor £10,000, while the lord lieutenant of Ireland receives £20,000 annually.

To crib valuable articles is generally a crime, but there is no harm in cribbing babies, says Prentiss.

James Gordon Bennett has a daughter of 17, who, with James Gordon, Jr., will share all the old man's wealth.

It is said that a Jerseyman or a darky can eat his weight in watermelons, and then squeal with hunger an hour after.

Mr. John H. Appleton, of Portland, has been elected professor of chemistry at Brown University, at Providence.

Barnard Cass, an uncle of the late Lewis Cass, died recently in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in his ninety-fourth year.

Some of the small farmers along the Gentilly levee have been, for a month past, eating new rice grown along the border of the swamp.

A couple of deer were seen in the swamp near the lake a few days ago. A lucky hunter bagged one of them.

A youth in New Hampshire who was prevented by his mother from slaking his fierce thirst with a decoction of tobacco, split her head open with an ax.

Mrs. Stone saved many a drunkard from execution, but she suffices to carry an ordinary christian to heaven.

General Butler asks whether the war must be fought over again. Well, if it must, and if Fort Clark (securely) is again, we suppose that he will be on hand with his terrible powder ship.—[Louisville Journal.

Full reports of the speeches of Col. Hatch and Gen. Hays, delivered at the Opera House Wednesday night, were telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican by the special correspondent of that enterprising paper.

The N. Y. Herald "interviewed" Ben. Butler at the Astor House the other day. Ben. thinks he will win, otherwise all "rebels" will rejoice. He considers the contest in his district a party rather than a personal one.

The contributors to Lippincott's Magazine, for October, are: Mrs. R. Harding Davis, Rev. S. W. Duffield, Robert P. Nevins, Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Louise Dorr, Watson Ambuster, Paul H. Hayne, Walter Wells, January Seale, Lucy Hamilton Hooper, C. B. Austin and Margaret E. M. Sangster.

The Atlantic Monthly, for October, has the following articles: Inebriate Asylums and a Visit to One, Petroleum in Burma, The Man and Brother, The Two Rabbits, Kings' Crowns and Fools' Caps, St. Michael's Night, Edmund Brook, The Face in the Glass, Love's Queen, Bacon, Free Produce Among the Quakers, The Finances of the United States, Pandora, Reviews and Literary Notices.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

New York, Sept. 19, 1868.

Autumn has really set in. Last night the suburbs of the city were visited by Jack Frost, and in the city closed windows and plenty of bed-clothes were not at all uncomfortable. Within two days the appearance of Broadway has changed from its quiet and unattractive appearance of summer, to a "take" as they anticipators. He says that for a jaunty sea-side costume will not do for an afternoon promenade on the avenue.

With the introduction of fall, business does not revive, however, anything being still as dull as it can possibly be. In all branches of trade complaint is the rule, and satisfaction a very rare exception. Of course some goods are sold, but in proportion to expenses of both living and business, it is merely a trifle. All descriptions of goods have not been as cheap in several years, as they are now, but people have no money for anything outside of positive necessities, until the fall and party season commences, and then they go in on tick if they have not got the "ready stuff."

Another sample of Radical vengeance has just come to light, in the case of a policeman. It appears the man in question was a roundsman on the force, and while off duty a short time since made a speech at a Democratic meeting. A few days afterward when the men were leaving the station for their posts, the captain of the precinct "take" as they anticipators. He says that he read an order from headquarters, notifying the roundsman that he was "reduced to the ranks" for negligence. This the officer did not fancy, and he declined to obey the captain, who ordered him to write his resignation. The captain refused him, whereupon hard words ensued and the officer was locked up for the night. The following morning an appearance was put in before Justice Downing, who immediately discharged the officer from custody, saying that the captain had no right to prevent the officer from writing his resignation.

The Board of Police Commissioners are by law composed of both Democrats and Republicans, but the whole concern is led around by one man, who is an out and out Radical, and who claims to be "boss of the ranch." It puzzles some to know why it is merely a trifle. In all branches of trade complaint is the rule, and satisfaction a very rare exception. Of course some goods are sold, but in proportion to expenses of both living and business, it is merely a trifle. All descriptions of goods have not been as cheap in several years, as they are now, but people have no money for anything outside of positive necessities, until the fall and party season commences, and then they go in on tick if they have not got the "ready stuff."

Weston, the pedestrian, publishes a card in violation of himself, respecting his several failures to perform the feat of walking barefoot a number of miles in a given number of days. He says that in walking on a trotting track he becomes dizzy and sick after walking a few miles, and although a short rest overcomes that, still after the first attack he cannot walk more than two miles without

contracting a severe pain in the stomach, and as the nausea prevents him from eating he is obliged to give up. He is very anxious to cultivate among Americans the English practice of walking a great deal, and in a conversation with Horace Greeley he (Greeley) denounced the performance of one hundred miles inside of twenty-four hours, but held that as much walking as one could endure in eight or ten out of the twenty-four, was good exercise for all.

Weston is not discouraged, however, and about the sixth of October he will try the feat of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours at White Plains a few miles out of New York.

Wallace's company this year, as usual, is very strong, comprising, as it does, some of the finest artists in the country. Most all the old names and a few new ones are on the list, and the opening will occur on Wednesday next with two new plays. J. W. Wallace is there, but E. L. Daventri is not. Miss Rose Eytting and Mrs. Clara Jennings will sustain the leading female characters.

Mrs. Lander has been drawing crowds with her impersonation of "Elizabeth," she remains at "Broadway" another week, and then the Florence come in.

The Wormal Sisters open at the Academy of Music with a play called "1868." The New York Theater, which they supposed they had secured, after "Foul Play" was finished, is held by Lloyd. Understand, under a law in the lease. This may result in a sharp genius.

The burlesque of "Barbe Bleue," at Kelly & Leon's minstrel, is the best I have ever heard. The music is adhered to, and Leon is, of course, up-to-top in taking it. The music is arranged by a couple of New York Eyes and FASH.