The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & LIBERT, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements are at the rate of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements not ordered at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above nominal rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1868.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. We publish in another column the sixteenth annual statement of the pecuniary condition of this company, showing its net receipts for the year ending December 31, 1867, to be $67,786 32. The assets of the company are valued at $878,724 09.

Persons holding the scrip issues of the company for the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, will find in the statement a notice of interest to them.

It will be observed that the assets of the company are set forth *in detail*, and not covered up under the comprehensive terms, of so much invested in stocks and bonds.

The reduction of scrip, we are informed, does not arise from any mismanagement on the part of the officers of the company, but solely from depreciation of assets owned by them previous to the war, which have been and continue to be lessened in value, owing to the unsettled financial and commercial condition of the country.

The "Home" is one of our soundest and best managed institutions.

DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC FOR 1868.—Van Evrie, Horton & Co., Publishers, 162 Nassau street, New York, have compiled an Almanac for 1868, said to be the best political and statistical manual published. Judging by its list of contents, it contains valuable matter for references such as: Lists of Federal and State officers; Members of Congress; the most important acts of Congress; and President Johnson's Veto Messages and Proclamations. Among the contents are a history of the San Domingo measures, which forms a very appropriate pendant for these times.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Hon. Alexander Decloset, of St. Martin's Parish, and his son, Mr. Alexander Decloset, who are glad to learn that affairs in Lafourche appear less discouraging than in other parts of the State. Mr. Decloset is of opinion that St. Mary's parish, which in 1867 produced 4900 hogsheads of sugar, will probably quadruple that quantity the present year. He reports also that the freedmen are giving signs of better conduct for the time to come. We regret that the State is at present denied the services in a public capacity of so valuable a citizen as Mr. Decloset. Like most of our best men, retirement is for him the point of honor where evil rule prevails and good citizens are ostracised by wicked legislation. We are always glad to be informed of the condition of affairs in the interior.

BALL. We are in receipt of tickets to a grand fancy dress and regalia ball to be given to-morrow night in the National Hall, on Poydras street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, by Oryka Tribe No. 1 of I. O. B. M., for the benefit of the widows and orphans.

OPERA HOUSE MASK BALLS.—The Directors of the Opera House announce a series of Mask Balls to be given by subscription in the Theatre during this and the next month, ending with that on Mardi Gras. The dates fixed for these balls are as follows:

January 24 and 31, February 7 and 14.

The price of subscription for the series, has been placed at $15—the ball on Mardi Gras being given as a premium to the subscribers.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Dumonteil, confectioner, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, and from M. Lasarus, St. Charles street, and at the Opera House.

GENERAL MEADE.—If we are to judge by Gen Meade's proceedings in Georgia, so far, they do not bear out the flattering recommendations of him sent South by the Washington correspondent of the *Progress*, and other writers for the press. His very first measure was to remove from office one of the purest men in the South—Judge Charles Jenkins, the man whom there are few abler jurists or better citizens—a man who is conservative in his every thought and act, and than whom the Government of the United States, according to the Constitution, has few more faithful adherents.

This act of Meade's may have been in pursuance of a policy agreed upon with the President, for the purpose of testing the Reconstruction Laws, but we doubt it. The Mobile *Register* says of Georgia he is changed beyond recognition, is losing Pops and getting Meade's voice, we shall see. One thing is already apparent—Meade is not a man of the Hancock order.

The *Tribune*, the Radical organ in this city, evidently declines to support the Warmoth ticket for State officers. The Convention sitting in Mechanics' Institute, which framed the age clause of their proposed Constitution, relative to gubernatorial qualifications, as a sop to Warmoth's juvenile years and thereby legislate him into office, in the same manner that they abortively attempted to provide for keeping in office the incumbents of the Supreme Bench of the State till their commissions shall have expired.

Washington News, Jan. 11.

THE MISSISSIPPI CASE.—Judge Black, chief counsel in the case of McCardle, of Mississippi, now before the Supreme Court, which involves the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, will next week make a motion to bring the case forward without further delay; otherwise, from its place on the docket it could not be reached for two years. If the case is not brought forward, it is of but little consequence, because, before it can regularly be reached, the Southern States will be restored on some terms to the Union. It is generally believed the military authorities will appear by other counsel than the Attorney General, for the reason that he has publicly declared his conviction that the acts in question are wholly unconstitutional.

STATUE RAISED THE 14TH AMENDMENT.—By the report of Secretary Seward, sent to Congress to day, it appears that twenty-one States have given official notice of the ratification of the 14th Congressional Amendment. Maine has ratified the amendment, but has neglected to give official notification of the fact to the State Department. Iowa will soon ratify the amendment, making twenty-three States.

POSSIBLE REACTION OF TWO STATES.—It has been given out that Ohio and New Jersey, having elected Democratic Legislatures, will repeal their ratification of the amendment.

The *Times'* Washington special says General Meade telegraphed to Gen. Grant for instructions relative to the removal of the State Treasurer of Georgia, in case his action should require the execution of any order directing the members of the Convention to be paid out of the State Treasury. Gen. Grant instructed Gen. Meade to remove the Treasurer at once, if he makes any resistance to orders.

Gen. Pope called upon the President yesterday to pay his respects. The interview was cordial and protracted. Gen. Pope fervently thanked the President for relieving him from arduous and thankless labors, and the latter, in the same spirit, expressed his great satisfaction that he had been instrumental in doing the General a great favor.

Washington News and Gossip.

THE COMING FIGHT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

I hear to-day, upon good authority, that Gen. Grant, upon a categorical question, declared that he would accede to the behests of Congress rather than the order of the President, in any case which involved the jurisdiction of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government. To this inevitable point all signs are pointing.—*Cor Baltimore Gaz. Jan. 8.*

CONGRESS PUZZLES.

The solution of the vexed problem of reconciling the military movements of the pendulum with the fixed proper decimal motion of the clock still puzzles the Republican statesmen. Some are not wanting of fidgity nervousness upon this all important point. The public may sometime or other come to the belief that the recently intended "rat trap contrivance" will neither pay the national nor commercial debt of the country. Senators sit uneasy in their seats. What is the benefit to the country? so far as we gather from the legislation resulting from their action in our cities? The matter wholly is to be decided by the country, and that speedily. It is not whether the rights of the people, white or black, North or South, are to be observed, but whether anything is left in respect to which rights or privileges are of the highest importance. I can scarcely trust myself when speaking upon this point. I may have occasion, at a more propitious time, to go into details.—*Ib.*

THE LEGALITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.—Speculation is being indulged as to how the Judges of the United States Supreme Court stand on the question of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws of Congress. It is said that Justices Chase, Miller and Swayne are in favor of sustaining these acts, and Justices Grier, Nelson, Clifford and Field are ready to declare them unconstitutional, while Justice Davis is undecided. Should he go with the latter it would make five for and four against, but it is hardly probable that a test case can be carried through in time to prevent the reconstruction of all the States. In this connection the following extract from Attorney General Stanbery's speech is deemed very significant:

Gentlemen, I have been at the bar for nearly half a century, and have been a constant student, not only of common law, but of our own constitutional law, and I do not hesitate to say that the whole of these reconstruction acts of Congress, from beginning to end, first, second and third in the series, are unconstitutional and void. There are times when to be silent is to be unfaithful. There are times when men must speak out. I will not attempt to school myself into reticence upon these great questions, and I could not if I would.—*Balt. Sun.*

Power Reactivated in Six States.—It has been given out that Ohio and New Jersey, having elected Democratic Legislatures, will repeal their ratification of the amendment.

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