THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Bloche & Lamarque, at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Chartres street, books, shoes, brogans, hats, clothing and shirts; also smoking tobacco; also colored drillings, coats, tartan robes, &c.

By McCorvey & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall damaged champagne.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

In our late abstract of foreign news it is stated that Lord John Russell, in the course of a recent speech in Parliament, remarked that a convention was being drawn up between England and the United States for the purpose of preventing cruelty to seamen on board of American vessels. We presume the object of such a compact would be to confer jurisdiction upon an English court to try officers on American merchant vessels accused of maltreating their crews on the high seas. Something of the kind seems to be absolutely required. Many cases of dreadful cruelty perpetrated on seamen by American captains and mates have been lately brought to the notice of the English public and commented upon in terms of deservedly severe reprehension by the British press; but nothing can approach the climax of horror and fiendish cruelty reached in the case of the American ship *Anna*, the particulars of which are contained in the papers received by the steamship Asia. They are so revolting as almost to stagger credulity, and might be thought greatly exaggerated, if we did not unfortunately know to what awful depths of fathomless wickedness the unchastened passions of mankind may descend. We will very briefly recapitulate the facts:

The ship *Anna* was on her passage from New York to Laguna, in South America, and thence to Cowes. The crew consisted of the captain, the chief mate, LANE, the second mate HINES, and THOMAS, ROCK, PEMBERTOY, FRANK, JOHNSON, PEDRO and ARMSTRONG, seamen. The two mates were brought up before a bench of county magistrates for the Isle of Wight, charged with the willful murder of six of the crew of the above-named vessel, viz.: TUTLER, POMEROY, JOHNSON, FRANK, PEDRO and ROCK. The chief witness was THOMAS, a colored seaman. His testimony in regard to four of these unfortunate men seemed perfectly clear and unpeachable. He swore distinctly and with marked minuteness of detail to the fearful and repeated brutal punishment inflicted on the victims by LANE and HINES—especially the latter. For instance, ARMSTRONG was knocked down with a mallet by LANE, for not immediately obeying an order. One of his eyes was forced from the socket, and his skull fractured in consequence of repeated stampings and kicks from the heavy sea boots of the mate. He was finally cast into the sea while still alive, and suffered to perish. HINES, the other mate, was guilty of the systematic and cold-blooded torture of TUTLER and JOHNSON, until they died from the effects of the savage treatment and were thrown overboard. The FRANK was beaten over the head with a marlying-pin till he was rendered senseless, and died in a few hours. Of these four deaths the two mates were apparently guilty. Touching the two others the evidence was unsatisfactory, and left the nature of their demise questionable.

With these manifest proofs of stupendous and appalling cruelty before them, the Court were nevertheless unable even to keep the prisoners in durance. A protest was presented by Mr STOKES, under the treaty of Washington, against the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Mr STOKES contended that this was a matter which the American Government could alone entertain. The protest was accompanied with a request that the magistrates would detain the defendants until the case could be inquired into by the American Consul, so that they might be remitted to the United States for trial, under the extradition treaty. The magistrates, however, considered that they could not hold them in custody until the formal requisition had been made, and so they were discharged. It is almost need less to add that these incarnate villains will take good care to put many a league of earth between them and English or American ground.

MACAULAY, in his history of British conquests in the East Indies, speaking of the inexorable cruelty not unfrequently displayed towards the subjugated natives, remarks with equal force and beauty that nothing can be more hideous than the strength of civilization without its mercy. Something of this unnatural conjunction is exhibited towards the Indian seamen, who are utterly devoid of ruth and pity as to excite our special wonder at the consistence in the same nature of the knowledge derived from education, and the brutal instincts of unreclaimed barbarism. The fact affords another illustration of a truth which cannot be too often reiterated, viz: that mental culture, talent, sagacity, experience, and every other endowment adapted to promote success, prosperity and reputation, may be possessed without exercising the slightest influence in bettering the heart. Hence it is that genius and depravity are frequently allied, and that a BORGIA and a CATILINE are quite as common as a SCIPIO, an ADDISON, a NEWTON or a LOCKE.

We trust that the Government of the United States will evince the utmost readiness to unite with that of Great Britain in any convention by which adequate means will be provided for the investigation of all such horrible cases as the one we have referred to, and for the speedy and condign punishment of the accused whenever their guilt is established before a competent tribunal. The disgrace and infamy attendant upon the escape from justice of such irredeemable miscreants as the mates of the ship *Anna*, through lack of legal authority to try them, are quite sufficient to admonish us of the expediency of applying a prompt and effect ual remedy.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through Thomas la White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

The Adopted Heir, by Mrs Pardoe. Peterson & Brothers, publishers. Miss Pardoe's stories are invariably good, possessing a fair share of interest and much delicacy of characterization. The "Adopted Heir" is said to be one of her finest novels.

Life in Spain, Past and Present. By Walter Thornbury. Harper & Brothers, publishers. A remarkably pleasant book, presenting a faithful photograph of Spain—a picture of extraordinary vividness and accurate coloring. People who want to know something of Spain as it is should read Mr. Thornbury's book.

Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale, the Mississippi Partisan. By J. P. H. Claiborne. Harper & Brothers, publishers. Here is a well-written history of the genuine frontier man, the hero of the Creek war, a man whose career is so fruitful in incident and adventure. The book reads like a romance, but every word of it is true. The narrative is well and forcibly told by Col Claiborne.

CHOICE READING.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that Thos L. White No 105 Canal street, has received a number of new and delightful books, such as Col. Claiborne's "Life of Gen Dale," "Title Hunting," "Quinn's Recollections of Washington," Miss Pardoe's "Adopted Heir," &c, besides a full supply of medical works.

VALENTINES.—A superb and varied assortment of valentines is to be found at Thomas L. White's, No. 105 Canal street. Just call and examine them.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a special meeting of this association will be held at Perfect Union Hall, Rampart street, on Wednesday evening next, upon business of great importance. Punctual attendance is requested.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will give to-night a grand fancy dress ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The fine orchestra of E. H. Lehmann has been engaged for the occasion. The hall will be one of the most splendid of the season.

FIFELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.—These machines are to be found at the Story Building, over Alfred Munroe & Co. They are said to be adapted to a great range of workmanship, sewing from the finest gauze to heavy leather. We invite attention to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits and prices of these machines.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.—At the corner of Camp and Common streets is a magnificent clothing store, kept by Alfred Munroe & Co. Every body who desires well made, fashionably cut garments, at moderate prices, or who stands in need of furnishing goods of every description, will consult their own interest by visiting Munroe's mammoth establishment and suiting himself.

We are indebted to Capt. Lewis, of the barque Clifton, for late Rio Janeiro papers.

SOUTHERN PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—Citizens and strangers who are in favor of supporting Southern institutions should not fail to visit Southern Commercial College, Story Building, corner of Camp and Common streets, which has been looked to a number of a nothing in our market.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boarding Tobacco to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bloche & Lamarque's auction rooms, No. 88 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Bloche & Lamarque's auction rooms, No. 88 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

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The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,599.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER CANADA.

HALIFAX, February 11.—The steamship Canada reports that the Cunard steamer Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ultimo.

The Canada also brings the following additional commercial news, which was telegraphed from Liverpool and London to Queenstown:

It was currently reported that 30,000 French troops were expected at Leghorn, but it has since been ascertained that there is no foundation for the rumor.

The remains of Capt. Harrison, of the steamship Great Eastern, were removed from Southampton on the 26th, amidst profound demonstrations of respect. The bells of the church were tolled, minute guns fired, and nearly all the ships were closed.

Richardson, Spence & Co's circular reports that the Liverpool Provision market closed quiet, the transactions for the week having been very limited. They report Pork closed quiet, but steady, at previous quotations. Bacon closed steady, the demand from the Asia having been generally maintained.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report that Sugar closed heavy. Coffee closed quiet at previous quotations. Rice closed firm, and prices are unchanged.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 11.—*Senate.*—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, Hon. H. M Hyams Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair.

Mr Gardere, in behalf of the Committee on Federal Relations, offered a series of resolutions:

1. That the State of Louisiana desires to see the Government justly administered.

2. That she recognizes no higher duty than the protection of her slave institutions, upon which depends her wealth, power and civilization.

3. That the late attack upon slavery is inexcusable, and should be disregarded.

4. That whenever danger threatens the Union, the Southern States will make it a common cause, that the Territories are common property, and do not belong to one section, but to all the States united.

5. That in case of a convention of the majority of the slaveholding States, the Governor shall issue a proclamation to cause the election of his delegates, and refer the question to the people.

Mr Loughridge, in behalf of the Committee on Militia, reported favorably the bill appropriating one thousand dollars to aid the Terpsichore Rifle Company in building an armory. The bill was taken up and passed a second reading.

Mr. Laidlaw offered the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, That the General Assembly of Louisiana duly approve the course adopted by the Louisiana Representatives in Congress during the contest for Speaker.

Be it further Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each member of Congress.—Adopted.

Mr. Pearce offered an amendment to the Rules of the Senate, that all bills of a general nature, or requiring an appropriation, must be finally acted upon by a call of ayes and noes.—Adopted.

The following bills passed a second reading:

The bill to incorporate Jefferson Fire Company No 22 of New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Minerva Fire Company No 2 of New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Orleans Fire Engine Company of New Orleans.

Proceedings of the House.—The House met at 11 o'clock this morning. Hon E H Morrison, Speaker, in the chair, and seventy one members present.

Mr Walker, in behalf of the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr Jacquies, to repeal article 113 of the Constitution.

Mr Lewis called up the bill relative to the police regulations of the city of New Orleans. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Magloire objected; he moved that it be referred to the city delegation.

Mr Jacques seconded the motion.

Mr Lewis asked a reference for the purpose of decoding the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr Boggs said the chief of police attached much well by referring the bill to the city delegation, the delegation being as able and competent to view it as the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Later from the Texas Frontier—Arrivals of the Steamer Arizona—Mass Fighting on the Rio Grande—Interesting Meeting of Rangers—Mexicans Cut Lord Crossbones to Mexico—Brownsville, Texas, February 6.—Your correspondent sends you the following important news, received at this place this morning from Col Ford, of the Texas Rangers, Lieutenant Langdon of the United States Army, and the Captain of the steamer Rinaldo, to Major Heintzelman, of the United States Army, at this place:

The Ranchero, while descending the valley of the Rio Grande, about thirty five miles above this city, was fired upon by a company of Mexicans carrying the Mexican flag. Several shots were fired, some of which passed through the steamer, and one through the American flag.

The steamer had on board a valuable cargo, consisting of merchandise of different kinds, together with specie and a United States officer, Lieutenant Langdon.

Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Colonel Forde's Rangers, wounding one dangerously from the Mexican side. Colonel Ford returned the fire with Sonnefitch, of the Rangers, wounded one near. He hurried to the seat of war, and gathered a company of rangers, amounting in all to two hundred men. A war seems to be inevitable. The people of Matamoras and all along the whole frontier, warmly sympathize with Cortina. They have exhibited this sympathy since the beginning of this war of invasion.

Opening of the Sporting Season at Washington—Congressional Street Fight.—Washington, February 11.—After the adjournment of the House yesterday, Mr Hickman, of Pennsylvania, abruptly accosted John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, as the latter was leaving the Capitol, and endeavored to strike him. Senator Gwin, of N. C., being in company with Mr. Hickman, interfered and prevented the blow from taking effect by grasping his right arm, whereupon Mr Edmonson, with his left hand, aimed a blow at Mr Hickman, which knocked off Hickman's hat.

Vice President Breckinridge, seeing the quarrel, came up at that moment, and took Mr Edmonson away, thus preventing any serious results.

The alleged provocation for making the attack upon Mr. Hickman is the insulting expression used by Mr. H in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, in the course of which he used the vulgar expression that "seventeen men and a cow frightened the whole State of Virginia," with other offensive comments upon the alarm occasioned in Virginia by the Harper's Ferry invasion.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, February 11.—The proceedings of the House to day comprise little of general interest or importance.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of the amendment of the Senate abolishing the franking privilege. The amendment is attached to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and may delay the appropriation for that purpose for several days.

The Senate was not in session to day.

Mails and Specie for Europe—New York, February 11—The steamship City of Baltimore, sailed for Liverpool via Queenstown, at noon to-day. She took out $40,000 in specie on freight. The latest New Orleans mails taken on by her for Europe are those of Monday, 6th inst. The latest telegraphic despatches are those of yesterday.

The Storm at New York.—New York, February 11.—The heavy rain commenced here yesterday did an immense damage to the shipping. Many vessels lying at anchor in the Hudson and East rivers were dismasted and otherwise damaged, thereby causing heavy losses to ship owners.

Trial of Hazlett—Charlestown, February 6. The trial of Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry conspirator, commenced to-day. Twelve jurors were drawn and twenty were examined before the panel was completed. The Court then adjourned to allow the Sheriff to summon more talesmen. Messrs. Green and Hollis are the counsel for the prisoner.

Charlestown, February 7.—Nine witnesses were examined to day. Their testimony was corroborative to the point that Hazlett was one of Brown's party.

Too only difference in the testimony was as to the color of the prisoner's hair, some stating that it was red and others that it was of a light color. His hair at the time of his capture was quite dark, though it has the appearance of being colored by a hair dye.

Among the visitors in attendance at the Court to day was Rev. Mr. Newington, whose name has been before the Senate Investigating Committee.

The number of witnesses summoned for the commonwealth amounts to about forty, but all will probably not be examined.

The Republican caucus adjourned without making a nomination for printer, to meet again to morrow.

From New York—New York, Feb 7.—The Coroner's jury in the Elm street case have found a verdict severely censuring landlords for building houses higher than five stories, and for not providing the necessary means of egress from the upper stories, in the event of fire. In conclusion, they requested the Coroner to transmit a copy of the verdict to the Legislature, now in session, asking for the enactment of a law rendering it incumbent on landlords to provide for the protection of the lives of tenement house occupants.

Fiendish Attempt at Murder—Louisville, February 7.—At Hawerville, Ky., yesterday, H. A. Davidson went into Duncan & Brother's store with a lighted lough in a basket of eggs. The bough exploded, blowing the eggs to pieces, and wounding Hon. W. Beckwith, C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, James Reading and Mr. Bennett, some of them mortally, including Davidson.

It is supposed that Davidson intended to kill Sorrill, in consequence of the latter's course towards Davidson in the late Lowe tragedy.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.—Independence, February 7.—The Santa Fe mail from Pawnee Pork arrived here to-day. The escort that left Fort Union on the 27th ult. had not reached Pawnee Pork when this mail left. Five mails were detained at Pawnee, waiting an escort. No Indians were seen by this party. The snow was very deep on the plains and the weather intensely cold.

From New Haven.—New Haven, February 7.—Judge Charles A. Indersoll, of the United States Court, was in a dying condition at 5 o'clock this evening. His disease is supposed to be rheumatism of the stomach.

The War in Morocco.—Washington, February 7.—Interesting accounts of the war in Morocco have been received here.

It is stated that there were 20,000 Moors at the battle of Castallogua. Col. Tassara, about 30 years of age, a younger brother of the Spanish Minister at Washington, distinguished himself greatly at the head of his regiment.

Most of the high officers of the Spanish army are young men. The army had been obstructed in its operations, and suffered much from constant rain. Spain is prosecuting the war with vigor, and will have, before long, a force of 30,000 men in Morocco.

Capture of a Slaver—Boston, February 7—The Boston Atlas, Capt. Mathews, from Calcutta, reports having left St. Helena, December 27th, had both Boston, of New York, Capt. Morgan, in tow, captured as a slaver by the British steamer Myrtle. The captain was imprisoned at St. Helena, by order of the American Consul. The Orion had on board when she was captured 1022 slaves, of whom 111 died before reaching St. Helena.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The McLane-Ocampo Treaty—Ocampo Expected at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Reliable information received at the State Department from Mexico, it appears that Senor Ocampo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, has been requested by our Government to visit Washington with reference to some modifications of the treaty recently concluded between our Government and that of the Juarez Government, and that Senor Ocampo is expected at Washington, via Havana and Charleston, to confer with our Government.

The principal difficulty in the way of the ratification of the treaty is understood to be the want of confidence on the part of some of the Senators as to the ability of the Constitutional party in Mexico to sustain itself.

Our Government and the Senate Committee also wish to consult Senor Ocampo particularly in relation to the clause in the treaty which grants the right of free transit for merchandise over the Isthmus and railroad routes.

The Committee of the Senate to which the treaty was referred, was ready to report favorably upon the treaty last week, but it was found necessary to secure some Republican votes in the Senate to effect the ratification, and hence the delay.

It is understood that Senator Hammond, of S. C., and Messrs. Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas, are yet yet prepared to vote on the treaty, the latter being influenced by the question whether Juarez or Constitutional Government of Mexico is de facto the Government of Mexico.

It is generally believed that on the arrival of Senor Ocampo, he and Mr. McLane will be able to satisfy the Senate upon that point, and also to explain or modify the article in relation to the transit of merchandise and troops in such a manner as to make it acceptable to a majority of the Senate.

England.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on the 24th ultimo. The following is the Queen's speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen: With great satisfaction I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance. My relations with foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. At the close of the last session I informed you that overtures had been made me to ascertain whether, if a conference should be held by the great powers of Europe, for the purpose of settling amicably any unrelated with the present state or future condition of Italy, a plenipotentiary would be sent by my government. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French to send a plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of representatives of the eight powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna, the objects of which Congress being stated to be to receive communications of the treaties concluded at Zurich, and deliberate in association with the nine powers, the courts of Rome, Sardinia and Sicily, on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing it properly on a solid and durable basis.

Persuaded at all times to counsel in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accepted the invitation, but at the same time I made known that at such Congress I should be manifestly precluded from the splendid that I could force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy.

Circumstances have arisen which have led to the postponement of the Congress without any day being yet fixed for a meeting. But whether in Congress or in separate negotiation, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms, in their internal concerns, and I trust that the rulers of the peninsula may be satisfactorily settled.

The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

I am now in communication with the Emperor of France with a view to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus draw closer bonds of friendly alliance between them.

A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but my efforts were without success. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city ratifications of the treaty of 1858, they found the road to be closed against them, by the refusal of the Chinese officers to allow them to pass the barriers, upon the ground that the road had been written also this letter had entrusted it to another chief, discharged a few days previously, named William Frank, alias Yellow John. From that time Boulbee was on the watch, and on Friday evening, he noticed a young man having talking with his pal, Joseph Reese, and took them both into custody. They were each dressed in Mr. Price's clothes, which he recognized, and they were identified as the two men who had taken a room at the hotel. Reese, who was supposed to be a prisoner in the examination Yesterday morning officer Boulbee found one of the stolen shirts on a man named Tom Johnson, and five others at Mrs. McDermott's, 108 Tchoupitoulas street. He also found a trunk full of Mr. Price's clothes at Collins's boarding-house, 106 New Levee street. He recovered fifty dollars of the money from Frank.

Serious Accident.—At half past six o'clock yesterday morning a negro drayman named Gilmore, the slave of Mr. Tassey, was driving his dray at a furious rate down Carondelet street, when the horses became unmanageable, and in attempting to turn the corner of Gravier street, the dray was upset and the negro thrown out on his head. Several persons rushed up and found the fellow bleeding from the mouth. Officer Carson was soon at the spot, and had the injured man conveyed to the Charity Hospital. He arrested the negro driver, and had him locked up on the charge of reckless driving and running over a man.

Fire Among the Cotton.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a small quantity of cotton was discovered in the yard of the cotton press of Cotton Press, Tchoupitoulas street, near Tchoupitoulas, and Rafferty, who was on friendly terms with them, invited them to go over to Brown's coffee-house with him and take a drink. The invitation was accepted, and after they had returned and had taken another drink, it is said, in front of his saloon, Rafferty was suddenly stabbed by Kennedy in the left side of the body and the left side of the neck. Kennedy and Boland both ran off, and Rafferty was carried into the house, where a physician was called, who pronounced his injuries to be dangerously fatal. Officer McLaughlin apprehended Boland on Tchoupitoulas street, at ten o'clock, and Sergeant Frank Read was on the track of Kennedy.

Mysterious Case of Shooting—At five minutes past eight o'clock last night the report of a pistol was heard in the direction of the corner of Common and Carondelet streets. It was followed by a cry or other sound, but officer Barwis, who was at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, suspecting that it was from such foul blood, ran up to Carondelet street and there found a well dressed young man stretched out upon the sidewalk, apparently dead. Officer called him up and saw that he had been shot in the back part of the head, from whence the blood was flowing in a copious stream, and that he was nearly insensible. He conveyed him at once to the Charity Hospital, where he revived and said the shooting was done by a thief. He said he was a clerk in the employ of Richard Nugent & Co., on Common street. He appeared too weak to say anything more, and no one appeared to have been present when the shooting occurred. He had some money, a gold watch, and a safe key about him, showing that no attempt at robbery had been intended.

Hotel Robbery, and Detection.—On the evening of the 8th instant two men came to the Cincinnati Hotel, at the corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, and took a room for the night. They left early the next morning, and shortly before the departure of the house of Fifth discovered that his room had been entered during the night, and that a hundred dollars worth of clothing and $200 in money had been taken. Word of this was immediately sent to the Second District police station, and Officer Boulbee was put on the track of the thieves. He suspicions at once fell upon the two men who had left so early in the morning, and, on going to their room, found they had left some dirty clothing behind them, amongst which was a pair of pantaloons. Searching the pockets of these, Boulbee was astonished, indeed, to find a letter addressed to himself. It was written by a thief confined in the Workhouse, and the officer at once jumped into a cab and drove out to the institution. There, upon being shown the letter, the man who had written it said he was a thief previously, named William Frank, alias Yellow John. From that time Boulbee was on the watch, and on Friday evening, he noticed a young man having talking with his pal, Joseph Reese, and took them both into custody. They were each dressed in Mr. Price's clothes, which he recognized, and they were identified as the two men who had taken a room at the hotel. Reese, who was supposed to be a prisoner in the examination Yesterday morning officer Boulbee found one of the stolen shirts on a man named Tom Johnson, and five others at Mrs. McDermott's, 108 Tchoupitoulas street. He also found a trunk full of Mr. Price's clothes at Collins's boarding-house, 106 New Levee street. He recovered fifty dollars of the money from Frank.

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