THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1867.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.—We are in receipt of polite tickets of invitation to the Forty fifth anniversary exercises of Dolhonde Commercial College, which will take place at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 26th, in the "Lyceum" of the City Hall. Address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Palmer and Hon. Charles Gayarré, of this city, and the valedictory, on behalf of the students, by George A. Jones, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—This being Washington's birthday, the Customhouse, and, we presume, the Mint and Postoffice, will be closed out of respect to the memory of the "Father of His Country."

MASQUERADE SOIREE.—The Deutsche Company gives a masquerade soirée at their hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on the evening of the 22d instant. We are in receipt of invitations.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEM.

The passage of a Reconstruction bill by both Houses of Congress was somewhat unexpected after the recent attempt to pass the Stevens bill, its amendment in the Senate, the defeat of the Sherman amendment in the House, and the proposed committee of conference. It was but a few days previous to this that Mr. Raymond Republished the result when he expressed the belief that a select committee, with Mr. Stevens at its head, might readily frame another bill that would command the assent both of Congress and the President; and from some cause or other this appears to have been the case. The committee agreed upon the bill proposed by Mr. Stevens with an amendment by another member, and this seems to have proven satisfactory to Congress. How the President will treat it we have as yet no means of predicting. A day or two ago we thought it likely he would pocket any bill of this kind, and we therefore argued that no bill could become a law this session, owing to the nearness to the date of adjournment. But now we see intimations on every hand that the President and Congress are likely to come to some terms of agreement upon the question of Reconstruction. The rumors to this effect are as yet vague and ill defined, but even Southern correspondents, telegraphing from Washington, announce a reported reconciliation. Nor have we any means of knowing upon what terms an agreement, or reconciliation, can be brought about, but one or two remarks that have been dropped leave the inference that it will be upon the basis of the proposed Constitutional amendment. In conversation with some leading Republicans, not long since, the President is reported to have said that he was "willing to meet Congress more than half way," and that he would no longer offer any objections to Reconstruction with the amendment for a basis. In this we presume the President has been guided by the views of those leading Southern men, who presented a plan for reconstruction, differing but little from the amendment, which they asserted the South would now accept. If these Southern men (whoever they were, and we think that Gov. Orr and ex Gov. Sharkey were among them) were authorized to make such a proposition, or if they were correct in their assumption that their plan would be accepted by the South, then we can see good reason for the course it is reported the President intends to pursue.

No one can fail to see that the North itself is becoming excessively weary with the present state of affairs; and particularly those who are interested in manufactures are now openly expressing their disappointment at the long delay in restoration. Yet the struggle between self-interest and a fanatical political spirit—a desire to see the South humiliated is not decided, and the people who are beginning to suffer from the continued agitation of the country have not made up their minds to grant any concessions for the sake of harmony. They desire to force the South to give up everything for their interest. To be assured that the alienation between the legislative and executive branches has come to an end, and that the two were again working together for the common good of the country, would be very agreeable to them, but at the same time they are not willing to recede one jot from their own position, for to discuss the matter in a spirit of fairness for the general interest and well-being of society.

But, as we have remarked, there are certain indications that the intimations of an agreement are correct, although there may yet be no very firm ground to stand upon. The offers of the Southern men to compromise upon the basis of the constitutional amendment, the spirit with which the President meets the rejection of the officers appointed by him during the recess, and his hearty offer, in several outspoken conferences, to join in any arrangement that shall be acceptable to the country show that anything like an equal spirit on the part of Congress would soon produce harmony between them. Although these signs are all uncertain, they are taken in connection with the remarks of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Banks, very fair foundations for the report.

Assuming that this will be the case, what will be its effect upon the South? The question is a difficult one to answer, for, with the certainty before them that the next Congress will pass the most stringent measures, even over the President's veto, many of our people do not like to hear the matter discussed. The situation is different now from what it was when the Constitutional Amendment was proposed. Then the South was asked to assist in making the change; now she has to submit to the terms that are made for her by the party in power. We have confidence enough in the President to believe that if he agrees to a settlement upon the basis referred to above, he has the assurance that no better terms can be obtained. This, we think, will be the general feeling in the South, however severe may be the terms imposed. With that spirit which has borne the South through many bitter trials she will endure the worst until it can be changed for the better.

IMMIGRANTS.—One of the three emigrant ships—the Laura, Gertrude, and Day—detained at Quarantine, has arrived in the city with over 100 passengers. There was great contention yesterday among boarding and coffee-house keepers to secure their services, and unusual inducements were offered to them. Judge Krumbhaar, of the Bureau of Immigration, assures us that about 50 of the number will remain in the city; the rest going to Alabama, Texas, Illinois and Missouri.

SHIP ASHORE.—The British ship Lady Molly Peel went ashore on the 24 inst., at Gun Cay, Bimonis Banks. She cleared from this port on the 17th of January for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2629 bales of cotton, 100 tons of iron and 5670 staves, freighted by Messrs. Meeker, Kock & Co. Of the cotton 109 bales were saved. The vessel is badly injured, and it is feared that she cannot be got afloat.

Passengers per steamship Liberty, from Baltimore via Havana:

Mrs C Donovan, Mrs Elder and 2 children, Saturnino Rodriguez, Fernandez, Sebastian, Francisco, Jesus, Mary Ann, Manuel, Pedro, Mrs Caballero and child, Mrs Rosalie and sister, Mr Bostid, Rev J C Hudson and wife, J Sam, R D Cammack, Mrs Ann Elizabeth Whitehead, J S Huber and wife, Miss Ellen Huber, Mrs Mary Huber and child, Miss Esther, Mr Van Sourwood and wife, J C Stevenson, F Martin, Mrs Van Sourwood, Miss Mary Van Sourwood, F Martin, M F Jones, Mrs Ellen Johnson, E V White, Lt Commdr. H C Hunter, Commdr. K S Bell, J F Smith and servant, Mr J Dubois Pierre D Milton, M Antoine, M Tweke and wife, D G Brown and child, M Hoyt and wife, Chas O Verrow, G F Hurr, J F Hurr, Jas Grant, Mrs Kirkwood, A Brooks, Mrs Hoyt, Miss M Hoyt, Mrs Joseph J Alvarez, F Menendez, Capt and troops of Seminole Arabs.

TEXAS STATISTICS.—The whole number of counties in Texas is 150. The average size of the counties is 1262 square miles. The largest county is Presidio, having 26,600 square miles, and the smallest is Harris, having 320 square miles. Omitting those exceptional counties, the average area of the counties is 1085 square miles. The county of Harris is the largest county east of the Guadalupe. It embraces an area of 1522 square miles, the larger portion of which is arable land. Harris is also the wealthiest county in the State, having a total taxable wealth of $9,571,446, and paying a poll tax of $6262. The next is Galveston, which is assessed at $7,554,964, and pays a poll tax of $5556. Next comes Bexar, with $5,352,528 worth of property, and a poll tax of $2751. Washington comes next, with $4,913,328 of property, and Brazoria, with $4,134,368. Bastrop, is the smallest roll, having but $91,430 of taxable property. McCulloch has the smallest poll tax of but $64.

The richest county in good land is Wharton, the average value of land, and good improved land are taxed at $7 50 being $9 20 per acre. Next is Fort Bend, with an average of $9 07 per acre. Then comes Washington, where lands are taxed at $7 36; Brazoria, at $5 40; Grimes, $5 04; Colorado, $5, down to $4 80 which county has 264,994 acres of land, valued at $1 06 an acre, and Bexar at $1 04.

The whole number of neat cattle in the State is 1,000,734, valued at $13,386,925, or an average of $13 37 each head. The whole number of horses is 1,000,115, of which Bexar county has 100,000, or one-ninth of all the sheep in the State. The whole number of sheep is 1,000,000, valued at $2,830, valued at $20,534, and Madison and Navarro at $6,000, at over $5 each.

[illegible] Bexar, [illegible] 20,000, at over $5 each.

[illegible] Bexar, [illegible] 20,000, at over $5 each.

[illegible] Bexar, [illegible] 20