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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning Sept. 1, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LAMON, of W Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, but our exchange papers are still irregular. We received no Charleston papers yesterday, and none from Philadelphia.

☞ Our thanks are due Captain Smith, of the steamer Louisiana, for a file of late Galveston papers.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—There are a few cases of Yellow Fever in Natchez, and some deaths; the are recorded daily from the Natchez Courier says the city is almost completely deserted.

☞ We have received an invitation to be present at the ceremony to take place to-day, by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Louisiana, at the Cathedral, at 8 o'clock A. M., in memory of Gen. Lopez, Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr and other martyrs of Liberty, murdered in Havana, in 1851.

Whig Central State's Committee.

The members of the Whig Central State Committee will meet at their Club Room corner of Conti and Exchange Alley, on Thursday evening, September 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M.

CHAS M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
J. M. LEVISEE, }

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

In commenting some days ago on the Koszta case, we took occasion, while applauding the manly and gallant conduct of Capt. INGRAHAM, to express our doubts whether a foreigner became fully entitled to the protection of the United States by the simple fact of having recorded a declaration of intention to become an American citizen. It struck us that this inchoate process was very lax in conferring upon him the privileges and immunities of citizenship, and that a probationary period of five years residence on the soil, prior to complete naturalization, had been wisely prescribed by our laws, with a view of guarding the foreigner not only to become imbued with our peculiar political system, but to form a collateral attachment for the section. These natural views not been removed by the arguments recently employed to establish an opposite view. The question must not be confounded with the particular circumstances that gave rise to it, to the interference of Capt. INGRAHAM is one thing, and the abstract principle another.

It is a subject of considerable gravity, and we should be decided by the proper exposition of the law, without being for a moment influenced by the murky regions of party politics. We are, therefore, pleased to witness its discussion at present, and to remark that the partisan views of journalists do not affect their opinions. Thus for example, the Richmond *Examiner*, which is no higher democratic authority need be cited, agrees in its views with the *Sun* of *Intelligencer*, the very head and front of conservatism. The *Examiner* puts the case very strongly, and embodies our own impressions so entirely, that we append its language.

"It it be determined that this government is not responsible for the conduct and misconduct of its citizens, who have taken up their residence in any country, towards naturalization, it is a question of the utmost gravity. In the United States the bonds of the protection of every person who makes a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of its government, should prepare to meet its responsibilities by a corresponding increase of its naval and military establishments. The instant it is known that this government has contracted such an engagement, it will undertake such a task, as to guarantee the permanence of peace in fact, and we are not at any moment to be precipitated into a war with any nation by the criminal acts, the rash or careless capers of adventurers, who, neither from love, habit or obligation, can feel a single impulse in the welfare of the country. Many of these signatures and revolutionists will be known as citizens, record the requisite declaration of intention,