The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
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THE FINALE.

The reason why the Democratic Convention in April deemed it to be impolitic to nominate a ticket was that the delegates desired to secure the help of the Reform party, many of the latter being Democrats by affiliation, many more of them being Conservatives, all being honestly and zealously in favor of the same purposes which Democrats pursue. It was then felt that the Reformers were Democrats in all but name, while Democrats were as fully intent upon reform as the Reformers themselves. The action of the Democratic Convention at the National Theatre was profoundly and justly deferential to the Reformers and when the Convention re-assembled last Monday the prevalent feeling and dominant wish and purpose were to reach a cordial, full, intimate and lasting coalition with them. In this spirit a joint committee on nominations was raised, with whose action our readers are familiar. The selections of that committee were approved by the Reformers, and they were satisfactory to a majority of the members of the Democratic Convention. After a few of the members of the Conference Committee, secluded by a number of delegates, desired to form other and further combinations. To these were added many who did not like the conference ticket, and when the proposition came up to receive and adopt the report and nominees of the Joint Committee the opponents were found to be so numerous as to deserve very respectful consideration.

Out of respect for the minority we believe that many who favored acceptance of the committee report and nominees, were induced to reject them. The vote of rejection we therefore regard as a sacrifice for concord with many and as a personal concession with many more. This done, and any coalition with the Warmouthites being precluded by the solemn resolve of the April Convention, two courses were left, an adjournment or immediate nominations. The State being fully represented the latter was adopted, with results as reported fully in other columns.

The selection for Governor was made in two ballots, Mr. J. McEnery, of Ouachita, competing with several candidates on the first. But little progress had been made in the second ballot before it became manifest that Mr. McEnery was the first choice of a majority and the second choice of all who could not have their first. Other candidates were successively withdrawn and votes already given were changed until the vote for the favorite was made unanimous.

The nominee is a man of middle age, of impressive address, a forcible and eloquent speaker, noted for pith, energy and brevity, an able lawyer, an experienced legislator, a man of steady habits, earnest convictions and generous impulses. In integrity and devotion to duty, in capacity for hard work, in knowledge of character, in familiar acquaintance with the condition and wants of the people, in generous tolerance of adverse opinions, and in all the qualities that command respect and confer extended personal influence, the nominee will come up to the expectations of the party. He will be a good candidate, and what is more important, when elected he will be a magistrate of the first order.

Mr. B. F. Jonas was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. He was the choice of the Joint Committee and had been accepted with favor by the Reform Convention. He is too well known for learning, talent, eloquence, energy, manliness and calm bravery to require description. He is an excellent canvasser, and when presiding over the Senate will do honor to the post, and if by accident the chief magistracy should devolve upon him, it would fall to worthy and capable hands.

For Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education, the Joint Committee candidates were successively chosen by acclamation. Mr. McHenry, brother of the candidate for Governor, was also the nominee of the committee for Secretary of State, but was withdrawn for an obvious reason, and Mr. Bourman, an accomplished and able member of the Caddo bar, was nominated.

We have not the time to enlarge upon the merits of our candidates nor their chances, but are confident that they will be welcomed with ever-growing favor by our fellow-citizens.

INTERMEDDLING REBUKED.

"Affairs in Louisiana" is the report of the views submitted by the select Committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana, presented in the House of Representatives May 30, for a copy of which we are indebted to Senator Kellogg. The statement of Messrs. Schofield and McCreary is a condensed narrative, and concludes by saying, "the undersigned do not recommend any action on the part of Congress." Messrs. Speer and Archer conclude as follows:

"The committee have no power to relieve the people of Louisiana. Under a fair and honest election they will relieve themselves.

"And if the Federal Administration will interest the business and interests of the Government in Louisiana in honest men, who pay more to perform their official duties, and thus serve the country, than to manage political parties and control State Legislatures, United States soldiers will not be needed in New Orleans.

"With the interests of Louisiana directed by the intelligence and guarded by the love of her own people, and with the interests of the National Government in proper hands, no Congressional recommendations will be needed to restore to her the unalmbered blessings of peace and the speedy return of her long exiled prosperity."

Mr. Smith concludes his portion of the document as follows:

"The troubles in Louisiana are similar in kind to, though perhaps greater in degree than such as generally follow civil wars.

"The reconstruction of the State was of necessity an upheaval of the very foundations of society. The State has survived nearly in the "pangs of transformation," but the elements are now at rest and confidence between the races is being restored. If this confidence be not disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that the State will enter upon a new career of prosperity and peace."

Then the five members all seem to think that what Louisiana needs most is to be let alone, an opinion which her people of all colors and conditions most heartily coincide. Between the whites and the colored there are wanted no umpires imported from other States to settle disputes. If difficulties arise of a political character, they can be settled by votes. Representation is secured alike to both races, and where either outnumbers the other its predominating force will be felt and its voice heard. Political division by color cannot be hindered until the deep green basis of political intercourse shall produce more of mutual confidence. In due time the intelligence and respectability of the State will combine and soon will be valued, trusted and promoted for fidelity and capacity. By degrees it will become the common sentiment that "the house divided against itself cannot stand," that subjugation of races is a long and waste of strength, a perversion of talent and money, and a curse in every sense to both races. The colored man will by degrees discover that the intermingling of race would be calamitous to their people. The white will see that the intermingling of race would be calamitous to their people. The white will see that the intermingling of race would be calamitous to their people. The white will see