THE DAILY BEE,
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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S. DUVERGER, N. DUPUCH.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion on the First Insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement of less than ten lines than one dollar in each case.
☞ A written agreement inserted at a certain rate for the largest one for every TEN lines for each insertion for each month.
☞ The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, July 25th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THEN AND NOW.

The *Times* reproduces as a timely theme, sundry articles from the London papers in relation to the war between the United States and Mexico. As the latter papers complain bitterly of the cowardly conduct for England evident in the United States, and seem alike grieved and astonished at the absence of the proper feelings so natural to scions of the mother stock, it is but reasonable to enquire into the manifestations of feeling evinced by England when we in the United States were fighting the battles of civilization and science and barbarism. In those days when it was little anticipated that a sympathy would be grateful to the ear of the London *Times* and other public opinion, displayed their coldness towards us by a system of disparagement, unmeasured ridicule, and a succession of defeat and disgrace. We feel bold to say we had plunged into a war not only without countenance from without direct encouragement from motives, or object"—that in a most desperate dilemma, and without a chance of finding some method of retreat. Here is the way the London papers of those days of the American war, it is clear enough. To them they want the Mexicans to ask for peace on their own terms, they want the United States to pay the expenses. And they desire that a blockade should be made with such a view as to exempt them from the necessities arising therefrom which they never can afford to maintain. Mexico is not enough, they must have that of Mexico to the bargain. They never can afford to maintain the blockade, they will ostensibly make him drink. The Mexicans ought to be softly and delicately treated, they will honorably pay the expenditures of the belligerents. The United States is the weaker party. The Mexicans must necessarily be victorious. They have no resources, are, least of all, capable of the torture. The war ministers must be disturbance of their political existence, thus eminently results from the domestic revolutions. They have already, and can always elect a President who will not be sorry at which a war can be ended. They have the advantage of the disadvantage of a low organization, and are more easily killed. Their stability, if imperfectly defined, and promised by the nature of things, from amputations as a Americans who have conducted the war in here, are left last of all to protect to the task. They have no constitutional objections to the [illegible] they have no money, and are reduced to the last extremity. They have not have just agreed never to [illegible] natural and political [illegible] have refused to declare [illegible] the cost or the [illegible] their lofty and their [illegible] treat. How to [illegible] Mexico is now the [illegible]

Through whole columns of the *Daily News* was brimful of compassion. It pronounced [illegible] a valuable contribution in [illegible] the Peace Society, as [illegible] wars by making them [illegible] predicted failure and disaster. It exulted in the hope [illegible] would seize and occupy [illegible] would answer the purpose. Mexico by subjecting our soldiers to the effects of the climate [illegible] would kill them off as [illegible] a collection of vermin in [illegible] *dei cœur.*" In this [illegible] and sympathetic Notes [illegible] applicable, concluding one of [illegible] thus:

"In a purely open war as is now [illegible] the Capitol in Washington, [illegible] since transactions [illegible] were witnessed in the [illegible] was on the ocean, and pa[illegible] *ce fut la poltu optima* in a [illegible] Here in England we have [illegible] from the tone [illegible] *the nation is glowing* [illegible] *heart is burning* [illegible] *we are long the* [illegible] settlement or make way for [illegible]

All these journals imagined that [illegible] Eng and would be hard [illegible] and sympathy, and in ten [illegible] were circumstances than [illegible] experienced during the Mexican [illegible] would have been more circumspect [illegible] and less chary of [illegible] As it is, the records of the [illegible] show that when we were engaged in a war in which England had no [illegible] at loss, we were treated by [illegible] and unmitigated denunciation [illegible] at, vilified and grossly [illegible] Is a characteristic of humanity [illegible] to conflict with Divine [illegible] we do not love our enemies [illegible] lived on America by the [illegible] sunk deep in our hearts [illegible] we are too magnanimous to re[illegible] tation and triumph over England's [illegible] and distress, [illegible] of it is still too lively to [illegible] to feel any special amount of [illegible] pathy for her misfortunes, or to [illegible] wear sack-cloth and ashes, because she sulks to wrap the Russians.

"OUTLAWS OF SOCIETY."

Two days ago the Washington *Union* issued an elaborate article against the American party, in which the subjoined passage occurred:

"When we deal with Know Nothings, we deal with the outlaws of society as well as of party. Every man who has been placed under the sympathetic friends of the arrangement are no doubt shocked at the manner in which his shrinking villainy is [illegible] by the prosecuting officer, and we [illegible] sure are men at the day who are of [illegible] the Democratic Arcadia [illegible] would be treated with tenderness, and the acts [illegible] Baltimore Convention spoken of with as [illegible] as they deserve. In speaking of bad [illegible] bad actions, we have employed the [illegible] inadequate of our thoughts [illegible] expressions, and continues to employ [illegible] regardless of consequences and [illegible] to the complaints and the shams of [illegible] of sympathizers with the enemies [illegible] country and the sworn foes of the Constitution.

We trust that every member of the American party will bear in mind that [illegible] ominous language appeared in the recognized organ of the Administration and the Democratic party—that the editors [illegible] sheet, which would not live a single week were it not sub idized by immense contributions of Federal patronage, dare to [illegible] the epithet of "Outlaws of Society" against a party composed of the natives of the soil, and laboring for the patriotic and [illegible] purpose of purging the country of the dangerous abuses resulting from foreign influence. We trust they will remember that the pens oned hireling of the Government compares pure-minded and true-hearted American citizens to BENEDICT ARNOLD, and terms American-born freemen who are struggling to maintain their institutions undefiled and uncorrupted, "the enemies of the country and the sworn foes of the Constitution." We pity the American who can sympathize with the Washington *Union*, or who does not feel his cheek burn with indignation at the reckless slanders of which his countrymen are made the subject. The *Sag Nichts* may rejoice at such garbage, for they, being foreign-born, cannot reasonably be expected to care much for abuse levelled at Americans; but the native who reads it is disgusting obloquy without an emotion, is just fit to join the *Sag Nichts*, and be p to fight for the ascendency of Ireland and Germany over America.

☞ One of the only papers yesterday published a statement to that effect. The Know-Nothing Council for Guinea's and Warren's Council have since have adopted a resolution in favor of opposing the Nebraska bill and the recognition of the Missouri compromise line—declaring for no more slave States north of that line. This statement first appeared in the London *Times*, and the next day seven gentlemen belonging to the council alluded to, published a card in the *Journal*, denouncing it as a base and unmitigated slander. Try again.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the Picayune Office.

[By the National Line.]

Treaties with China.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American Commissioner to the Siamese Government has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the restrictions imposed upon American Missionaries in that country. He has also negotiated an advantageous commercial treaty.

Minor Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 21st.—The river is falling fast. The steamer David White arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, July 23d.—The river is still falling, with 5½ feet water in the canal.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23d.—There is no change to note in cotton. Flour is firm. Sales of new 8-uthern Red Wheat at 21 90c. per bushel. Corn Pork is at $19 @ $19 50 per bbl. Sales of Whisky at 40½ @ 41 cents per gallon.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, July 24.—New York dates as late as due, were received by the mail this morning.

The Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, July 24.—The Alabama is still falling, with three feet water at this point. Rain has been falling here since midnight.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Achille Hebert has been appointed Manager of the National Telegraph Line of this city, vice Mr. Baker, deceased.—While viewing with feelings of regret the loss of Mr. Baker, we cannot but commend the course of the lessees in selecting so able and courteous a gentleman as his successor. Mr. Hebert has been connected with the line for seven years.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Our Cotton market has experienced a decline of ¼ of a cent per pound since the reception of Canada's news. The Flour market is dull with a declining tendency, and sales of Ohio at $8 25 @ $9 00 per bbl. Corn is a little lower, with sales of White at 90 cents per bushel.

NEW COTTON.—We have had placed on our table a sample of a bale of new cotton, which was received yesterday by the steamship *Perseverance*, from Galveston, and consigned to Messrs. Fearn, Donegan & Co. The cotton is from the plantation of J. A. Wimbash, at Centre, Dewitt county, Texas, and is rather inferior on account of not being properly ginned. The first bale of new cotton received last year from Texas was from the same plantation, and consigned to Fearn, Donegan & Co., which arrived on the steamship *Charles Morgan* on the 25th July.

CALLIGRAPHY.—The reader's attention is invited to the advertisement in our columns headed "Education." A fine opportunity is now offered for the attainment of a rapid, easy and splendid handwriting.

☞ Lieutenant N. A. M Dudley, of Boston, who has lately been recruiting for the United States army in a most successful manner at Springfield, has received orders to go to Fort Laramie. He has already enlisted over fifty recruits—a thing unprecedented in so short a time as he has been engaged.

☞ The land applications now reach 190, 600; of these 132,000 have been developed and bruised, 14,044 allowed, and 11,130 warrants issued. There have been allowed 30 applications of revolutionary soldiers, and 173 of widows of soldiers of the revolution.

☞ Mr. FRENCH, brother-in-law of Governor MARCY, has been appointed Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle.

TEXAS.

By the steamer *Perseverance*, from Indianola and Galveston, we have received Texas papers to the 21st inst., inclusive.

The *News* says that Galveston is quite healthy, and that not a case of yellow fever had occurred.

The *Central Texan* announces the withdrawal from the canvass of ex Governor Wood. The contest for the Gubernatorial chair will there fore be between Pease, Dickinson and Johnson.

We learn from the Richmond *Sun* that Judge Barkley has withdrawn from the field, thus leaving the Congressional canvass between Hancock and Bell.

The San Antonio papers are filled with accounts of Indian depredations. Scarcely a day passes that some one or two of our honest Germans are not killed or driven from their homes. Such is too-scantly killed and carried off, and the inhabitants are nothing before them, in the equitousness of Gen. Smith, but ruin and desolation.

Governor Pease, on the petition of the District Attorney, eleven of the jury and a large number of citizens, has pardoned Conrad Fritzman, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years on a charge of manslaughter, in killing Wingate at Port Lavaca, last year.

Gov Pease has granted a respite of ninety days to Gherke, who will have been execu ted in Houston on the 31st. Gherke, who is a German by birth, murdered his wife in the streets of Houston about eight months ago.

The *Telegraph* says, a general feeling of pleasure and rejoicing was manifested in Houston by the arrival of the first shipment of iron for the railroad from that city.

HORSES AND RATS IN PARIS.—A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times gives the interesting account of the manner in which the bodies of Parisian horses and rats are usually disposed of. He says:

"Four hundred horses die or are killed in Paris in one week. There is a common pound surrounded by a stone wall, covering some ten acres. According to some municipal regulations (there is an 'ordonance' for everything in France) all dead carcasses, except human beings, are to be brought there to be prepared for use. The carcass of a horse is valuable for the bones, the hide and the hair; to say nothing of the flesh, which prized when fresh, in certain sausages manufactured in Paris, and which I am told the horse has actually shuffled off his hairy coil, you might make a bargain—another of the trade preceded and prevented me. Once it is important to buy the horse as a dead horse, before he is dead. It is a regular business in Paris. You can tell these agents for the purchase of dead horses at a glance; the dress is that of an English groom, save the vignette on the visor of the cap, representing a dead horse's head and cross bones; a memorandum book, a pencil, a stamp, and a piece of cassette complete the scenic ornaments. With extraordinary eye he travels the three grisaine of Paris; should he show symptoms of distress—in a word, anywhere or in any way evince signs of the many ills to which horse flesh is heir, immediately is an offer made for the animal, deliverable when really dead.

"The bargain concluded, the 'signalement' of the horse and owner is carefully recorded, and a private mark stamped on the inside of the foreleg with the caustic; the horse goes, perhaps rejoicing, on his way for weeks, perhaps months, only to be met with and identified after death, at the public graveyard for horses. Now, except in cases of malicious poisoning, as mentioned above, the first operation on a dead horse is to take off the skin, then the flesh, to get at the bones. The skin is then sent to the tannery, and performed with a dexterity and rapidity truly astonishing. I have seen in the enclosure spoken of, at the time, over one hundred horses skinned, and to be cut up through the day. The important point is to divest the bones of adhesive and of too putrid flesh—bones are valued in proportion as they are clean, and, I am told, bring a high price. To take off the flesh by hand is a tedious and difficult operation. An ingenious French man solves the difficulty. He noticed that rats were very fond of horse flesh, he advised the authorities to colonize the dead horse pounds with these animals; the catacombs of Paris furnished them by the million. It is no dream, and now a days a dead horse's carcass put in over night, is literally nothing but a neat and beautiful skeleton by the morning. The progress of the contending powers—the rats and the putrefying properties of the rat family is, I was told, very considerable.

"Our Yankee Free Lances did not, however, stop there. It was natural to suppose that rats, so well fed and provided for, would rapidly increase and multiply; hence the necessity of their destruction. Every three months a 'battue' is made upon the aforesaid colony of rats, and all caught there ground, die the death of rats, and are not killed or driven from their homes. Such is too-scantly killed and carried off, and the inhabitants are nothing before them, in the equitousness of Gen. Smith, but ruin and desolation.

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☞ In one precinct, the second of the Tenth Ward of New York, there are 3,000 families. Of these were born in the United States.....1,776 | Scotland.....34
Ireland.....1,344 | Germany.....459
England.....127

Remittance in various European countries and British Provinces.

Native born wagers.....237
Naturalized natives.....231

(Many families could not answer.)

"Gem" would have hard work to accomplish any good in that crowd. The *Express*, consequently, can do first, says:

Here are not merely naturalized voters, outnumbering American-born citizens, but 243 Irish persons who can neither read nor write; 129 who can read, but not write, and 321 foreign born voters, to 827 American-born voters; and 2 013 persons born abroad, to 1,073 including all the *naturalized* all the children of foreigners, born in the United States! Such statistics convey a world of comment, especially when we trace their political antecedents out of which they grew. For example: the controlling power of the primary meetings, the instruments made use of by designing men, to carry the General ticket, the appeals often made to ignorance and vice,—or to ignorance or vice,—to place the city, State and country at the mercy of corrupt demagogues. The comment rebukes in the fullest degree the United States, abound in facts suggestive of a remedy,—to be used now, or never,—to save us from the consequences of past errors.

☞ The N. Y. *Express* says, with regard to the eulogies pronounced in Parliament upon Lord Raglan, that, with a few exceptions, the honor of all that was said—

"Was such as to start the question, whether most of the speakers were not trying to atone for the many hard things they have uttered to Lord Raglan living, by heaping indiscriminate eulogies upon Lord Raglan dead."

THE LYNCHBURG CASUALTY.—The casualty in Lynchburg, by which Mr. J. M. Boyd, a most estimable citizen, lost his life, affords a lesson which should be borne in mind in all houses where gas is used. Mr. Boyd, finding that the gas was escaping in his parlor, from (it is stated) the falling of the chandelier, entered it, followed by a little servant girl with a lamp.

We learn from a gentleman from Lynchburg, that the gas did not ignite upon the introduction of the lamp; the servant being so young and out of nature, the lamp in her hand did not reach the gas, which is lighter than atmosph ric air, rises to the ceiling, and fills a room downwards. But after Mr. Boyd had made an effort to adjust the cocks of the gas tube, he took the lamp from the girl and held it up to them to make a closer examination. The gas immediately ignited on the explosion, and burned his body dreadfully, while he less were not so injured, and the little girl being below the stratum of gas, was but slightly injured.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.—In this city on Saturday evening last, Mr. Abner Whitney, aged about 65, and residing in Lafayette street, suddenly expired while in the act of eating a piece of beefsteak for supper. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Ludwig and Perry. They found in the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe, a piece of beefsteak about two inches long by half an inch wide, which evidently had caused his death, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. He had previously, while eating, suffered repeatedly from partial strangulation, owing doubtless to the diseased condition of the membrane.—*Portland Argus.*

HEROIC ACT.—Yesterday morning a large number of persons left the city on an excursion to Magnolia, among whom were many children. The regular passage train from Philadelphia was coming down when the engineer discovered a small child step from the road side and stand on the track. He at once gave an alarm by sounding the whistle, but the child paid no attention to it, though it was then impossible to stop the train in time to save it from death. The engineer, whose name is Acey Donio, reversed his engine, and, jumping off, was about in the hope that he might be in time to take the child from the track. He ran as fast as he could, but the locomotive was so close that he was obliged to jump on the cow catcher to catch the object of his solicitude. He succeeded in pushing the child clear from the track and saved its life, though he injured one of its arms in so doing and narrowly escaped losing his own life. The act of unselfish regard was witnessed by some of the passengers on the train, who fully appreciated it, and a purse of thirty five dollars was made up among them as a reward for his noble conduct.—*Baltimore American of Tuesday.*

THE NEW PASSENGER ACT.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that serious difficulty will arise between ship owners and the Government, in consequence of the new construction given to the Passenger Act by the Secretary of the Treasury, in which the universally received practice of measuring from deck to deck is repudiated, and the words "between the decks" are said to mean from the lower edge of the deck beams to the floor below—The Captain of the ship Hatbeck has been complained against for a violation of the law, although he maintains "that the measurement of the said vessel between the decks, is seven feet eight inches—two inches more than is prescribed by law where berths of single bunks of deck are to be assigned to each passenger—and that the full complement of space required was really given." It is stated that the Secretary has since thrown some of the best ships out of employment.

THE "VEILED MURDERESS."—A p tition, headed by Judge Parmelee and Sheriff Price, is in circulation in Albany, requesting Gov. Clark, of New York, to commute the sentence of Henrietta Robinson to imprisonment for life

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Many applicants for admission to this institution are rejected, and for the information of parents and others, the New York Journal of Commerce states:

"The fact is, that the highest degree of physical vigor is requisite to go under the rigorous discipline of West Point. The students are on duty seventeen hours out of the twenty-four; for relaxation is as strictly prescribed as labor; and implicit obedience to authority is the duty of the soldier. They are obliged to spend seven hours, from ten to five, in bed, without lights. The rigid discipline of the institution has the best effect on those who have the strength to bear it. It is found to be promotive of health, cheerfulness and mental vigor. It has never in any of its municipal regulations (there is an 'ordonance' for everything in France) all dead carcasses, except human beings, are to be brought there to be prepared for use. The carcass of a horse is valuable for the bones, the hide and the hair; to say nothing of the flesh, which prized when fresh, in certain sausages manufactured in Paris, and which I am told the horse has actually shuffled off his hairy coil, you might make a bargain—another of the trade preceded and prevented me. Once it is important to buy the horse as a dead horse, before he is dead. It is a regular business in Paris. You can tell these agents for the purchase of dead horses at a glance; the dress is that of an English groom, save the vignette on the visor of the cap, representing a dead horse's head and cross bones; a memorandum book, a pencil, a stamp, and a piece of cassette complete the scenic ornaments. With extraordinary eye he travels

☞ We have a full account of the hanging of the son Mayberry, by a mob, at Jacksville, Ala., last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found guilty by Judge Doolittle, but the law only prescribes imprisonment for life. The other party, desiring to revenge the poisoning from the Open Element to the jail, but he, with his posse, had scarcely got out of the Court House when the cry arose "hang him." The mob were soon collected, and, completely overpowered by the guard, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and—notwithstanding his awful shrieks for mercy—they dragged him to a cluster of trees and hung him [illegible]. A band of three hundred men had been organized to execute the deed. The greatest excitement prevailed East river for over one hundred miles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

At the Democratic Convention, held at the Little Exchange Hall, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, last evening, the following candidates for office in the parish of Orleans were nominated:

For Sheriff—John M. Ball.
For Coroner—Dr. J. J. Kerr.
For District Attorney—B. S. Tappan.
For Clerk of the First District Court—Daniel Scully.
For Clerk of the Second District Court—J. J. Lagenbeuhl.
For Clerk of the Third District Court—John H Alpuente.
For Clerk of the Fourth District Court—Wm C Auld.
For Clerk of the Fifth District Court—H. S. Peire.
For Clerk of the Sixth District Court—Jules Caire.

The Convention adjourned at 12½ o'clock, to meet this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening at 7 o clock, but there not being a quorum, adjourned to this evening at 6 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met at 6½ o'clock—Mr. SIMS in the chair.

The unfinished business of the last meeting was taken up.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $3,280 70.

The Surveyor informed the Board that the bridge over the New Canal, at the junction of Bayou St. John, was nearly completed, and requested that a bridge keeper is necessary. The communication was referred.

Several communications from the other Board were read simply ordered of. Resolutions from the other Board abolishing several of the offices in the Surveyor's and Street Commissioner's departments were concurred in.

Sundry petitions were read by title and referred.

A resolution repealing several old ordinances relating to foot-paths in the suburbs of the city was adopted.

A resolution in regard to the sale of brush is laid over.

A resolution authorizing the Exempt Firemen to form themselves into a company for the purpose of managing the steam engine Young Louisiana, and appointing the present engineer of driver, an engineer and such other officers as may be necessary to properly man the same was introduced by Mr. Guyol, and passed unanimously.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of a number of bills, among which was one from the Board for over ten thousand dollars for the feeding the prisoners, &c.—This last bill gave rise to considerable discussion, the members considering the bill very exhorbitant.

Mr. Kuger stated that it had been made out according to the fees allowed by the Legislature.

Mr. Violett moved then to repudiate the law of the Legislature.

The Chair informed him that he was out of order.

The bill of the Sheriff was then, on motion, laid over, and the remainder of the bills were passed.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported the following resolutions:

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to supply materials to complete the work abandoned by Mr. Hines, in the Seventh Ward, Second District. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the same officer to employ a man to light one oil lamps of the city at the price of $17 for each lamp. Accepted.

A resolution authorizing the City Attorney to enter suit against Thomas Conry, on account of his non-fulfil ment of contract for cleaning all the paved and unpaved streets of the 8th and 9th Wards. Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee offered the following resolutions:

A resolution repealing the ordinance allowing a reward to persons denouncing incendiaries.

A resolution authorizing the payment of Coroner Fortier his just demands. Adopted.

A resolution referring the petition of John Wolf, in regard to property of his taken by the City Prison, to the same. Adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by the Committee on Improvements and Buildings:

A resolution granting permission to Messrs. Spencer, Pfeiffer & Co., to erect a shed over their coal scales on the Levee, opposite St. Mary's Market, provided they pay the sum of $5 per year therefor to the city for the use of the ground. Laid over.

A resolution authorizing the cobweabe to be swept down from St. Mary's Market, provided it does not cost more than $25. Laid on the table.

Mr. Roche introduced a resolution instructing the Surveyor to report the expediency of having Sorapure Market, and the probable cost of said repairs. Laid on the table.

Mr. Guyol introduced a resolution authorizing the purchase of Mr. Warfield, Chief of the Fire Department, and providing for the maintenance of the same. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Friday night, the 20th inst., the house of Mr. Henry Gulnan, at East Pascagoula, was entered by robbers and from the safe $1,000 in gold and $1,000 in bills, amounting in value to about $800. The robbers afterwards escaped on a little schooner.

News of the robbery reached the city, and the posse were put on the track of the robbers. On Monday, a boy at Mississippi City, named Richardson, was observed to have a large amount of money, which he seemed anxious to conceal. On being questioned, he refused to answer, when he was committed. He was also seen to have a large amount of money in his possession. Upon searching him, $1,000 in gold was found, and $1,000 in bills, all of which he confessed to have received from Mr. Gulnan's house. The boy's father, who is also in custody, is believed to be implicated in the robbery