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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged double rates.
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All Bills with other advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1867.

Tuesday to peruse Geo. O. Fletcher, of steamship Emperor, for a file of Havana papers from the 17th of February to the 9th of March.

Mr. Jefferson takes his benefit at the Varieties this evening.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We published a day or two ago a synopsis of the Bankrupt bill recently passed by Congress, and ready to law. Doubtless this has been very generally read and discussed, and, we imagine, our people will pronounce it one of the wisest pieces of legislation that has yet come from this Radical Congress. A few persons, we are well aware, will object to this law on the ground that it will prove a refuge for rascals, but we believe the good to be derived from such a law will far outweigh the bad results that may flow from it in a few cases. If one will give the law a careful consideration, it will be found both wise and just. The experience of ages has clearly shown that no commercial country should be without a just bankrupt law, for it has been found, in countries where such a law has been long in operation, to work equally well for both debtors and creditors as a class. No man is going to loan his money to another upon insufficient security, when the borrower can take advantage of a bankrupt act to cancel the obligation an hour afterwards, and with greater caution on the part of capitalists comes greater caution on the part of those who would like to invest in certain enterprises if they had money for the risk. The difficulty of borrowing money for speculation curtails the desire for speculation and drives many a man from losing his all and burthening himself with debts at the outset of his career. No sensible man is going into debt willfully when he knows that there is small chance of his being able to pay, nor will an honest man take any great risk without first calculating the odds of failure. And more particularly is this the case when a law of this kind is in force. Debt is a dead thing—a heavy weight upon industry and enterprise. It deadens energy and ambition despair. Place a man in debt and he is a fright. Any member of the community is a great loser by misfortune; relieve him of debt and he will speedily recover the benefit of his industry and enterprise with renewed vigor. Yet we rarely go in debt with bad intentions; but they are drawn in unconsciously by the failure of their plans, and they incur obligations in the prosecution of legitimate business enterprises which they have every reason to believe will prove successful and yield a handsome profit. In nine cases out of ten if they are not successful it is due to the occurrence of unforeseen events rather than to individual carelessness or error. And especially is this the case in a country like ours where a general uncertainty hangs over public affairs, whether political, industrial, social or commercial and financial. When such a state of uncertainty exists so much consideration should be given to the debtor class as any other.

We examine if needed to prove the truth of this we could cite the case of Southern planters who are now deeply in debt on account of the failure of their crops. When the war ended they were left without labor, without means, without stock or agricultural implements. Calculating upon a certain number of bales of cotton they borrowed a sum of money equal, say, to two-thirds of the value of the crop planted for. On account of the season, the dray worm, perhaps, or inundation, they did not realize one quarter of the amount they had borrowed. Hundreds are now in this condition, and overburdened with debts, weighed down with care for the future. They are unable to contribute to the general interest of the South as they would if they could feel that their debts could wait until they had made bread enough for their families during the year. Imagine all men so situated being suddenly relieved in this manner, and see what a gain it will be to the country at large, to commerce and to industry. Not that we advocate bankruptcy for the relief of all debts. Believing that few men go into debt willfully with dishonest motives, we believe that the law should not only try to be paid with interest, if in the power of the debtor. But in order to give the means to pay, he must feel free to exercise his energy and enterprise without fear of being broken up just as he has an opportunity for profit.

The working of the bankrupt law in England has clearly proved that when judiciously framed, it is a national blessing. The people should be without one so much engaged in commerce as we are; and it will be found, in a short time, to exercise a healthy influence upon society, and to prove a benefit both to the class of debtors and of creditors. Stay laws and homestead bills, which the Southern States have been ready enough to pass, do but little good, and more often than otherwise prove only new sources of embarrassment. It is not impossible that a few men may suffer by the working of this law, at first; but when it has become thoroughly settled and the law of the land, we believe that its effect will be highly salutary and beneficial.

Passengers per steamship St. Louis, from Boston:

Mrs Clemens, Mrs Whitney, Mrs. Chase and child, Mrs. Hunt and one child.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA.—The steamship Havana, Palmer, from New York March 2, via Havana March 9, with merchandise, passengers and $27 41 of the Express company. The guard on the boy declined to have the driver arrested, as he was not to blame in the matter. We are happy to hear that the child is not dangerously injured.

WHAT WAR HAS DONE FOR MEXICO.—We find the following in the New York *Herald's* correspondence from Durango, Mexico:

La Zacatecas, in 1820 a splendid castle stands, the first in Durango. It has now sixty square leagues, but formerly comprised many ranches, which have been taken from it, and which entitled its owners to thirty hundred leagues of land. It was the property of Ferdinando Dilaldo in Campo, who at the time above mentioned, was a Spaniard, with a very wealthy Mexican to sell it, the purchaser very willing to give one dollar per head for every animal which was at a late date branded; these had belonged with the hacienda much, were to be thrown into the bargain, grants, together with all the land. The hacienda could were then extended, but the number and thousand amounted in dollars upwards to fabulous; that the purchaser was unable to comply with his bargain. It is stated that it actually cost upwards of 1,000 years wherewith the Indian war broke out with redoubled fury, and from that time to this the luxurious feeds have been on the work of desolation. They have stripped the hacienda of all its wealth. Year after year the herds have decreased in numbers, and to-day there are but about 1,000 cattle, horses and mules upon the property. The land is valueless; the numerous buildings of stone are in ruins; the nearly house is stripped of its former furniture, and open setting is the only hear the mournful echoes of your own footsteps. A little church still more gloomy than the house, stands near by. The few people still remaining on the estate are shivering in the few rags which they have managed to gather. The hacienda is yearly decimated by the savage bites of varlets that swoop across Northern Cuchujia and Durango, and which spares neither life nor property.

The wife of a New York negro minstrel has $75,000 worth of diamonds. Burnt such fetched 'em.

A man in Victoria caught 28,000 leaches in three days. None of them are wanted at a dollar apiece.

A steam engine weighing 1 ton is to be started in New York May 1, to be called "The Man of the Week."

A Mr. Vanderbilt Shaw, in the employment of West Philadelphia, has invented a machine that it is now not good for man to work completed and lodged in Washington. It is worked by one young enough to be good-looking.

A young man in Pittsburg has made a will, leaving $100 to his betrothed, and the rest, with whom he pleaded, refused to grant the boon, and leaving nothing to those who will get her father.

Wherever a young man's arm like the Gospel when it makes glad the widow's heart.

It is understood that ladies in Indiana who have hitherto worn 1 and 9 boots, and who are largely in the majority, are opposed to the short dress style.

If a man "kicks the bucket," it is a sign he will carry a little pale.

A Memphis pick-pocket lanced a rural Officer out of $2500 on a pleasure car.

Mr. Elam thought these amendments virtually destroyed the effect of the bill.

The House refused to concur, and Messrs. Blair, Hitt, and Simonds were appointed on a committee to confer with a committee from the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Jones called up House bills Nos. 197 and 127. The first is to provide the means for paying the surplus interest on the bonds issued by the State to various railroad and plank road companies. The second is to repeal the act of March 17th, 1866, relative to the internal improvement tax and placing the same on the assessment rolls. Both bills passed.

A bill to incorporate the Vienna Seminary, was referred.

One to incorporate the town of Lake Charles, on Calcasieu parish, was passed.

Mr. Austin introduced an act granting the right of way to the Southern Telegraph Company. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McKeery reported unfavorably on an act to change the term of Court in the 19th District.

An act to confer additional powers on the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas was passed.

An act relative to vacancies in the clerkships of the District Courts was referred.

An act to authorize Mrs. Marie Virginie Dupuis to assume her dotal property was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Andrew Tyler, of Washington parish, a veteran of the war of 1814-15 was passed. One for the relief of E. F. Morrhead and Patrick Wood was passed. Also, one for the relief of Mrs. B. Jones, widow of B. Broomfield, veteran of 1812-14. Also, one to pay Micajah Harris $800 for storing for four years the machinery taken from the Penitentiary.

The Senate bill appropriating $163 53 to Wm. H. C. King & Co. for taxes paid in error was referred.

The bill directing the State Engineer to establish correctly the dividing line between the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, passed.

An act to authorize the police juries of the different parishes to levee a road tax, was postponed.

The special order of the day, the House bill, to prohibit the establishment of slaughter-houses came up. Mr. Austin moved that the bill and substitute be printed and made the order of the day for Friday. Carried.

Mr. Simonds moved for selection of bills from the calendar was rescinded.

A message from the Governor announced that he had signed a number of bills. One of them was the act changing articles 2160 and 2161 of the Civil Code relative to the law of evidence. We previously published this act.

Mr. Scanlan's School bill for increasing the number of public schools in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, was taken up.

Mr. Tucker spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Fagot opposed it as an exclusively sectional measure. He had been told that no Catholic would approve it—that such a person would have to quit the Church. If such a bill, he contended, was to be allowed in favor of any denomination, Catholic or Protestant, he would prove the ruin of the public school system.

Mr. Scanlan earnestly combatted the imputation of Mr. Fagot. There was no sectarian feeling in the bill, and, unfortunately, when you most needed our assistance. The bill was the child of New England dollars, turned the scales against you. Now, the results of the late war too, lamentably attest.

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Cotton Case—Third District Court.—Thompson Casey Cotton Uber, Atwater & Co. in January, 1864, plaintiff had 90 bales of cotton, marked "T. C." in the warehouse of Hopsill & Buskner, in Shreveport. Of these 41 bales were seized by the U. S. Treasury Agent as "Confederate Cotton," and were ordered to another warehouse. Here 19 bales of the cotton were marked "J. A." and consigned for account of a party named Allen to Uber, Atwater & Co., merchants in this city. Plaintiff claiming these five bales, counsel seem to be engrossed in the hunt of C. J. A. & Co., who failed to show that Allen acquired any title either from Camp or the Government, which, it seems, fires Camp had converted the cotton so confiscated before Camp had asserted his claim. Allen's possession, as well as the Government's, seems to have been forced, and a fraud on Camp appears to have been attempted in the name of the United States. Plaintiff appears by the attorneys, to be the *bona fide* possessor of the cotton in controversy. Judgment for plaintiff. Fellowes, Judge.

Highway Robbery.—Tuesday night a respectably looking old gentleman was badly beaten and robbed by four negroes, said to be soldiers, near Bontigny Barracks, on the Carrollton Railroad. He was subsequently taken care of on one of the trains of the road.

Attempt at Rape.—A young man named Thos Donnell was arrested Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, charged by Sister Ragan with having seized and attempted to outrage his child, Catherine Pagan, eight years old, in a room in the Violet House, corner of Tulle and Toledano streets, at which place both reside. Donnell was arraigned before Recorder Ahern this morning, and remanded to prison to await trial on the 15th inst.

The Miscegenation Case.—The two white girls who came here with negro paramours from Baton Rouge, were fined $10 each for wearing male attire, which, being unable to pay, they were sent to the workhouse. They are sorry they did not go elsewhere with their dusky lovers, and are very sorry that we ever heard of them in New Orleans.

Another Murder Trial.—Thomas Behan was tried yesterday before the First District Court, on a charge of having killed and murdered James Machlin, on the 11th of September last, at the boarding house of Behan, No. 314 New Levee street, between Gaslight and Ursulines. The Attorney General and District Attorney appeared for the State, and Col. Field and Col. Lemley for the defense.

Machlin was a single man and had boarded with Behan several years. Both parties were hard working men and bore good characters. Deceased was reported to have considerable money, and was about to change his boarding house.

Numerous witnesses were examined. It appears from the testimony of the first witness that Behan charged Machlin with having struck him and asked if he was willing to "fix" him and he could, and the fight ensued. Witness then left, and when he returned saw Machlin on the floor, and Behan stooping over him to get a cab, which he did, and when he took him up found he was dead.

Mary Ann Williams, colored, saw the scuffle. Behan was on top. Heard parties say, "I'll kill him sure as there is a God in heaven," and saw him putting something like a knife in his bosom. Witness ran down to where the scuffle occurred; presently he went to his room, and witness heard a lady (who had been trying to assist Machlin and had taken Machlin away during the quarrel before the scuffle) scream and cry "murder!" Two or three days after, she came to the room; there was blood on the side of his bed; when he came out; a little girl cried, "Oh, papa, what made you do that? you have killed him!" One of the women struck the little girl and ordered her hush. The man whom witness thinks killed Machlin, had a white shirt on, bloody on the bosom when he came out of the room. Behan went up again he put on another shirt; the parties were apparently in liquor.

The testimony of other witnesses was mainly corroborative.

The officer who arrested Behan after the affray, testified that Behan, when taken to the station house said "I did it, and I'll do it to you some don't; that Machlin owed him and struck him first, and that he was not going to be imposed upon by any man." Witness, the officer went to the house and discovered that Machlin's body had been removed, he had taken brown to, and discovered that the blood on the floor had been washed up, and the bloody clothes covered up with some clean ones in a corner of the room. The case was submitted without argument. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

Letter from Havana—The New Cuban Tribute Bonds.

[From the Evening Picayune.]

By the steamship Havana we have our Cuban news to the 9th inst. The French steamer France arrived at Havana on the 8th, from St. Nazaire with 200 tons of stores, with 216 passengers. Arrived same day from Vera Cruz the English steamship Mersey, with 100 passengers, among whom were the following:

M Champin, E Cur, J Lerch, M Ravel, F Claude, M Hey son, S Hessner and family, M Mead, M Coquard and lady, J Rodriguez, J Romero, A Fernandez and family, M Pereda and family, M Hernandez.

The Havana papers publish a great deal of Mexican news by the Mersey, but it has all been anticipated by our own direct from Vera Cruz.

The last Spanish steamer brought the very interesting news of the signing of the treaty of Madrid, which gives the system of tribute to the mother country, which goes into effect on and after the 1st of April, and which contains a quotation of 15,420,160 Spanish scudos, which is about enough to squeeze out of the "never faithful isle." The Havana papers are evidently dull. Advertising and wrapping each man around his horse in the woods watching like Hyenas whom they may devour. It was not a subject for our paper, it was a serious fact of which he was ashamed that they were still lamentable ignorant of the change in character of the Southern people, and thought we were woefully in need of reconstruction. Their ideas of power in the South were specially peculiar. Where she rebels, six foot six and tall in proportion! Sensible, scrawny, raw boned creatures, who could take their beans and rock fence, etc., because they supposed Butler got them all; that they were without hoops and other extravagance, and like the men, also, went about seeking whom they would devour!

Mr. Pomeroy was surprised to find us so patient, enduring, devoted to law and order, and to business, more than in nine tenths of the cities of the North. Our hopefulness was especially gratifying to him, though murders and other outrages were more reliable to the puritanical bible-whangers than would be a coffin full of silver spoons to Butler. They already attributed our improvements to the genius of their Yankee operators, speculators and renters of our Southern plantations.

He would speak frankly for our good, and tell us that he was sorry to find there was a feeling of hostility against the Democracy of the North. Our only hope for reinstatement was through the conservative efforts of the Democracy, whether North or South. We blamed the Northern Democracy for not siding with us, as we expected them to do, during the war. They had sympathized with us, but we unfortunately had our ties and nurtured, which should not hold in the North where Yankee puritanism would hang you out on Monday for killing a rat on Sunday. New England took advantage of these differences to make one section against the other. She brought the war on to raise the blacks to an equality, and taught the Northwest that the South cared nothing for that section of the Union, and were, in fact, for disunion and a slaveocracy. And then, too, the vast hordes of foreigners who came into the New England States, seeking cheap homes in the great West, were prejudiced against Southern institutions through the tracts and peripatetic teachings of New England. There they gave their allegiance to the stars and stripes, and were taught that death was the penalty for any renounced thereto, and that they must war against slavery and antagonistic to free labor. And though we of the Northwest were with you in sentiment and interest, you forgot us when you determined to establish an exclusively slave government in the South, and it was only a natural weakness on our part, as a mass, to forget you, and, unfortunately, when you most needed our assistance. The war with the aid of New England dollars, turned the scales against you. Now the results of the late war too, lamentably attest.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,074.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—MARCH 13, 1867.

SENATE—The Senate met at noon, Lieut. Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Chalon, of the Roman Catholic Church.

The journal of Tuesday's proceedings was read and adopted.

Mr. Kenner, from joint committee of both Houses, recommended that the Senate recede from its amendment to the House bill to regulate the New Orleans "City notes," and to provide for the redemption for the same, and concurs in the House bill so as to allow the city to levy an additional tax of one and one-fourth per cent on income.

A motion to put this bill on its final passage, out of order, was lost for the want of a requisite majority—19 Senators voting yea, and 8 nay.

Mr Lott called up the joint resolution for the recovery of State bonds and other property now in the hands of the Federal authorities at Washington, granting leave of absence to the State Auditor, and appropriating $10,000 to pay his expenses. Passed finally.

The special order of the day was called up, being the four levee bills as reported by the Committee on Public Works, &c., as amended by Mr. Kenner.

The first bill entitled an Act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, was taken up and passed finally.

Section 1st authorizes the Governor to issue the bonds of the State, signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, to the amount of four million of dollars, payable in forty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The said bonds shall be registered in the books of the Auditor and Treasurer; dated on the first day of May, 1867; shall be made in sums of $1000, payable to bearer, and shall have interest coupons attached, payable in New Orleans, on the first of May and first of November of each year.

The Section 2d authorizes the Board of Levee Commissioners to sell said bond, or any portion of them, at not less than eighty per cent. at such time and in such manner as they may deem expedient. If the said bonds cannot be sold at the limit herein named, or if be deemed inexpedient to offer them for sale, the Board of Levee Commissioners are authorized to borrow money upon the pledge of said bonds, at any rate of interest upon the sum loaned which shall not exceed the interest accruing upon the bonds pledged during the same period.

The Board is further authorized to renew such loans and pledges from time to time, upon terms not more onerous: *Provided*, however, that the pledge of said bonds herein authorized, shall not confer upon the holder the right to sell the bonds so pledged, in order to reimburse the sum loaned at less than eighty per cent; and, that no preference shall be given to any denomination, Catholic or Protestant, that would prove the ruin of the public school system.

Mr. Scanlan earnestly combatted the imputation of Mr. Fagot. There was no sectarian feeling in the bill, and, unfortunately, when you most needed our assistance. The bill was the child of New England dollars, turned the scales against you. Now the results of the late war too, lamentably attest.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Headquarters.

The Southern Relief Appropriation.

Great Opposition to It.

Great Flood up Red River.

The Levees Breaking.

Cairo, Cincinnati and Other Cities Inundated.

Commercial and Other News.

From the Belize.

Washington, March 13—The District Headquarters of Schofield are at Richmond; Sickles in Columbia; Thomas at Montgomery; Ord's at Vicksburg, and Sheridan's at New Orleans. The powers of Department Commanders are delegated to the above District Commanders. Gen Pope, with headquarters at Louisville, commands West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

HOUSE—In committee of the whole. The bill appropriating a million dollars to the destitute of the South was considered.

Wood opposed the measure, saying that the South only wanted civil rights and Northern capital to develope their resources.

Williams thought that Congressional bounty would be better applied to widows and orphans, made so by rebels. If any one were to suffer let it be the disloyal.

Chandler denounced the measure as intended to bolster up the Freedmen's Bureau. It was the most infamous thing imaginable.

Boyer hoped the bill would pass. The Freedmen's Bureau was the best means for distributing the necessary articles. If the bill failed he didn't want to hear about Mary Ann's starving for Ireland. He declared the analogy between the Southern and the Irish people to be spurious.

Butler offered a substitute that a million should go to the widows and orphans of those slaughtered by rebels and slaveholders. Butler and Logan made bitter speeches against the republicans spoke warmly in opposition to the substitute and in favor of the bill. The committee finally rose without action and the House adjourned.

SENATE—The Militia bill comes up to-morrow. Wade introduced Wilson's bill as a substitute for the House supplementary bill. It modifies the facts somewhat, and allows the President (Seward) to delegate his powers to the acting Governor.

Mobile, March 13—Cotton—sales to day 2200 bales; market firm, Middling Uplands 27½ to 28c; receipts to day 661 bales.

Havana, March 13—Up: Nicholas Long, worth, of 5 P. Davis; Jesuits Lewis, at 12 last night. River rising.

Louisville, March 12.—The river rose ten inches last night. The twenty four hours ending at 7 o'clock this evening, and still rising at the rate of ¾ of an inch per hour, with a big rise coming from above. The block brick building, corner of Market and Jefferson, is in danger of being carried away by the flood. The weather suddenly turned intensely cold this afternoon.

Cairo, March 13.—The levee at Mound City broke this morning. The citizens tried to stop the crevasse by sinking a boat, but without success. The place is now deserted. Mr. Rive lost. The Cairo levee is intact.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 13.—There are twenty feet, feet of water in the channel at Brownsville, leaving six feet of sixteen and a half feet since Monday.

Cincinnati, March 13.—The river is higher than at any time since 1856, fifty-four feet six inches in the channel, and has rose one inch per hour. At Maysville it is rising three inches and at Louisville two inches per hour. The weather had changed twice pleasant to extreme cold.

St. Louis, March 13.—Mercury 10. Light snow.

Shawneetown is completely inundated. The lower parts of Cincinnati and Covington are under water.

Wheeling, March 13.—The river is rising fast, with 4 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and cold.

Gallipolis, March 13.—River rising, with about 45 feet in the channel.

Pittsburg, Ohio, March 13.—The river is rising two inches per hour. Weather cloudy and cold.

Richmond, March 13.—Schofield has assumed command. He continues the present civil officers.

New York, March 13—Schofield has assumed the command of the military in Virginia.

The Havana steamer brought the very interesting news of the signing of the treaty of Madrid, which gives the system of tribute to the mother country, which goes into effect on and after the 1st of April, and which contains a quote to 15,420,160 Spanish scudos, which is about enough to squeeze out of the "never faithful isle." The Havana papers are specially peculiar. They are evidently dull. Advertising and wrapping each man around his horse in the woods watching like Hyenas whom they may devour. It was not a subject for our paper, it was a serious fact of which he was ashamed that they were still lamentable ignorant of the change in character of the Southern people, and thought we were woefully in need of reconstruction. Their ideas of power in the South were specially peculiar. Where she rebels, six foot six and tall in proportion! Sensible, scrawny, raw boned creatures, who could take their beans and rock fence, etc., because they supposed Butler got them all; that they were without hoops and other extravagance, and like the men, also, went about seeking whom they would devour!

Mr. Pomeroy was surprised to find us so patient, enduring, devoted to law and order, and to business, more than in nine tenths of the cities of the North. Our hopefulness was especially gratifying to him, though murders and other outrages were more reliable to the puritanical bible-whangers than would be a coffin full of silver spoons to Butler. They already attributed our improvements to the genius of their Yankee operators, speculators and renters of our Southern plantations.

He would speak frankly for our good, and tell us that he was sorry to find there was a feeling of hostility against the Democracy of the North. Our only hope for reinstatement was through the conservative efforts of the Democracy, whether North or South. We blamed the Northern Democracy for not siding with us, as we expected them to do, during the war. They had sympathized with us, but we unfortunately had our ties and nurtured, which should not hold in the North where Yankee puritanism would hang you out on Monday for killing a rat on Sunday. New England took advantage of these differences to make one section against the other. She brought the war on to raise the blacks to an equality, and taught the Northwest that the South cared nothing for that section of the Union, and were, in fact, for disunion and a slaveocracy. And then, too, the vast hordes of foreigners who came into the New England States, seeking cheap homes in the great West, were prejudiced against Southern institutions through the tracts and peripatetic teachings of New England. There they gave their allegiance to the stars and stripes, and were taught that death was the penalty for any renounced thereto, and that they must war against slavery and antagonistic to free labor. And though we of the Northwest were with you in sentiment and interest, you forgot us when you determined to establish an exclusively slave government in the South, and it was only a natural weakness on our part, as a mass, to forget you, and, unfortunately, when you most needed our assistance. The war with the aid of New England dollars, turned the scales against you. Now the results of the late war too, lamentably attest.

We of the Northwest have been disappointed. We fought for the Union and the Constitution, and we have only Union and a shattered Constitution. But do you be quiet and we of the Northwest will see that they are restored if we have to wade through blood to Washington. Establish your mills, factories and workshops. They are the batteries with which to open our reinforcements against New England. Your inactivity and submission to the laws will strengthen the elements of our success. And when, in a few years, your very babies would divest themselves of every ornament, their diamonds and jewels, and convert the proceeds to the erection of mills and factories, rather than they should not be secured to you, you would have established our independence of New England. I wish I could be President of the United States but fifteen minutes.

I would pardon you all, and those who robbed you and insulted your women to jail, with Beecher at the head of the grand procession, and open the prison doors to Davis and consult with him, as the one best advised, how to plan the work of your reconstruction.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a number of numerous memorials, and were frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. Every body should hear him next Saturday.

New Orleans School of Medicine.—The usual examination of this popular and flourishing College took place yesterday forenoon in the College building opposite the Charity Hospital. The institution was founded in 1856, and among its alumni are to be found some of the most prominent in the profession throughout the country, including besides a talented member of the faculty of the College, Dr. W. S. Mitchell. The Dean, Dr. Brickell, informs us that the College has had more matriculants the present session than any previous year, and that its prospects are highly flattering. Very material facilities are afforded pupils by access to the means of observation and practice in the Charity Hospital.

The exercises yesterday comprised: Prayer by Rev. J. K. Gubbein, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on the graduating class by the Dean, Dr. Brickell; the Baccalaureate Address by Professor A. C. Holt, of the Faculty; and the Valedictory on the part of the graduates by a member of the class, R. M. Swearingen, of Texas, diplomas which, contrary to the old custom, are sensibly expressed in English and not in some dead language, were conferred on the following young gentlemen:

W H Beasley, A E Beasley, R M Swearingen, T M Bagan, T M Coleman, J A Root, R B Tweedy, W H Graves, C H Griffin, H L Ashford, J Ashford, J M Sanelli, C B Ridley, R Thomson, F A De Pouvery, A H Perkins, L R Stark, J A Crawford, A A Landry, W M Lonsdale, J F Kelly, J M Holmes, W C Holmes, J T Coon, A H Herring.

Railroad Excursion.—The lower Levee line of cars will, in a few days, extend their trips to near the corner of Esplanade and Moreau streets, in the vicinity of the Roman Street Methodist Church, thereby extending the line some four or five squares further down the Levee.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of activity throughout the day, and several of the leading articles have undergone a material alteration. Sugar and Molasses were in demand at prices, Cotton and Western Produce evinced considerable movement, attended with an easier feeling in Oats and Pork, and a further advance in Corn, while operations in our leading staple have been on a limited extent, the sales at the close amounting up barely 2000 bales at previous prices, the market closing with a tendency to increased firmness, the latter predicated on the favorable tenor of the news.

Owing to the failure of telegraphic dispatches from New York, the Gold market has been dull and inactive throughout the day. Gold opened this morning nominally at 134½, against 134¼ to 134½, the closing rates last evening, and after the transaction of a very limited business, closed firm at 134¼ to 135. There were no sales at the usual session of the Board. Out-door the transactions included $6,000 at 134¾, $11,000 at 134¾, $15,000 at the same, $6500 and $20,000 at 134¾, $5000 at 135, and $3000 at 135¼. Nothing of moment was reported in Silver. The counter rates for American halves were 130 to 131, and for Mexican dollars at 135¼ to 136.

Increased dullness was the prevailing feature in Foreign Exchange. There was a very limited amount offering, and the demand at no time of the day was better than nominal. The sales of drawing to Banks and bankers included the following bills: £4000 bill of lading at 143; £3000 at 142¾; £4000 clear at 144; £2000 At at 145; £3000, unexceptionable signature, at 145¾, and £3000 Bank at 108 for Gold. In France we quoted sales of 100,000 Commercial at 5.18¾, and 50,000 At at 3.92½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 143 to 143½ for bill of lading bills, 142 to 145¼ for At or first class and 145¼ to 146¼ for bank; and France at 5.20 to 2.90 for At Commercial, and 3.87½ to 3.85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has evinced further weakness. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to par, premium. Some of them being willing to draw for round amounts at ¼, the demand for remittance purposes were light throughout. The supplies of commercial were fair, and the sales were quite limited, including the following bills: $20,000 New York sight at ¼ to par, $5,000 at ¼ per cent. premium, $20,000 $5,000, and $50,000 at ¼. $10,000 Bank check at ¼, $15,000 one days' sight on New York par, and $15,000 thirty days at 1 per cent discount. The closing rates for Commercial right on New York were par to ¼ and ¼ to par cent premium.

The stock market exhibited moderate activity. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Out-doors the sales comprised: 200 Louisiana State Bonds, 74 to 74