THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WEIMER & CO.
G. T. WEIMER, E. HIRST,
E. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Quality Paper, semi-monthly.....
In all cases, subscribers must be addressed in writing before they can be served or discontinued. Any person receiving the paper through the mail, carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of his refusal to take the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANY 5, 1860.

HOW THEY TALK IN BOSTON.

Boston has been sometimes styled the Athens of America. Perhaps in a literary point of view it is not really unworthy the appellation. In other respects it ought more properly be termed the Abdera of America. There are quite as many simpletons and crazy people in Boston as there were in that ancient city of Greece, to whose inhabitants HIPPOCRATES recommended hellebore as an excellent sternutatory which would clear their befogged brains. We think the Abderitans of Boston display a simplicity and ignorance as colossal as those for which the Abderites were distinguished.

On the 23d ult., one MR ALCOTT, who is described with the title of "Reverend," undertook to deliver a discourse in Music Hall, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims. We take it that MR ALCOTT must be tenderly described as one of the grim reprobates who fled to America to escape the fury of the reinstated Royalists, for he was as savage, as truculent and fanatical as HARRISON, BRADSHAW, LUDLOW, or any other of the Puritanical crew. MR ALCOTT deemed the occasion favorable for a general and forcible onslaught on slavery, and therein he exhibited the carnivorous propensities of the Harpies, amalgamated with the impenetrable stolidity of the hippopotamus. He compared the Southern people to cannibals; he told us in the mildest possible terms that we are headed by a swarm of drunken and frantic politicians, and railed by a crew of renegade ministers. The amiable specimen of the church of CHRIST shrieked imprecations enough upon eight millions of Southerners to choke him with impotent wrath. There is hardly an unsavory epithet, an imagination in the vocabulary, a term expressive of utter, hopeless and irreclaimable wickedness which the monk minded minister of Him who bade us love one another did not apply to the owners of negro slaves. Here is a very small specimen of the rant and rhodomontade of the gentle ALCOTT.

By the principles of immortal truth inbodied in the New Testament, by the privilege of humanity, won through ages of struggle and sacrifice, by the laws of the living God, incarnated in our heart, let there be no greater chasing men on the banks of our New England rivers!—let there be no chains for men within sight of the schoolhouses of New England!—no setting up of auctions for men within sight of the church altars of New England!—no legalized stealing of men by kidnappers, desecrating the hallowed dust, as they rattle the gratings of our Good Jerico within sight of the Bunker-hill monuments of New England! [Great cheering.]

Such trifles as the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are not to stand in the path of Mr. ALCOTT'S sweeping philanthropy. That overwhelming sentiment is to disregard all such puny barriers.

Mr ALCOTT holds as a primary duty that the North should extricate itself from all complicity with this system of sin and inhumanity—meaning slavery—that it should cease to have any interest, or to sanction it in any possible way. Brave words these! MR ALCOTT no doubt, at the time he uttered them, wore a shirt manufactured from slave-grown cotton, and when he returned to his home, sweetened his cup of tea with slave-grown sugar. This was the practical exemplification of the mode in which the North is to extricate itself from all complicity with slavery. Why don't the Abolitionists carry out theories into effect—wear no cotton, eat neither sugar nor rice, and smoke no tobacco. Then they will furnish some evidence of their sincerity, but when they most rampant and furious of them purchase Southern cotton, manufacture it into homespuns, and send it back to the South for negro clothing, and thus make fortunes out of the slavery they are constantly denouncing, they must not be surprised at being regarded in this quarter as a pack of vile hypocrites and pretenders, whose practice is at total variance with their profession. But this is no new thing. Nothing is better ascertained than the fact that every vessel engaged in the slave trade is built in New England ports, manned by a Yankee crew, and owned by thrifty Yankee merchants. Paradoxical, the gentle ALCOTT himself—that model of Christian humanity and brotherly love—may have his own little venture in some craft even now engaged in loading with a live cargo from the dominions of the noble potentate of Dahomey.

In addition to violating the law of the land, and breaking off all intercourse with the South, as means of annihilating the slave power, MR. ALCOTT is for upon a general political uprising of the whole Southern population. He wants all the offices of the country, from that of President to that of tide waiter, filled exclusively by Abolitionists. In other words, he wishes the existence of the South to be politically ignored. Well, it is palpable that if the reverend gentleman's favorite candidate for the Presidency should be elected, his desires may be gratified. We question, however, whether the annihilation of the slave power would follow, although results might ensue to the North, and especially in the neighborhood of Boston, which would seriously curtail the number of MR ALCOTT'S admirers. Perhaps, if he takes the trouble to inquire, he may discover a few more idiots of the wild stamp of that city are beginning to feel sensibly the disastrous influence of anti-slavery agitation.

When we say that MR ALCOTT finished his exhortation with a flaming eulogy of John Brown, we have said enough to establish the character of the speaker and his productions. The Abderites of Boston thronged Music Hall, and applauded the insane fanatic with the utmost enthusiasm.

MR HEALY.—We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing from this celebrated portrait painter and artist, who visits our city with the intention of pleasing the winter months. Mr Healy will, we understand, attend to his profession whilst in New Orleans. He is now engaged in working for a suitable locality.

THANKS—Our thanks are due the managers of the New Lafayette Benevolent Association for tickets of invitation to the grand fancy dress ball to be given for the benefit of the relief fund, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening next.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 4 lo'clock P. M. at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, the cotton gin and ginning Machines &c. See advertisement.

THE GOODS SOLD.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the Dry Goods sale to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at E. R. Roger & Co. auction rooms No. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms cash.

Growers and dealers in Virginia manufactured Tobacco will find to their interest to attend the auction sale which takes place this day at 11 o'clock, at Messrs A. Talcott & Co.'s, No. 98 Gravier street.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of 120 new Horse Boats, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at E. Roger & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

NOTICE.—R. B. Sykes, auctioneer, will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, opposite the Ship Canada, from Lea & Nichols, twenty hundred and sixty packages Cognac Brandy, sensible Fellowship and other Brandy, all fourth proof pale Brandies, entitled to debenture. Terms at sale.

The Mexican Treaty.

The Charleston Courier published the annexed dispatch from Washington, under date of the 30th ultimo:

The negotiation of the treaty with the Liberal Government of Mexico has revived the hopes and enterprise of those parties who have heretofore initiated measures for the construction of railroads across Mexican territory, in order to effect a more speedy and reliable communication with the Pacific coast.

The Tehuantepec route was a favorite with the Polk and the succeeding administrations, for, while it would secure the important objects contemplated, it was regarded as a boon of accommodation to the interests of all sections of our country.

The President, in his instructions to Mr. McLane, was particular in providing for the protection of the rights and immunities of all the citizens of the United States, without regard to any individual schemes or enterprises whatever, in connection with the transit privileges thus far secured. But at the same time, the Juarez Government, wishing to be faithful to its obligations, will, doubtless, respect its existing contract with the Louisiana Company, the operations of which on the Isthmus were, it is known, suspended several months ago, owing to pecuniary embarrassments.

But Government guarantee the security of the transit routes, and will protect them, if necessary, by military force; but this protection cannot be claimed or expected unless the railroad company transport troops, munitions of war and military supplies of either Government at half the rates charged to other parties or private individuals. This appears to be the condition of the protection as stipulated in the treaty.

There cannot be a doubt that our Government will take, if it has not already taken, measures to encourage the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and thus Mr McLane, before he left the United States for Mexico, understood fully the views of the Administration on this subject.

Gentlemen interested in the Tehuantepec route confidently say that it will be reopened under more favorable auspices than heretofore. The company, for that purpose, is to be reorganized and a more efficient management secured. It is estimated that $6,000,000 will be sufficient to construct the road, although it has been proposed to make the capital $20,000,000.

Mr Lafers, connected with the Louisiana Company, stands in high favor with the Liberal Government of Mexico. He was a true and firm friend, in other days, to both Juarez and Ocampo and, more recently, when the Reactionists threatened Vera Cruz, he placed a steamer belonging to his company at the disposal of the Liberal Governments, which it used with advantage in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. This gentleman, in conjunction with Mr. Benjamin, will, it is said in quarters usually well informed on such subjects, visit Vera Cruz on business connected with the railroad, and in order to effect such modifications of their contract as will the better further their enterprise; and in this regard, it is so valuably asserted, they will have the co-operation of Mr McLane.

These movements are in part, however, based on the supposition that the treaty will be duly ratified.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,567.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 4—In the Senate to day the proceedings were not of an important character.

Mr. Wigfall, the recently elected Senator from Texas, made his first appearance in the Senate to-day, and after being sworn, took his seat.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, made his appearance to-day in the Senate in an entire suit of Virginia grey, having repudiated Northern as well as foreign manufacture.

The President's Message was up for discussion. Several prominent Republicans made speeches expressing their views upon the Message.

A bill was introduced providing for the abolition of the franking privilege.

In the House the proceedings were unimportant.

LATEST NEW ORLEANS MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, January 4—The steamship Asia sailed this morning for Liverpool, having taken no specie on board. The latest New Orleans mails taken by her are those of the 26th ult. and the latest telegraphic dispatches are those of the 31 inst.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE—NAVIGATION ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

LOUISVILLE, January 4—At 12 o'clock to day the Ohio river was falling slowly, with eight feet of water in the canal and six feet on the falls. The river is altogether blocked up with ice, entirely suspending navigation and preventing all communications by water. The mercury at noon stood at 30, and at the after noon at 13 deg. above zero.

VICE CONSULAT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, January 4—Mr. R. W. Wilkins has been recognized as Vice Consul, in place of Mr. Oldenburg, at Key West.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 4—The Cotton market closed firm and unchanged. The sales amounted to 1100 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11½ to 11¾c.

Flour closed quiet, and the sales consisted of 7,000 bbls at $5 15 to $5 25. Sugar advanced 1-16 to ⅛c during the week. Rosin's New York closed at $1 62½ to $1 50 per bbl. Linseed Oil is quoted at 57 to 58c. per gallon. Lard Oil closed at 67½c to 70c per gallon. Rio Coffee is quoted at 11¾c. New Orleans Molasses closed at 50c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 4—Whisky is quoted at 20c per gallon. Corn is quoted at 52 to 55c per bushel. Oats are quoted at 42c per bushel. Pork is quoted at $16 50 to $17 per bbl. The market closed with an advancing tendency. Sugar is quoted at 8½ to 9c. Molasses is quoted at 46 to 48c per gallon. Coffee is quoted at 12 to 13c per pound.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, January 4—The following steamboats have passed on their way down: The Pringle and Harry passed down at 9, the J. W. Cleveland at 10 o'clock last night, the James Montgomery at midnight, the Red River at 9, the Magnolia and the Isetta at 11 o'clock this morning, and the Satan at one o'clock this evening.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DE SOTO!

The steamship DeSoto, Capt. J. D. Bulloch, from New York, via Havana, arrived yesterday.

The DeSoto left New York at noon on the 27th December, and arrived at Havana January 1, 1860, at 10 A. M.—four days and twenty two hours. Left Havana at 4 P. M. same day, for New Orleans. Experienced a heavy gale during the entire passage to the Bar.

On Thursday passed several large ships bound in, but not near enough to learn their names.

It being in the midst of the holiday excitement, there was not much business of interest in Havana, but church going, parading, drinking and dancing, cock fighting and balls—in proportion, so that all tastes, in religion, morals and folly are provided for. The health of the city is good. The sugar kettles are at work with tolerable prospects, while the crop will be late. By the first part of another week every mill will be in motion. The prices of old sugars remained as at last advised rates. Stock remaining, 10,000 boxes. Eight hundred boxes of new sugar have been deposited from several estates in the public warehouses. Molasses—No transactions, sale of one crop, to be delivered at Matanzas, at 4 reals per key weight, for brown sugar, and nothing to hope for for several weeks. Exchange—London 60 days, 15 to 15½ prem. New York 3 to 4 prem.; other Northern, 3 to 3¼. New Orleans, 8 days sight, ¼ to ½ prem. Paris 100 days, 2¾ to 2¾. Spain 100 to 120 days, 7¼ to 8; United States gold coins, 1 to 3 prem.; Mexican dollars, 4 prem. on board ship.

The following is a list of passengers by the DeSoto:

Mr. Leech, Miss Lucy F. Rollin, Mr. Key, Miss Tate, Mr. Leecock, O. G. McKenzie, G. L. Judge, Jas. M. Thacker, M. Harding, H. Lambsdorp, S. Schmidt, Rev. S. Thompson, Mrs F. Dalton, D. F. Harrison, L. Pepin, Mrs M. J. C. Sawyer, Miss Tompkins, Mrs Meeker, infant and servant, Miss Ferguson, Mrs J. M. White, Master Jas. Lanphier, Master Wm. Mason, Master J. Lanphier, Master Wm. Davis, F. M. Hayne, R. Woodward, J. Ad. Anderson, J. Alcazar, J. C. Lynam, H. Altschuler, Miss Mary Cook.

Louisiana Items.

The Lake Providence *Herald* says:

We learn that two cotton houses struck a snag and sunk in Raphael's Bend, on Tuesday last, during a heavy gale, and that three men belonging to the boats were drowned. A fourth was found clinging to an oar, in an insensible condition, and only informant, who was on the spot but left shortly afterwards, does not know whether the man was completely bereft of reason or not.

We find the following in the Madison *Journal*:

Mr T. H. Matthews, of Madison parish, killed a large male panther near Richmond, the other day, weighing five hundred pounds. He had a tight smart *scrimmage* with the *varmint*, but in the end came off conqueror.

A gentleman in Walnut bayou last Friday killed the largest panther we ever saw. In the class of productions Madison is hard to beat, as well as in raising cotton.

Says the Alexandria *Democrat*:

The weather has been a mixture of "all sorts;" hot, cold, dry, wet, and one sleet, all very muddy. They will probably improve hereafter, at any rate we hope so.

To complete the variety, we had a genuine snow storm last night. The snow fell to the depth of about five inches, which, we think, will do very well for this portion of Louisiana.

The Homer *Crescent* has the following paragraphs:

From all the information we can collect, we think we are safe in asserting that the sugar crop of this parish does not amount to two-thirds of the average crop. Many planters have made half as much as they are accustomed to make, while few have gone beyond two-thirds of a crop, though it is the universal belief, considering the circumstances, that the quality of the sugar is infinitely superior than any ever known to be made pending similar weather. In fact there is but little bad sugar in the parish, if our informants are correct, and they are gentlemen capable of judging.

We are credibly informed that a few days since, a negro man belonging to Blanchard & Ramson made an unprovoked and unadvised attempt upon the life of Mr. A. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard by his coolness saved his life, for, as the negro struck at his heart, he saw the glaze of was a dark night of the knife, and dexterously turned his shoulder and arms to the assassin. The blow was aimed at his heart, but by Mr Blanchard's dexterity was received on his arm, and should have entered his body had not the knife been stopped by a tobacco box in his side pocket. The negro immediately took up his quarters in the woods, and it is the duty of every order loving citizen to use every means to arrest the scoundrel.

Our New York Correspondence.

Christmas—Dissolution of the Union—Arrest of Rev. Dr. Achilli—Use of Chloroform—Statue of the Fisher Girl—Stereoscopes—Mr. Chas Bingham—Falling of a Warehouse—Book Publishing, &c. &c.

Here we are with best just off Christmas and the open New Year—up to our necks in the pleasures of the holidays—"in time," as somebody says, when you can be sure of a welcome wherever or to-night, and of having, as it were, the world all thrown open to you.

Little stockings have been hung against chimney jams with a faith almost religious, little heads have had visions of sugar-plums and rocking-horses, and Santa Claus, with his "merry, broad face and little round belly," been signed, pentagrammed in the wondering remembrance of a countless host of household angels. Every body—except the pug, Heaven help them!—seems to have a smiling face, and hearts, like cherubs, seem to be fanned with the evergreen wreaths of gladness. Even the bulls and bears of Wall street have condescended to crook the corners of their mouths upwards, and, in the merriments of the occasion, over an extra dinner and an extra company—to break away the cobwebs of care which a twelvemonth has accumulated in the corners of their musty old hearts. The shop windows are crowded with toys, of every quality and device, from the paint and penny whistle to the costly diamond *bijouterie*, and money—always moving stuff—has slipped from between thumb and finger like water-melon seeds. The city is in gay carnival, and Broadway is living kaleidoscope—all beauty, crush, cram, glare, glitter, silks, satins, feathers, carriages, sparkling eyes, rosy lips, voluptuous figures, fancy men and women—a wild enchanting scene of luxury and life.

Speaking of carriages, a gentleman of my acquaintance, one bright afternoon last week, ventured in a walk from Canal street to Union Square—little more than a mile—over one hundred and seventy five public establishments, whose unmistakable appearances of royalty—a liveried driver or a "nigger"—indicated that they belonged to the nabobs who form the upper crust of our quiet village. Estimating the cost of these at from one to five thousand dollars each, besides incidental expenses, some idea may be had of the amount of capital invested in this agreeable mode of locomotion. Many of these private turn-outs are superb; but a few which belong to the very cream of our wealthy merchants, as Cooper, Astor and Whitney—like some of the fair sex, are more valuable for service than beauty. Apropos, the large carriage concern of Messrs. Miner & Stevens, known to most of your Southern merchants, have recently moved into their new quarters, an immense establishment near Broadway, extending from street to street. Since the opening of the Central Park drives, the business has had a tremendous impetus, and many improvements have been developed in style, lightness and durability. The warerooms of the above firm are a perfect museum of vehicles, and a visitor there is very apt to have suggested to him every degree of speed, from the dignified trot of the family carriage to that of the fifty pound skeleton which traverses mile stones and grave yards and fence rails into utmost lightning.

Every body is just now talking in the most paradoxical manner about the prospects of a dissolution of the Union, but to one all conversation is agreed that the present excitement is only a tempest in a tea pot, but some of our merchants whose dealings with their Southern customers should commence about this time, have found one to their cost that it occupies a vessel of considerably larger proportions. One of our most prominent financiers told me that if the fires of February did not bring with it a change for the better his house would be compelled to stop; and if the agitation was continued another year, the cracking and smashing among New York merchants would be perfectly ruinous. The withdrawal and departure of Southern students for Northern institutions is a weak ball compared with the ten strikes that will be made in a business point of view when the time arrives for Southern trade to commence. Several letters from Southern merchants have been shown me, addressed to parties here, whose only objection is their abolition tendencies, detailing all further intercourse, and to the effect that the feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction has not by any means reached its culminating point.

Rev. Dr. Achilli, the convert from Roman Catholicism, celebrated for his eloquent controversies in England with Cardinal Wiseman, on this subject, was recently the victim of an alleged malicious prosecution on the part of one or two individuals who desired to worm out of him an important secret. It appears that, having private reasons for keeping his marriage secret, he passed his wife under the name of a governess in his family. Lately she gave birth to a child, and he was arrested on the charge of adultery by the mother in question. The doctor had his reputation in question. The doctor had his reputation, for a few hours, of sollicitating between four stone walls on the "upper floor" of life, but the matter then cooling before the Court, he was promptly liberated. The event has hatched out a great deal of scandal.

An invention has recently been perfected by Dr. H. Giles Lather, a well-known surgeon dentist of this city, which is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity generally, whereby chloroform or sulphuric ether may be administered without danger. It is now an accepted medical fact that wherever death or disagreeable circumstances have resulted from the employment of these anæsthetic agents, it has been owing to the want of a proper mixture of atmospheric air, and the peculiar feature of the invention is in a simple arrangement whereby this desideratum is secured.

Thousands of people have suffered from what Burns calls "the hell o' a discovery"—the tooth ache—because unwilling to endure the excruciating pains of a pull of forceps; but if the improvement is successful, they may hereafter fearlessly close their eyes for a moment in some blissful dream, and go on their way, rejoicing that their teeth have been relieved from "ills the gums is heir to" without a single pang. The "Inhaler" has received the approval of some of the most eminent surgeons in our city hospitals, where it has been tested, and it will probably supersede the old method of administering chloroform. Its price is somewhere in the neighborhood of $5.

Barbee's celebrated statue of the "Fisher Girl," after exhibiting for a few days in private parlors, just as it had been sold at auction, its value was estimated at $5000; the price paid was $2750. There has never been any such excitement in regard to the sale of a work of art since the sale, in a similar manner, of Powers's "Greek Slave." The price paid for that, however, was six thousand dollars.

Our people seem to like art, but they prefer its cheaper manifestation, viz: stereoscopes, which are just now pretty nearly all the rage in sex shops. The shops abound in them, from the grand rosewood, brass plated affairs, at $50, for the private edification of the three tailored bachelors of uptowndom, down to the modest one dollar paper box of the humble mechanic. Some time ago the exhibition of these pictures was decidedly indelicate, and our venerable Uncle Samuel wisely took the matter in hand, and confiscated several cases of goods in the Custom house, because they contained French importations of this character. Since then shopkeepers have been more cautious.

It is again reported that Mrs Cunningham is to be married. The witty editor of the *Sunday Times* hopes that the husband will effect a based some insurance on his life—it will be such a solid satisfaction to his widow.

Some three or four days ago one of our overloaded warehouses fell down, killing two year old and injuring several more. For a wonder, the Coroner's jury found a verdict of exonerating the owner and occupants—a sort of "manslaughter in the ninth degree." Pity that an example cannot be made of these economical trifters with human life, for there are dozens of splendid looking houses only waiting for a good shower or heavy gale to carry them down, ruins in source or two of the multitude always moving in their shadow.

But "time's up," and I must tie my epistolary knot until another week. F

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.—At the St. Charles Theatre, "Othello, the Moor of Venice," and "Out on a Spree."

At the Varieties "Dot" and "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger."

At the Opera "Le Barbier de Seville" and "La Fille du Loup."

At the Orleans "Les Huguenots."

At the Amphitheatre, Gymnastics, Equitation, &c.

Third Day on the Metallic Course.—Yesterday the track was in capital condition, and it was a fine weather, bright, sunshiny, but pleasantly cool. The great attraction was the hundred dollar match between D. F. Kenner's Sigma and Roundtree & Stoner's Bill Alexander, two mile heats. This part of the sport did not come off, however, Bill Alexander having pulled off. The result of the balance of the day will be found in our report below.

SUMMARY.

Metairie Course, Wednesday, January 4, 1860—First Race—Sweepstakes feature year-olds; heats of one mile; subscription $200; forfeit $100; the Clubs add $300 if two or more started; the second horse to save his stake.

D. F. Kenner's b. c. Mid. Stay, by Vandyke, dam Hepsidy 1 1
W. J. Minor's ch. f. Viola, by Yorkshire, dam Inez, by Sumpter 2 2
Roundtree & Sherrod's b. f. Sallie Wooldridge, by Albion, dam Bonbon, by Glenelg 3 3
Time—1:52½, 1:53 by.

Second Race—Club purse, $600; heats of two miles.
D. F. Kenner's b. m. Sigma, by Kyalami, dam imp. Variosella, 6 years old 1 1
A. L. Hingamon's b. f. Repentance, by Lexington, dam Julia H, by Glencoe, 5 years old 2 2
Stephen Minor's [illegible] b. f. Helicopter, by Glaucus, dam Josephine Branch, by Wagoner, 4 years old 3 3
T. J. Wells's b. c. Norborne, by Lecomte, dam Fortune, by imp. Glenloy, 3 years old ..... dis.
TIME.

First Heat.		Second Heat.	
1st mile	1:55½	1st mile	1:52
2d	1:50	2d	1:53½
	3:45½		3:45½

A New Orleans Built Steamer.—We were among a well-pleased party that stood about the foot of Bolle yesterday afternoon on her trial trip in the river. It was her first experiment, and proved as creditable even to the expectations of the most sanguine, while it showed practically to the whole public that as fine, fast, and powerful a steamer can be constructed in our own yard as if she were constructed a thousand miles or so away. The Belle is a sharply-modeled, sharp built boat, with very powerful machinery. Her water wheels challenged our special admiration among the various specialities. They are of brought iron, 22 feet in diameter, with sole blades, eight feet in length, and eighteen inches wide. Her hull was designed by James Martin & Son and constructed by Tinsmith & Hanson. Her officers are: Captain, Wm. Chapman; mate, Wm. Forman; engineers, Wm. McIlvain, Jas. Hewitt, Wm. Dobson and Wm. Prosper Bee. We gave a full account of the time of her launch from the Pelican yard, August, some months ago.

Investigation of a Larceny Case.—Joseph Orth was examined yesterday before Recorder Witz on the following charge, sworn to by Mr. N. X. Lavalle: "That last week he entrusted the defendant to use Mrs. Eugene, who keeps an intelligence office, to find a boy to attend at the store of Mr