THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR, & LEBEY, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance—$12; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3.

Price per copy of Daily, 5 cents; copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 1, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By R. Derbes, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his salesroom, 37 St. Louis street, dry goods, clocks, quilts, crockery and glassware.

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICT PROPERTIES AT AUCTION —We notice among the auction advertisements those of Messrs. WALTON & DESLONDE, auctioneers, offering the "PELICAN HOUSE," on Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets, an excellent property, fitted up for a hotel, and in perfect repair; the spacious THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING at the corner of Chartres and Esplanade streets, with stores on the first floor; a lot of ground and cottage at the corner of First and Chippewa streets, in the Fourth District, and several fine building lots on Washington Avenue. The cash payment for the last mentioned lots will be received in city currency. The particulars, including measure, terms and conditions will be found in the advertisements of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde, in our auction columns. The sale takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Royal street Exchange.

THE FRENCH OPERA —To-night the grand opera of "Rigoletto," by Verdi, will be presented at this house. Miss Audibert, Madame Segnin, Messrs. Damiani, Lochevallier and Dupin taking the principal characters. Mr. Lochevallier will represent the amusing role of the piece, and he is an admirable comic actor as well as an excellent barytone singer.

On Sunday the first representation of "Jean La Poste," a French version of the popular drama of "Arrah na-Pogue," is announced.

SIGNOR LOTTI'S OPERA.—We are requested by Mr. H. Gray general agent of Signor Lotti's Grand German Opera Troupe, to state that the sale of seats for a single night for the performances of this troupe will commence to-day at Mr. L. Grunewald's music store, 129 Canal street, and at the box-office of the National Theatre.

The opera of "Martha," by Flotow, is announced as the opening performance on Wednesday night, February 5th.

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. MOWER —The following order revokes a previous order issued by General Mower, under this state of facts. An attachment issued on the application of W. H. Harris from the District Court for the Parish of Carroll, on property belonging to him which had been leased or abandoned by a Government Agent to the defendant Daniel B. Staats. The latter claimed the interference of General Mower by virtue of the power entrusted to the Commander of the Fifth Military District, under the Reconstruction laws. General Mower set aside the attachment, which is now re-instated by effect of the order of General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30, 1868.

Special Orders No. 21.

1. Paragraph 1, of Special Orders No. 130, from Headquarters, District of Louisiana, dated October 5, 1867, in the matter of W. H. Harris vs. Daniel B. Staats, having been issued without competent authority, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.

Official: CHAS. E. HALE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,

2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Late William L. Hodge.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.]

We have already alluded briefly to the demise of the Hon. Willie L. Hodge, formerly the editor and proprietor of the *Bulletin*, and for the last fifteen years a resident of Washington city. He had a very large number of friends in this city who sincerely lament his death.

Mr. Hodge was emphatically a gentleman of the old school. He was a fine illustration of the reputation of the term, for he derived his manners, his breeding, the form and fashion of his carriage and appearance and his character from those days when our forefathers flourished in the peculiar grace, integrity and dignity of their race. But he was a gentleman of the old school in other particulars, which made him the observed of all observers, in the courts of virtue and intelligence. He was a gentleman of the old school, like his friend, Mr. Gales, the columns of whose paper (the *National Intelligencer*,) he has so often illustrated by his political and financial experience and talent. He was a gentleman of the old school, like his associate, Mr Samuel J. Peters, who would perhaps never have succeeded in establishing on a permanent basis the public schools of New Orleans had it not been for his zeal, devotion and influence. He was a gentleman of the old school, like Jeff-rson and Adams, loving the Constitution, battling for it heroically to the last hour of its life, and inflicting upon its enemies the severest punishment. He was a gentleman of the old school, like William Penn, and as proud as he of his native State and the eminent men who illustrated her history in the olden time. He was a gentleman of the old school in the dignity of his carriage; in the quiet, yet positiveness that springs from a genial heart; in that tenderness of feeling which would spare his bitterest opponent in defeat; in that majestic virtue which crowns a man a babe of light and glory many of his contemporaries who have gone down in the grave before him. No one can ever forget Wm. L. Hodge who will not recognize in those traits the likeness of the man whom they honored and loved, and to whose memory they will certainly render the tribute of their hearts.

As a writer for the press, Mr. Hodge's style was marked by extraordinary nerve and simplicity. He spoke what he had to say boldly and clearly. No one could well misunderstand him. Whether he enunciated some profound political axiom or trifled with the merest coin of the hour, he made it appear that everybody else was enlightened, and enlightened while it convinced. Thus, while in the old *Bulletin* he bore the banner of the old line Whigs in honor and in triumph, he made the columns of it with the most searching critiques on *Hamlet* we have ever read. So versatile yet so forcible, so copious yet so concise was his mode and habit of expression. And yet he had no affectation of style. He regarded it as merely the garment in which to clothe his thoughts, and was ever ready to modify its fashion at the suggestion of any one who reads his proofs.

The chief characteristic of Mr. Hodge was, perhaps, his power of endurance. We have never known the man who could excel him in simple labor; in fact, what was labor to others was mere pastime to him. Writing with extraordinary fluency, he could fill page after page of foolscap with his midnight incubrations, while others were wasting the hours in the follies of fashion. It seemed as he was never wearied. We are sure, dear, kind heart, he was never wearied of doing good. We have been told that when he filled the offices of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with so much credit to himself and such benefit to the public he would come to his office in the morning and lay before his astonished clerks volumes of MS. which required their united force a day to master. "Does this man never sleep? they asked. No, he did not: a more vigilant sentinel never paced the battlements of constitutional liberty.

MORE RADICAL TREACHERY.—Facts have come to light which prove beyond a doubt the extent to which President Johnson has been grossly deceived by his subordinate has not yet been made public. There is reason to believe that the treachery has not been confined to matters pertaining directly to Mr. Stanton's restoration to the War Office, but pervades the management of one of the Southern military departments. It may be premature to allude to these things, but they will be made public at the proper time. It has been said that the President, in exchanging Gen. Pope for Gen. Meade, "swapped the devil for a witch." It may hereafter be made to appear that there was no swapping for a witch, but that treachery was quietly at work through one of his own trusted friends in the War Department. It may be divulged that Gen Meade urged the propriety of postponing the Florida Convention, but that he was directed to allow the orders of Gen. Pope to remain unchanged, and that the correspondence on the subject never reached the President's eye until eight days after the Florida Convention had been in session. These startling facts would be known to the people, whose Government institutions are being undermined and sapped, were it not for the vigilance of the press.—*Washington Correspondence (Jan 24) Boston Post.*

PROPOSING TO ABOLISH THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.—We noticed a short time ago that a memorial to Congress had been started by some Bitter Radical Republicans, praying that measures might be taken to abolish the Presidential office, for the reason that it was useless in a republican government. Now, according to Greeley the Paladin this *Morning Post*, an organ of the Radical shoe, publishes a communication from some one of the Radical sages proposing to abolish the Presidential office. That office is not now somewhat of a stumbling block in the way of the extraordinary Jacobins, but when the struggle in Chief of the Army is made Dictator over ten States of the Union, the step will not be difficult to extend his jurisdiction over the whole. When the United States is under the Presidential office can be abolished, as also the Supreme Court. The Dictator, having the army at his command, can, backed by a Congressional Revolutionary Committee, carry on many more things to bring the people and Government in harmony with the "spirit of the age," and "God and humanity," as understood by the Radicals. Let the play proceed! The people will pay for the music.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

CHASE THE CHOICE OF THE NEGROES.—A meeting of the Republican Association of Washington city—a black-and-tan affair—was held last week, which is described as having been numerously rich. About two hundred persons were present, a majority of whom were negroes. Great confusion and angry contention with bitterness were created by the introduction of resolutions—one set favoring Grant and the other Chase for the Presidency. The meeting was adjourned in the midst of intense noise and excitement, without any vote having been taken on the resolutions. After the adjournment, when every one was at liberty to speak, the din became deafening. It was very evident that a large majority of the negroes were for "brudder Chase."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,353.

MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION OF THE CRISIS.

The following is a synopsis of a part of the conversation authentically reported as having been held by President Johnson with the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, on January 18th, to which we referred in our article of yesterday. We may find room for the conclusion on Sunday:

The President's interlocutor began the conversation by remarking, "the anxiety of the people to comprehend the present crisis, and that the position of Congress had never been suffered to be in doubt. The purposes of the Radical party had been distinctly expressed, and were well-known, through the published debates in both Houses, but the position of the President in respect to the pending measures, which threatened to deprive him of nearly all authority in the Government, could only be inferred."

"It would seem," said Mr. Johnson, very deliberately as if there could be no doubt as to that position. "Let us first briefly consider," added he, "what has been and is the situation. Men, before now, have suffered from being entrusted with duties that took upon them to serve the duty of defending a principle. Such a duty became very painful when, as in this instance, a President of the United States, who is compelled by his oath to administer the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution, found himself singularly opposed in so doing by other branches of the Government claiming to represent a majority of citizens. For a long time it required firmness to set up to the conviction that the demands of the Convention were far more imperative than the partisan will of Congress and the transient desire of the deceived people of the North. It was like breaking a thick ice to break through the crust of prejudice that intervened betwixt the perceptions of the multitude and the President's real motive. But, even in the worst period, faith was had in the ultimate good sense of citizens everywhere; and as it happened that, as the resistance of the Executive to the unconstitutional measures of Congress became more aggressive, the people did at last begin to be alarmed by the rapidrate at which cherished institutions were being subverted. A modification—perhaps I might say a decided change—of public sentiment in the North has been the consequence. One who held fast to a principle when a majority was arrayed against him is not likely to loosen his hold upon it when so much of the pressure has been removed."

To these observations the other party remarked: "You, the Radicals in Congress appear to take precious little warning from the Northern reaction. One would think, from what they are now doing, that their pressure was increasing."

The President smiled grimly. "The Radicals in Congress are desperate," said he. "They have fragments of that body almost monstrously. While they still seek to hide their deformities with the cloak of patriotism, or strive to distract public attention from them by a spectacle of unscrupulous violence, they are becoming more and more convinced that the people see through it all. Having gone farther than they intended, so far that they have overleaped the bounds of mere party and personal ambition, retreat would be equivalent to Anti-Christ. They keep on now, hoping to obtain by conquest in the South this year a power more than equivalent to their loss of prestige in the North. Perhaps they trust by such a conquest to awe and subdue a majority in the North, whom they are failing to lead. This extreme party, which is represented by men like Mr. Bingham, Mr. Boutwell and Senator Somner, is a worse enemy to them than ever they were before in the Republic. Its vacillating legislation in respect to many vital matters, and the character of its late struggle for impeachment, have destroyed its prestige. What kind of disposition and estimate of human nature was shown by the person Ashley and those who assisted him in getting up the assassination charge? They had simply to seek in their own natures for ample support of their theory that human nature is corrupt. They recollected the suspicion which attached to the Vice Presidents under Harrison and Taylor, and derived from those, and from their partisan enmity to an Executive who had constantly thwarted their plans, a vague excuse for accusing me. How did they proceed to obtain their so-called evidence? By ransacking brothels and prisons, in accepting testimony from the lips of a felon. After employing such means to compass the removal of a President, it is not surprising that, baulked as they are, *they are ready for anything. Any means, constitutional or unconstitutional, to get rid of him or shear away his powers.*"

In answer to a suggestion as to what Congress is actually doing, the President said:

"*These measures are of course extraordinary.* The measures used to defend them are as clearly fallacious as the assertion that black is white would be. A proposition to deprive, by force, a large portion of the Senators of the United States of any portion of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is a proposal to do direct violence to the Constitution. There are to be separate but co-ordinate branches of the United States Government, the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. Each of these three branches, or departments, has its special functions, which the Constitution rigidly defines, and the provisions of that instrument are framed so that no one or two of the departments obtain any power to substract from the functions of the other. Yet, for a special and despotic purpose, the bill under the Judiciary has been so far forced through the House to place in the hands of a military subordinate of the President, independent of the latter, an executive privilege which could only be taken by removal from the President's hands by the people themselves voting the requisite amendment to the Constitution