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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1867.

The public are informed that the cars over the Opelousas Railroad continue to make daily trips, as usual, carrying passengers and freight; should any change be made, the public will be notified of the same.

Death of Dr. Thomas Hunt.—The death of this eminent physician, which occurred on Wednesday night, at his room in the St. Charles Hotel, will occasion deep regret throughout the country. No physician in the city ranked higher in his profession, whether as a citizen, as author, or practitioner. Dr. Hunt was born in Charleston, and has long been distinguished as the most eloquent and one of the most learned of the Professors of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, of which he was one of the most active founders. He leaves several worthy sisters and three brothers—Theodore, Randall and Wm. Hunt, all eminent lawyers, and, like himself, distinguished for their talents. Dr. Hunt was about 56 years of age, and had been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Judge Carleton, of this city, and the second, who survives him, a lady of Charleston.

The commencement exercises of the Law Department, University of Louisiana, take place on the 26th inst. The programme is as follows: Prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer; conferring of Degrees by Hon. J. N. Lea; Address to the graduates by Hon. Judge Dart, Prof. Rosslin; Valedictory Address by Wynne Rogers; Valedictory Address by Henry Renshaw, Jr.; Address, Law, the best Index to History, by F. C. Zacharie, of the Alumni, and Benediction.

LABOR VS. MILITARY LAW.

Perhaps many of our readers have seen the paragraph recently going the rounds of the press regarding the blunt old Georgia planter who found himself in the company of a party of pseudo-politicians, who were whining ingubriously over the passage of the new military law. Seeing him listening to the remarks, one turned upon him with the question: "And what will you do when the law is in operation?"

He did not know, but stood revolving the subject in his mind, as if forming an opinion, and finally asked if there was anything in the law to prevent him from raising cotton.

"Oh! no; but then ——"

"But then I don't care a ——— what kind of laws they make; I'm for raising cotton."

It must be agreed that the sturdy planter's spirit was much more commendable than his piety, but no one can fail at this time to admire his sentiments. If there were any hope for the South in the political strife, the stern critic might object to the planter's theory; but when all know that the South lies prostrate and saf fering completely at the mercy of the conqueror, there can be no doubts about the duty of Southern men. When the alternative is presented of assisting the South by raising cotton, or corn, or cane, or by fighting for her in the political arena, while heavily ironed and shackled, who would hesitate which alternative to adopt? Therefore, we believe the Georgian's example a good one, and worthy of comment and commendation. One great trouble is, that the people go to extremes. If it could be arranged for a few leading men to look after the political affairs of the South, it would do very well; but when the subject is agitated in the feeblest manner a multitude rushes forward as candidates for political preferment, utterly forgetting that a sure success can be gained in agriculture or commerce, and a far greater service rendered to the community. Yet how few seem to realize the fact; or if they do realize it, how few will follow the better course? Far too many seem disposed to forget what they may do, and feel inclined to sit down and nurse their wrongs and pet their sufferings until they can stand out as first class martyrs. This will do for a man of good estate, and one who can afford it; but to the great majority of our people it is an indulgence is vile folly that can result in no good individually or to the country. There is no earthly use in crying over spilt milk—as little use as it would be for a school-boy to whimper over the flogging that he received the last session and long after the smart was over. Repining can do no good, and we need something now that can do us good—that is, a proper appreciation of the vast benefits to be derived from building up the former wealth of the South, from the development of her almost inexhaustible resources, and from properly tilling the soil. At the present time there are two things for us to do; to obey the laws as cheerfully as we can, and to make as much cotton, corn and sugar as we can. Politics should be a secondary consideration; and yet it should be borne in mind that the time may soon come when we shall be called upon to enter the political arena. But until the time does come it is far better, depend upon it, to have as little to do with, and as little to say about, politics as possible. We sincerely believe that our people stand ready to abide by the laws, even by the unjust and oppressive laws just in operation; and we also believe that they will be found in the polls when the time comes for them to defend the principles of constitutional liberty which they have tried in other ways to uphold. It may be that they will again suffer defeat, but defeat in an honest effort is far better than no effort at all.

Of all times the present seems to be the best and most appropriate for the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the South and for laying the foundation of an enduring prosperity in the future. Excluded from participation in the government, and refused representation in Congress, there is nothing left for us to do but to encourage home industry, and to do all in our power to build up the great empire which must one day arise from the rich treasures country lying between the prairies of the West and the Atlantic coast and the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico. It will be done sooner or later, and if not by our own people, whose descendants can reap the benefits to be derived, by adventurers from the North and other countries, who are not slow to see the fine prospects that is opening. With this prospect in view we feel very much as Mr. Banks did about the Union before he was made a general, and are willing to "let the attraction slide" so that we are not interrupted in planting cotton and cane. The horrors of the military law have been greatly magnified, as our people will soon find, and it will make but very little difference to any class except the politicians. So the people generally are willing to lay aside all prejudices, to let politics alone for the present, to plant and trade, and to stand ready to vote when the time comes, we do not think there will be much trouble.

Cavvage in St. James Parish.—We regret to state that a crevasse has occurred at the Roman plantation, on the right bank of the river, about 60 miles above the city, in the parish of St. James. The break occurred day before yesterday, (Tuesday) in what is known as the old levee. The crevasse at last accounts was reported to be sixty to seventy feet wide and six to eight feet deep. Action was taken in the Legislature in the matter, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings. The parishes of St. John Baptist, St. James, St. Charles, Pinquemine, Lafourche and Terrebonne will all doubtless suffer terribly if this crevasse is not closed.

Attempted Murder of a Tribune Correspondent—A Jealous Husband the Assailant.

A most determined attempt was made at a late hour Wednesday night, to murder Mr. Albert D. Richardson, formerly a war correspondent of the New York Tribune, by Daniel McFarland, a well-known lawyer, practicing in this city. From information obtained from the police authorities, it would appear that both the parties reside at 72 Amity street, Mr. Richardson having hired a room at McFarland's house some five or six weeks ago. Mrs. McFarland, who is an actress, at present in the cast at the Winter Garden, seems to have been the occasion of the attempted murder, and it is alleged that McFarland became jealous of Mr. Richardson's attentions to his wife, and had remonstrated with her. Last evening, at 12 o'clock had night, as Mr. Richardson was walking down Amity street with Mrs. McFarland, the husband came up behind them, and drawing a large knife from his pocket, plunged it into the back of Mr. Richardson. One shot only took effect, the ball striking him in the hip near the spine.

Officer Cullinan, of the 15th Precinct, who was near by at the time, seized McFarland and disarmed him with the assistance of officer Barry, and took the Irish Prince Station House, and McFarland was committed for the night. Richardson was conveyed to the house, No 72 Amity street, where he was treated by a physician, who extracted the ball. He was subsequently taken to the residence of Mr. Samuel Bleecker, in Washington Place. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Richardson did not put in an appearance as he was unable to leave his room. He was represented by counsel, who stated to the court he desired to make no charge against McFarland, as he was of course liberated.—*New York Express.*

Sailing of the Eastern.—The steamship Eastern, Eaton, Captain, sails at 5 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,082.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. Eddy appears to-night in his double character of "Bragsione" and "De Febre," in the wonderfully illusive and brilliant scenic drama of the "Spirit Friend." The farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman" will also be given, and a troupe of genuine Arabs will appear in a superb act, entitled "Life in the Desert, or The Simoon." The "Spirit Friend" is gotten up with fine effect, and should be witnessed by every body.

Varieties Theatre.—Mr. Jefferson had a fine benefit last evening. He appears again to-night in two of his best characters in the "Heir at Law" and the "Spectre Bridegroom." The lovers of splendid acting should not miss seeing Mr. Jefferson during his engagement, which is drawing to a close.

National Theatre.—Benefit to-night of Miss Dora Rolfe, one of the best artistes of the company at the National. We are pleased to notice that a good bill is offered and hope she will have a fine reception.

Academy of Music.—The pro. tem. manager of the Academy, Mr. Kitteridge, continues to feast its patrons with the most reckerché entertainments. Miss Florence Reynolds and Mr. Frank Lacey have their benefit this evening, when some novel attractions will be presented.

Olympic Music Hall.—Miss Aubrey in fancy dances, Mr. Stout in ballads, and Misses Beckett, St. Clair, Richmond, and other male and female artists, assisted by Bob Hart himself, in a variety programme of songs, farces, burlesques, and numerous original concetits, are the attractions at the Olympic to-night.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTIETH DAY—MARCH 21, 1867.

The Senate met at noon pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a quorum present.

Mr. Peché called up the House bill appropriating $30,000 to close a crevasse on the Bayou Lafourche, and moved to substitute instructing the Board of Levee Commissioners to have the work done. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Sell called up the House bill compelling vagrants and inmates of the Workhouse to work on public works. Passed finally.

Mr. Monday called up the act regulating the terms of the District Courts, in the 5th Judicial District. Passed finally.

The special order of the day was called, being the concurrent resolution of address to the people, and citing them to organize under the Military Bill.

After some debate, and objections being made to hurrying this measure through, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 14 yeas to 9 nays.

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