The Daily Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Oct. 15th, 1855.

[illegible] of the "Bee" is requested to [illegible] street, between Conti and St. [illegible]

[illegible] Mail failed yesterday from [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Rights of Inspectors and Voters.

[illegible] Executive Committee [illegible] two ago to settle the [illegible] as to the qualifications [illegible] rights of inspectors of election [illegible] a series of interrogatories [illegible] addressing them to a picked list [illegible] composed, almost without exception [illegible] known to be hostile [illegible] party. Having adjusted [illegible] in the most skillful [illegible] possible to elicit in reply [illegible] wanted, and no more, [illegible] Committee coolly proposed [illegible] Executive Committee to [illegible] in this sagacious scheme [illegible] capital. But the American Committee not being compromising, declined jumping [illegible] whereupon the Democratic [illegible] published the entire correspondence pending to it the answers [illegible] to receive from the distinguished [illegible] whom they catechised. [illegible] J. P. BENJAMIN, WM. H. M. HYAMS—Democratic candidates [illegible] T. J. DURANT—a shining [illegible] Judge MAURIAN—a [illegible] —are the chief respondents [illegible] may form an idea of the [illegible] Democratic Executive [illegible] Hon A. N. ODDEN de[illegible] and GEZER B. DUNCAN [illegible] who has had the manliness [illegible] beyond the rigid limits [illegible] Democratic Committee [illegible] confine the parties whom [illegible]. Let us look at their re[illegible]

[illegible] says that the District [illegible] the power to naturalize [illegible] they possess it throughout the [illegible] District Court possesses [illegible]. He says likewise [illegible] the commissioners to [illegible] of all persons who are [illegible] provided they take the oath, [illegible] Mr. HYAMS concurs in [illegible] Mr BENJAMIN. Ditto Mr. [illegible] MAURIAN agrees in substance [illegible] preceding but, like an honest [illegible] gentleman, adds:

[illegible] the fourth question, I do not [illegible] that were I a member of a [illegible] sections like those contained [illegible] section of the act, [illegible] 13th, 1855, were proposed, I [illegible] vote against them, at least [illegible] extended to naturalized citizens [illegible] municipal, inasmuch as they offer [illegible] perjury, and second, as violations [illegible] of reason and evidence [illegible] proof when record evidence [illegible] necessity exist, and [illegible] oath of a party to establish [illegible] without a record. But [illegible] provided is not whether the law [illegible]. The question is whether it ex[illegible] of the 14th and 15th sections [illegible] law. I am clearly of opinion [illegible] provision, who are the [illegible] law, cannot, when he [illegible] stop further, and re[illegible] of his naturalization [illegible]

[illegible] says in substance that he [illegible] views would tend to [illegible] different cos of opinion which [illegible] construction of the laws [illegible] decisions of the Courts of New [illegible] of commissioners [illegible] therefore declines reply.

[illegible] is a feeble reflection [illegible], and is absolutely to [illegible]

[illegible] answers boldly and [illegible] to enquire whether his [illegible] with that of the Committee. [illegible] the several District Courts [illegible] have the power to naturalize [illegible] of these Courts are [illegible] Jury to November; that [illegible] constantly in session; [illegible] which adjourn cannot legally [illegible] officers during the recess; [illegible] viz: The First and Second [illegible] possess this power [illegible] it must be exercised [illegible] The fourth interrogatory [illegible] answer is so clear, exhaustive, that we will not [illegible] give it in his own [illegible]

[illegible] fourth, I answer, that the act of 15th [illegible] authorizes the attendance [illegible] by which the production of the [illegible] papers on the day of election [illegible] and I am bound to [illegible] of the law. I am clearly of opinion [illegible] same time, I am clearly of opinion [illegible] competent for the Legislature [illegible] evidence to the one class of [illegible] by the Commissioners, and [illegible] of Justice should receive such [illegible]. I hold that it was clearly in [illegible] the Legislature, on a person ta[illegible] the form of which is prescribed to [illegible] to voters, which the higher [illegible] if all presented. I believe [illegible] commissioners have no power to enact [illegible] of the naturalization papers; but [illegible] have a right, and that is their duty to [illegible] by the oral testimony of the person, [illegible] a witness of the United States [illegible] the form prescribed fails to produce [illegible], they have the power to pro[illegible] that question touching to the object [illegible] truth. They should, however, be [illegible] good faith, and not ask such questions [illegible] of mental doubt.

[illegible] part of this fourth enquiry, in which [illegible] whether the Commissioners have [illegible] to exact from them (the persons per[illegible]) any other evidence of their [illegible] to vote than the oath specified [illegible] and faith sections of the act of the [illegible] Assembly, entitled "An Act relative to [illegible] approved 15th March, 1855. [illegible] is an more important matter than that [illegible] in the first part of the question, but [illegible] difficulty. The majority are [illegible] of both parties and intelligent [illegible]

[illegible] of Louisiana, passed in 1855, [illegible] Provides that every free [illegible] who has attained the age of twenty [illegible] years and who has resided in the State [illegible] preceding the election, and [illegible] shall be entitled to vote, and who shall be [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] article, title 6th, provides, "that laws [illegible] to exclude from office and from [illegible] of suffrage, those who shall hereafter [illegible] of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other [illegible] of moral turpitude." Now it is per[illegible] that the Legislature, in fixing [illegible] of the election law of 1855, had [illegible] in view the provisions of the Consitution [illegible] intended to provide a code of qualifications [illegible] and if there be any [illegible] in the Constitution on the [illegible] of the rights of suffrage, they can [illegible] have been complete, and the change in [illegible] section, which throws the Consti[illegible] on the prescribed form of oath, [illegible] taken to receive the votes of all persons [illegible] would have been effectually. It is [illegible] for the law, the Constitution, [illegible] on the subject of suffrage; and [illegible] is paramount to the Statute [illegible] must yield to it. And it is the duty [illegible] commissioners to obey both Constitution [illegible] but if either must yield, it [illegible] Statute which must yield, [illegible] Constitution. Suppose, then, that a person [illegible] Commissioners—General Taylor or Gen[illegible] Scott—presents himself for the [illegible] and tender his vote; it is [illegible] on the ground that he is naturalized [illegible] of the Commissioners shall confronted [illegible] to them on oath, the form of which is [illegible] and they take that oath, [illegible] section 15th) says that the Commissioners [illegible] receive the vote. It is clear that the Law [illegible] or possesses, or ought, or [illegible] take the oath, but it does not state it does [illegible] in the act to compel a person to swear [illegible] prescribed in this article of the Constitution. What then is to be done? Clearly [illegible] is no vote opposition proper for [illegible] the Commissioners are not bound, and such a vote [illegible] by the statutes existing under the Constitution [illegible] be administered, nor can the [illegible] be received by the Commissioners, [illegible] of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. [illegible] question is of [illegible] Commissioners are certainly doubts of the qualifications, is to be referred to the Court [illegible] to render such persons the oath above prescribed [illegible] and in doubt [illegible] to receive his vote without further inquiry or delay.

The first part of this question I answer in the affirmative; but I believe, it the Commissioners [illegible] the oath, and [illegible] under the requisitions [illegible] possibilities of fraud, I believe just a further enquiry of the person may obtain the truth more clearly than the mere formality of the oath—such questions may be put, and in the oath—such questions may be put, that the person has not been lawfully naturalized, the vote may be rejected under the responsibilities which attach to the act.

Now, we would ask the Democratic Committee what they have gained by this publication? There is a divergence of opinion among the gentlemen who have vouchsafed replies to the catalogue of questions; and Mr. DUNCAN alone has frankly and fully examined the point which is the very gist and marrow of the controversy. For, be it understood, that the American party do not desire to violate the laws, but to enforce them. They do not seek to offer obstructions to legal voters; but simply wish to exclude fraudulent votes from the ballot-box. They respect the election laws, and will obey them according to the best lights before them. The letter of Mr. Duncan illustrates and explains the knotty points of the subject. Beyond a doubt the commissioner of election must administer the oath to the party challenged; but equally imperative is it upon him to elucidate truth by questions propounded in good faith, and if the answers to such questions convince the commissioner that the vote tendered is clearly illegal, upon his own responsibility, and in view of the pains and penalties provided by law for the reception of an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, he has an indubitable right to reject the vote. For example: Suppose a foreigner presents himself at the polls, is challenged, and offers to take the oath. The questions asked by the commissioner elicit the fact that he has not been five years in the United States. According to Democratic theory, the vote of this man must be received, although it is beyond cavil that he does not possess the qualification of citizenship. According to Mr. DUNCAN, and indeed every right-thinking man, who regards an election as something higher than a contest of rascality, the commissioner who would accept such a vote, deserves to be sent to the penitentiary. The Democrats endeavor to overleap this difficulty, by maintaining that the oath, and the oath alone, without comment, note or explanation, must be tendered—yet even though the person offering to vote is a Dutchman, and does not understand a word of English. Such notions are preposterous in themselves, and, if carried out, would indeed render our elections a dreary mockery. The party that could bid hagest for the bottom of New Orleans, and which was the least scrupulous in conducting roguery and multiplying votes, would be certain to prevail. But such a course will not be pursued. One of the objects of the American organization is to secure the purity of elections, by checking and preventing the commission of fraud; and this will be accomplished peacably, honestly, in perfect good faith, and without any infringement of the rights of those who possess the requisite qualifications.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democrats have proved unfortunate in their telegraphic accounts of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Their statistics relative to an enumeration of the votes in three wards, three townships for Governor, in Ohio, (Union and Abolition) Mission (Democratic) and Tippecanoe (American) is fallacious in every respect. Not one in ten of every Democrat in the State of Ohio is ignorant of the fact that the Democratic party of Ohio voted right upon the question of the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and that the Democratic party of Ohio voted wrong upon the question of the repeal of the Nebraska bill. The Democrats in Ohio are in a minority of one-fifth; in Indiana, one-sixth; in Illinois and Ohio, one-sixth; in Arkansas, Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, the majority is one-ninth; and in Virginia and New Jersey, one-seventh. In these three States the foreign vote constitutes a very formidable element, for in all the remaining States it is insufficient in potency to be felt in closely contested elections. Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Maryland are Democratic States, the others, Northern and yet, notwithstanding the difference in their domestic institutions, they suffer equally from the foreign influence. In view of these facts, and the formidable danger from the foreign and foul influence, it is not important that the present agitation here should either be arrested or repressed? Should not the influence, which Washington declared to be "the spirit of all the most baneful foes of a Republican Government," be arrested? The period has surely arrived.

The table demonstrates the one other fact. All our territorial possessions lie in the West, North-East, or Southwest. In these three directions the tide of immigration is rapidly tending. It will be observed that the Northern States, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, are most seriously affected by the foreign influence; and the influence is clear and indisputable, that all these territorial possessions will be settled by foreigners. These results are not merely conjectural. The facts and evidences are before us, and it needs but little foresight and political sagacity to foretelle a result so dangerous to our institutions.

There is one fact, which may be considered in this connection. The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the constitution shall not be amended, unless the amendment be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, with amendments made to be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof." May it not be possible—indeed, it is highly probable—that when, for the purpose of wrests, the foreign population are moving in upon us from Europe, don't have obtained the sectional strength which we have spoken of, they will propose a change in the Constitution, and, by a vote, carry it into effect? Let the Democratic party ponder these facts and consequences before they be irretrievably involved in them. We do not wish to cast any reflections upon our foreign population, but we do wish to see the Democratic party of the country, and the American party, and all other parties, unite in a common effort to stay the tide of foreign influence, which, if not stayed, will overwhelm us in ruin. We do not wish to see the foreign population, which we have received with open arms, and to which we have given a home, and a country, and a government, and a Constitution, and a Bible, and a Sabbath, and a Saviour, and a Redeemer, and a Christ, and a Jesus, and a Lord, and a God, and a Holy Ghost