The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1872.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1872. 26TH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,690.

SUNDAY RAILROAD EXCURSION.—Those who wish to leave the city for a few hours on Sunday by railroad will have an opportunity of enjoying pure air and pleasant scenery every Sunday, beginning with the 9th instant, at very moderate charges. Their attention is called to the schedule of time and fare of the Jackson Railroad.

THE INEVITABLE GRANT.

For more than a year and a half it has been evident that the Radical Republican politicians have resolved to nominate Grant for a second time. This they have seen was the only practicable means of holding the party united. The great name that vitalized the party has ended in a rude and bloody success. All real or pretended fear of renewed revolt has ceased. The partisans who were conspicuous in the war have been honored and exalted. By slow steps the soldiers of the Confederacy have been restored to citizenship. In spite of every provocation the people of the conquered section have been pacific and submissive. The Federal uniforms have faded away from the valleys and villages of the South, and the bayonets of a coercive soldiery seldom glitter in our streets, because the conduct of our people gives no fear of revolt. From the date of Lee's surrender to this hour, there has been no need for the presence in any Southern State of a regiment or even of a company of Federal troops. In fact all the elements of continuance and excitement in behalf of the Radical party have failed and their candidate, chosen as such four years ago with singular unanimity and warmth of feeling, has worn out all their ardor and all their zeal. When he was first set up as a candidate he was undeniably popular with the masses of his party; he has been unable to retain any considerable part of the esteem in which he was at that time held. It was predicted by an eminent politician who died before the prediction began to be realized, that Grant "could not govern this country," and the prophecy has been realized. His administration has been an uninterrupted succession of blunders. No respectable State paper has emanated from his hand. He has planned no scheme of relief or reform. He has suggested no wholesome legislation nor raised a word of remonstrance against the passage of bad laws. He was bound by his official oath to execute the laws faithfully, but under his command the laws of the country have been grossly and very often violated. The Constitution should have been followed as his great chart, and it should have been his guide in all his views, but he scarcely seems to have known of the existence of such an instrument, nor to have comprehended the main features of the government of this "Republic of Republics." In his appointments he has ignored fitness, character, merit and capacity. His dynasty has been impure, mercenary and agotistical. His personal demeanor has been a conspicuous example of bad manners and bad habits. An atmosphere of reckless unconcern for all sentiment and all high sense of honor has surrounded him. Neither distinguished ability, nor long experience nor high character, have commanded from him respect, reward or recognition. His term of office has been a disappointment to his supporters, and in all essential respects a failure.

But the masses of the Radicals seem to believe that Grant can command a larger vote than any other member of their party, and in this respect their judgment may be correct. His immediate adherents are numerous, well organized, in full accord, and usually in possession of plentiful means. By a tacit consent the representatives of the money power of the country have organized in his support. He has not the power to prevent the falling away of a large fraction of the Radical party, but the loss under any other candidate would be still greater.

The nomination of Grant will be followed by vigorous, and persistent drgging and whipping-in throughout all quarters. Every article known to political managers will be industriously employed—and, in the course of a few weeks, much of a semblance of partisan enthusiasm will be manufactured; but we hope that the intelligence and virtue of the voters of the country will be roused in time to prevent such a calamity as must be a second term of Grant's regime.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Our reports of the action of the Reform and Democratic Conventions will show that the identity of purpose and unity of interest of the two bodies and of the voters whom they represent are about to be interpreted in a combined ticket and a thorough concert of action. The frank spirit of the Opera House Convention, asking through a committee an opportunity for consultation and conference with the Masonic Hall Convention, was met in the same spirit and a committee of that body being raised for a conference, it ended in a report advising the two Conventions to appoint managers of a joint ticket for arranging a State ticket composed of able, honest and available candidates to be supported both by Reformers and Democrats, such selection to be binding upon each party only when ratified by both. The Conference Committee's report was adopted by both Conventions and the requisite committees were appointed. The action of both Conventions in adopting the report was almost unanimous, and the approval of the plan of concert seemed to be general.

The joint committee will have a delicate and difficult task, but when their selections shall have been made they will be confirmed in the same liberal spirit with which the conference was planned. There must be some personal disappointments, but we do not expect to hear of many open complaints. The noble spirit which prevails in both bodies gives augury of a cordial cooperation throughout the canvass.

The State ticket being arranged, parochial and local details will become comparatively easy, especially if the generous example of the co-ordinate State Conventions shall be imitated as we hope. Unless we can have a Legislature composed of honest and capable men the election of our State ticket will be but half a victory. Hence the necessity of a thorough concert between the Reformers and Democrats, so that in no case there shall be a candidate of the first in rivalry with a candidate of the other. All this can be easily and equitably arranged if too much trees is not laid upon the personal claims and pretensions of candidates for nominations.

When co-operating fleet happens a leading among reformers in England, it will be by be the future a bird of potent auspice for the social diseases of poverty and the lower labor. It is needless to say that the system has not fulfilled the sanguine expectations of its first promoters. Nevertheless, it has spread largely in England, Ireland, and Scotland. In the United Kingdoms there is now in operation a fleet of fifteen hundred, and these gave healthy over four hundred thousand. These stores usually consist of one large establishment, having a variety of branches in different parts of the North of England, and wholesale stores supply some five hundred and twenty-five of the smaller districts, and returns a yearly profit of forty thousand dollars. Take a board of stores commencing for the year ending with nearly four millions of members. The most prominent of them are Leeds, Manchester, and the most fourth. Other stores are in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham, Paisley, Newcastle, Sunderland, and Bradford. Of the remaining five thousand those at Oldham, Rochdale and Preston are the most [illegible]

The operations of Mr. Whitworth's stores are not published as the Rochdale stores are, and it is possible as the Rochdale stores are, and it is possible and [illegible] of the Rochdale stores, [illegible] Whitworth's stores are [illegible] of the Rochdale stores, [illegible] Whitworth's stores are [illegible] of the Rochdale stores, [illegible] Whitworth's stores are