THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7244. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Execution of Casey and Cora, the Murderers.

THEIR FUNERALS.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

His Confession---Inquest on the Body--Opinions of the Press.

ARREST OF MORE PERSONS!

Meeting on the Plaza in Opposition to the Vigilance Committee.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

$2,270,868 in Treasure.

News from New Granada, Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall at 8:40 on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Kingston, Ja., at 9:20 A.M. on the 22d; left Kingston at 4:30 P. M. same day, and arrived at quarantine at 4:15 o'clock on the morning of the 28th.

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., $2,270,868 in treasure on freight, and 924 passengers.

The Golden Age left San Francisco, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., with 932 passengers and $2,657,418 on freight, ($397,235 of which was for England and $10,833 for Panama), and arrived at Panama at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 18th.

Died, June 27, at 9 o'clock A. M., A. Whittemore, aged twenty-two years, of Georgia, of billious remittant fever.

The Golden Age, off Fort Point, received on board Chas. P. Duane, Wm. Mulligan and Woolly Kearney, all of whom had been ordered to leave the State by the Vigilance Committee. On the 12th inst., at 8 A. M., was boarded by a boat from the steamer Uncle Sam, bound up. Same day, at 8 o'clock P. M., arrived at Acapulco, received the usual supplies and sailed at 1:30 A. M. 13th inst. On the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., Mr. M. Fulton, chief engineer, was instantly killed by being struck upon the head by the crank, while passing between it and the frame of the engine.

The following is the

LIST OF TREASURE PER ILLINOIS.

Drexel & Co.....	$560,000	Amer. Exch.Bank	$15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	380,950	J. B. Weir.....	14,642
Metropolitan B'k.	160,000	Meade & Adams..	13,500
Order.....	141,222	Scholle & Bros...	13,000
Wm. Hoge & Co..	126,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	12,000
C. Morgan & Co..	100 000	W.Appleton & Co.	12,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	80,015	Wellington & Abbott.....	11,000
Howland & Aspinwall	72,370	James Lodge	10,000
James Patrick....	71,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	9,000
Bank of America.	55,000	Hamburger&Bro.	8,150
Ulmer & Feigenbaum.....	50,100	John Durand&Co.	7,000
E. Kelly & Co....	50,000	Baker & Morrill..	7,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.....	36,500	Shane & McKeane	4,500
J.Strauss,Bro.&Co	25,017	A. E. & C. E.Tilton	4,000
T. Wattson & Sons	25,000	Myer Levy & Co..	3,000
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.....	25,000	Henry Strybing..	2,021
L.VonHoffman&Co	24,100	Thomas Fitch....	2,000
W. Seligman & Co.	20,000	Mechanics' Bank	1,700
Carey & Co.....	20,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	1,000
Freeman & Co...	18,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
AaronJacobs & Co	16,000	Rollin,Thorne&Co	13,500
G. H. Wines & Co	15,163	Pedro Brin.....	4,000
J. C. Horan & Co,	15,100	William & Potter.	2,350
G. W. Schenkberg	15,000	W. H. Murphy...	500
		F. Spies.....	480
		A. B. & D. Sands.	388
		Wells,Fargo&Co.	300
Total.....			$2,270,868

ENGLISH TREASURE.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Amount.
B. Davison.....	N. M. Rothschild & Son..	$240,000
Able Guy.....	F. A. Sellier.....	49,000
V. Marzion & Co.....	V. Marzion & Co.....	28,000
Proche, Bayerque&Co.	L. Opperman.....	19,000
Daniel Gibb &Co.....	City of Glasgow Bank....	16,635
Lazard Freres.....	Lazard Freres.....	11,659
H. M. Schuabe & Co..	H. M. Schuabe & Co.....	10,733
Zeli Berthean & Co....	F. Huth & Co.....	6,930
Verdier & Kamdler...	Verdier & Kamdler	5,471
Duprey, Foulks & Co..	E. Lloyd & Co	5,303
A. T. Botteron.....	A. T. Botteron.....	3,000
A. E. Sabatae & Co....	B. Sabatae & Co.....	1,500
Total English shipment.....		$397,234

FOR PANAMA.

Sundry shippers.....	Order.....	$10,832

RECAPITULATION.

New York treasure.....	$2,249,350
English do.....	397,234
Panama do.....	10,832
Total shipment.....	$2,657,418

We are indebted to all the Pacific express agents for files of California papers.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 5.]

At no time since the acquisition of California have such a number of wonderful events occurred, or so much incensely excited public feeling known, as during the period embraced in the past fortnight. The ten days preceding the sailing of the last steamer gave those startling occurrences origin, but their after developement has excited an intensity not yet at its ultimate. All matters throughout the State have been regarded as comparatively unimportant in view of the one absorbing fact, that by authority of the people a great revolution has begun, attended by acts that assure us of the accomplishment of reforms which none can say we have not needed.

On the day following the departure of the last steamer, May 22, the funeral of Mr. King took place at the Unitarian church, amidst the most profound sorrow, participated in by a dense multitude of citizens, and thousands from Sacramento and other cities of the interior. While the solemn obsequies were being performed, a different and more dreadful scene was enacted at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee. The opportunity had been chosen to execute the murderers, Casey and Cora, and this proceeding was completed before the crowd had time to assemble in its vastness around the building, from the windows of which hung the dead offenders. The conduct of the Committee in thus carrying out this retributive necessity, and in all else they have since done, was marked by the greatest decorum and serious determination.

Previous to the fatal moment of the execution the prisoners were offered an opportunity to speak to the people in the street, when Casey addressed them for ten minutes, wildly affirming his innocence of murder. Cora made no effort to speak, but stood unmoved while Casey was speaking. The execution took place at twenty minutes before one o'clock, and at fifteen minutes past two the bodies were taken down and placed in the hands of the Coroner. All this while a strong guard, armed with muskets, revolvers and sabres, was stationed on every street leading to the committee rooms, and the outside spectators preserved the utmost order.

The funeral of Mr. King was the most imposing ceremony that every transpired in the State. Every association and profession was represented, and every honest grade of society joined in the procession. At the conclusion of the leading movements of the day, the committee discharged their cannon into the bay, and stored away many of their small arms and accoutrements, still keeping, however, a strong guard at and near their rooms. The crowd dispersed to the various localities offering facilities for small groups to talk over the probable course of the committee in future.

For several days the committee devoted their time to endeavoring to effect the arrest of Edward McGowan, a notorious accomplice of Casey, and who, along with him, had been indicted for the murder of Mr. King. Their efforts to bring him to justice—the scaffold—have not been successful, and it is probable that he left the country upon witnessing the fate of his confederate. The friends of Casey took his body, laid it in "state," and followed it, to the number of four or five hundred, to the grave. He had no relatives here, but leaves an aged mother, who resides in New York. Cora's body was given to Belle Cora, who was married to him just before his execution, and on whose account he killed General Richardson. She displayed the greatest devotion to him, and attended him with many signs of mourning to the cemetery.

On Saturday, May 31, Nicholas Graham was hung by the regular authorities at the jail, for the murder of Joseph Brooks in January last. He was tried and sentenced to be hung on the 2d of May, but obtained a reprieve to the 31st.

The committee quietly proceeded in its work of inquiry into the conduct of certain leading characters who have had much to do with the management of elections. After close yet quiet investigation, it was determined that the well known Yankee Sullivan and Charles P. Duane, Billy Mulligan, Wooley Kearney, Martin Gallagher, Wm. Carr, John Cooney and Edward Bulger, should be taken to the rooms of the committee.

Their arrest was effected without disturbance, though in the case of Duane and Mulligan a disposition only was shown by outside parties to interfere to procure their release. During all this while reports were circulated that Gov. Johnson was about to call into requisition whatever means he might discover to suppress the revolutionary organization, but he has taken no such step. When these rumors were prevalent, unbounded excitement prevailed, and word came from Sacramento and other places that thousands were ready to come to the assistance of the Committee and their friends.

Early on Friday morning, June 1, the city was stirred into a wordy uproar by the anouncement that Yankee Sullivan had committed suicide the night before in his cell, at the rooms of the committee. This was true. He had severed the brachial artery of the left arm with a knife which was taken to his cell with his food. His body was carried away by the Coroner, an inquest held, and he was buried without any display. The arrest of Sullivan caused some wonderful developements concerning the ingenious system of ballot-box stuffing, which has for a long time enabled the rogues of this city to elect whoever they pleased to offices of public trust. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, the deceased called the guard into his cell and said that he had experienced a horrible dream, in which he thought he had been tried and condemned to death.

On Monday, the 2d inst., the opponents of the Vigilance Committee endeavored to hold a "great mass meeting to denounce mob violence and sustain law and order." But the affair was a boisterous failure.

The health of the city is good, and business only moderately active.

The total coinage at the Branch Mint for the month of May was $4,261,158.

The weather has been pleasant, though in various places unusually heavy rains have fallen, accompanied, in some instances, by wind, thunder and lightning. Accounts from the mining regions are highly favorable, and while a few rich discoveries are made, the old claims are being vigorously worked and are paying well for the labor expended on them. Business in the larger towns has not been very brisk, but merchants and mechanics anticipate a speedy change for the better. The villages of the interior exhibit considerable activity and many improvements are going forward. The crops are neither remarkably good nor poor, yet in some localities they are represented as very promising.

We incline to the opinion that, when the season is a little further advanced, we shall be able to report the coming harvest as one of the abundant ones. The police records of inland communities reveal an evident decrease of criminal offences. But few cases of a gross nature have occurred, and the list of casualties is also brief. On the 18th May D. Harris was killed in Trinity county while Thomas Baker and Joseph Voshay were engaged in a dispute and scuffle. On the 23d the seamen on board the ship Osborne Howes, lying in San Francisco harbor, and bound for Callao, refused to do duty, and were placed in irons, and the ship proceeded on her voyage. Mr. McGrew was recently killed at Dutch Flat by the falling of a boulder on his head. He leaves a wife and five children in Jefferson county, Ohio. The body of Thomas Manchester was picked up in the bay, and he was identified as a native of Holmes county, Ohio. Two brothers, named Berry, were injured, one of them fatally, on the 20th May, by the caving in of a bank at Columbia, Nevada county, where they were at work. On the 27th of June, Samuel Garrett, who killed Amiel Bricknell, and Wm. Stewart Kelly, one of the slippery for murders, will be hung at Sacramento. Mr. James Ryder was killed on the 23d ult., at South Yuba Ditch while blasting rock. Wm. Weeks and Wm. Shelton engaged in a fight at Petaluma lately, and Weeks received a wound thought to be fatal.

The Indian war in Tulare is about terminated.

A. J. Blake was shot dead at Tuttletown by Jack Tompson, who escaped.

A man named A. Williams has been arrested at Sacramento, against whom charges of grand larceny will be brought, extending through the past two years.

On the 20th May last a floating wharf at Salt Point Quarries was capsized in a gale, and John Cunningham, late of Boston, was drowned.

The dead body of a man named Terry Couray was found on the steps of the Jewish Synagogue, in San Francisco. None knew the cause of his death.

Keefe, the murderer of Hayes, at Grass Valley, in March last, escaped from the Nevada jail May 30. A reward of $250 is offered for his capture.

All the influential presses in this State have endorsed the action of the Vigilance Committee, and the intelligent country people are announcing their approval by holding meetings and adopting sensible and dignified resolves. The miners, too, are favoring the new movement, and everywhere the cry is heard, "Let us rid the State of official corruption and purify the cities and enforce good citizenship."

THE FATE OF THE MURDERERS.

The Execution of James P. Casey and Charles Cora.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 23.]

At about half-past one o'clock yesterday, James P. Casey and Charles Cora were hung by the Vigilance Committee, on Sacramento street, near Davis, at the headquarters of the Executive Committee.

The prisoners, it is understood, had been fairly and impartially tried before the Committee, and had been found guilty. Numerous witnesses were examined, and it is represented that the testimony was conclusive as to their guilt. Casey was informed on Wednesday that sentence of death had been passed upon him. He received the announcement with but little emotion, as he doubtless expected it. On Wednesday evening and night the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alemany visited him, at the request of the Vigilance Committee, and had a long conversation with him. Fathers Maraschi and Acolti were with him, and remained to the last hour. The Bishop, before leaving, heard the last confessions of the doomed, and administered to them the last rites of the Catholic church.

MARRIAGE OF CORA.

An hour or two previous to the execution, "Belle Cora," whose real name is said to be Arabella Bryan, was admitted and married to Cora. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Farther Maraschi. The unfortunate woman remained with her husband until his last moment.

THE EXECUTION.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock the two condemned men were placed upon platforms erected in front of two of the windows of the Executive Committee rooms, in the second story of the building. Cora was calm and collected as he stepped on the platform, and suffered the noose to be placed around his neck without a murmur. Casey was not so self possessed; he desired a brief interview with the priest, which was granted him. He then stepped out on the platform and addressed those before him as follows:—

Gentlemen—I stand before you as a man about to appear in the presence of God, and I declare before him that I am no murderer. I have an aged mother, who I wish not to hear that I am guilty of murder. I am not. My early education taught me to repay an injury, and I have done nothing more. Although the *Alta California*, *Chronicle* and the *Globe*, and other papers in this city, have seen proper to connect my name with murder and assassination, I am no murderer. Let no newspaper in its weekly and monthly editions dare publish me to the world as one. Let it not get to the ears of my mother that I am. Oh, God! I appeal for mercy for my past sins, which are many; oh, Lord Jesus, unto thee I resign my spirit. Oh mother, mother mother!

The noose was then adjusted round Casey's neck, and his eyes bandaged. He was just stepping on the trap, when his limbs giving way, two men extended their arms and supported him to the fatal spot.

Both Cora and Casey being now on the platforms, the signal was given, the cord was cut, and they were launched into eternity, at the same instant. The fall was about five feet, and the presumption is that Cora's neck was broken by the fall, as he made no show of struggle. A few convulsive throes of the body of Casey was observed, then a slight raising of the feet, and all was over.

The bodies were suspended about an hour, during which time the thousands of spectators stood uncovered, amid profound silence. The bodies were then taken down and delivered over to Coroner Kent.

It was soon understood that the Coroner would hold an inquest at noon to-day on the bodies of Casey and Cora. During the morning his office was beseiged by those anxious to see the remains of the dead, and among them we were sorry to see many young women. At the hour of our going to press the examination of witnesses was going on before the Grand Jury.

[From the Bulletin, May 24.]

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner summoned a jury of seven gentlemen yesterday at 12 o'clock M., to investigate the cause of the death of James P. Casey and Charles Cora, whose bodies were found by the Coroner on the day previous at the old Appraiser's store, on Sacramento street, occupied as the rendezvous of an organization styling itself a Vigilance Committee. The names of the jurors are as follows:—Redick McKee, Lieut. Edward Beale, A. Story, John Osgood, H. A. Cobb, C. A. Lowe, E. F. Burnell.

The first witness called was Dr. Dupuytryn, one of the French company on guard at the time of the execution. The witness testified that he was called from the street into the committee rooms to witness the execution. He saw the prisoners brought forth from their cells in company with their spiritual advisers. Witness did not know the parties who adjusted the ropes around the necks of the prisoners. After the bodies had been taken down he made an examination and found that life was extinct. He supposed that he was called in professionally. The rest of the testimony of the witness developed nothing further in relation to the hanging than was witnessed by spectators in the street, and described in the *Herald* of yesterday.

Mr. McKee, foreman of the jury, thought that the above testimony was quite sufficient for the purposes of investigation. He said it was well known that Casey and Cora were hung by the Vigilance Committee, and he questioned the expediency of going into further testimony.

Mr. T. J. L. Smiley sworn—Witness testified that he was present in the rooms of the Vigilance Committee at the time of the execution; Casey requested witness to take charge of his money, and deliver it to his friends; witness declined answering further questions.

Mr. McKee here renewed his objections to proceeding further with the inquest, and suggested that a witness was not under an obligation to criminate himself.

Mr. Cobb coincided with the opinion of Mr. McKee, and thought it was useless to prolong the investigation.

Dr. R. E. Cole testified to having made an external examination of the bodies; he thought that death was caused by strangulation in both instances; the cause of death in such a case could only be determined after a post mortem examination; if the neck is broken by the fall, death is instantaneous.

Notwithstanding that the jury were quite willing to close the investigation, the Coroner insisted upon calling other witnesses.

Mr. Geo. H. Hossepross sworn:—

Question by the Coroner—Do you know of an organization in this city styled the "Vigilance Committee."

A. I know that such an organization exists in this city.

Q. Do you know who adjusted the ropes around the necks of Casey and Cora?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you assist in adjusting the ropes?

A. I did not.

Q. Would you decline answering any further questions regarding the parties who adjusted the ropes?

A. I would.

Captain Doane and Captain Gorham were called as witnesses, but declined answering any question whatsoever.

THE VERDICT.

After a lengthy consultation the jury came to a determination to find that the deceased, James P. Casey and Charles Cora, came to their deaths by hanging, which hanging was committed by a body of men styling themselves a Vigilance Committee.

THE FUNERAL OF JAMES P. CASEY.

The *Herald* of the 26th May, says:—Yesterday was the closing scene in the bloody drama which has been enacted in our midst during the past week. The last of the mortal remains of all the most prominent actors have been returned to their mother earth—"dust to dust, ashes to ashes;" and it is to be hoped that "after life's fitful fever they sleep well." The funeral of James P. Casey will long be remembered in this community. It was not so effective as a demonstration of sympathy for any particular virtues of the departed, as a quiet but firm illustration of opposition to the high handed proceedings which eventuated in his hanging. The feeling displayed yesterday was not of a noisy or enthusiatic character—it was subdued, silent and respectful—it was a smothered demonstration. It resembled the stillness which pervades the atmosphere previous to the lightning flashes of the thunder storm.

The funeral was to have taken place yesterday at 1 o'clock, but was postponed until 2. By this time, Pacific street, in the vicinity of Crescent Engine House, was densely packed with human beings. There could not have been in the immediate vicinity and in the adjoining streets less than 5,000 people; some attracted as active participators, others as silent sympathisers, and many no doubt by natural curiosity. The funeral cortege moved at 2½ o'clock. The route was down Kearney street to Sacramento; down Sacramento to Montgomery; through Montgomery to First; down First to Mission; up Mission to Third; along Third to Folsom, and out Folsom to the Mission Dolores. The procession was preceded by a hearse drawn by two white horses, with five pall bearers on each side. Next came a hack, containing the only relative of the deceased in this country, a married lady, accompanied by her friends; then followed Crescent Engine Company, No. 10, of which the deceased was a member and formerly foreman. They turned out in full numbers, under the command of their foreman, Mr. James Herbert. Next in the order of procession were the friends of Casey, who marched on foot, two and sometimes three abreast. They turned out to the number of about 600, and marched all the way to the Mission on foot. This was no hollow display of sympathy. Then came the carriages to the number of eighty-three, containing for the most part ladies and their families. The rear of the procession was brought up by a cavalcade of horsemen to the number of seventy-seven. The funeral cortege moved slowly and quietly to the Mission churchyard, where the last rites of the Catholic church were administered by the Rev. Father Carroll. A large basketful of natural flowers were strewn over the grave, the coffin lowered, the earth shovelled in, and the spirit of James P. Casey is now in the presence of his Maker, and his body lies beneath the green sod in the old Mission churchyard.

We understand a suitable monument will be erected by the friends of the departed, with the inscription—"James P. Casey, murdered by the Vigilance Committee, May 22, 1856," with a list of the Executive Committee attached.

FUNERAL OF CORA.

The body of Charles Cora was interred on the 24th of May. It was placed in a handsome coffin, and deposited in a hearse drawn by four black horses. A train of seven carriages, containing the widow and personal friends of the deceased, followed, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the church at the Mission, where the customary rites of the Catholic church were performed. The coffin was then taken out and deposited in its final resting place, in the Mission church yard adjoining the church. The curtain has dropped upon the eventful life of Charles Cora.

DISPOSITION OF CASEY'S PROPERTY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An erroneous impression with regard to the amount of property owned by the late James P. Casey having gained public credence in the city, I deem it due to myself, as the executor of Mr. Casey, to set the public right on this subject, by the following statement of the property turned over to me in my capacity of executor by said James P. Casey, the truth of which will be certified to by the following persons, present at the time, and who examined all the papers prior to their being turned over to my custody, to wit: Richard M. Jessup and Aaron M. Burns. Mr. Casey left the sum of twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents in cash; also, an order on a pawnbroker on Commercial street for one thousand dollars worth of jewelry, of various kinds; also, a fifty vara lot, situated on Folsom street, near Howard, valued at $1,000, and conveyed to his mother four months ago; also, type, desk and fixtures, for the publication of the *Sunday Times* newspaper—the whole valued at $1,200, and appropriated, by his request, towards liquidating the indebtedness of the paper to the persons engaged in printing and editing the same; also, six lots of land, situated in the city of Newark, New Jersey, the whole valued at $600, and conveyed to his mother, Margaret Casey, two years since; also, one frame house and lot of land, situated on Commercial street, below Front street, mortgaged for $2,200, and probably worth $2,500, said mortgage being nearly or quite due.

The above is the entire amount of property, of all kinds or description whatsoever, owned or claimed by the late James P. Casey, except a pawn ticket for a double cased hunting watch, and neither scrip, bonds, notes or stock being claimed by him, to the best of my knowledge and belief, at the time of his decease.

CHARLES GALLAGHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th of May, A. D. 1856. WM. L. HIGGINS, Notary Public.

We certify to the above. R. M. JESSUP, A. M. BURNS.

DEATH OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

Suicide of Francis Murray, alias Yankee Sullivan.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 31.]

This morning the notorious Yankee Sullivan committed suicide, by cutting into his left arm and bleeding to death. The public are well aware that Sullivan has been in the hands of the Vigilance Committee during the last few days. He had confessed to them his evil deeds, and made important revelations as to the ballotbox stuffing, in which so many high and low scoundrels of this city have been engaged for years past. Until it was decided what course should be taken with Sullivan he was kept in close confinement. He was, however, allowed every indulgence in the supply of food and other necessary refreshments that the Committee could give. His nervous system appears to have been greatly affected and broken down by the tragic events of the last few weeks. He witnessed the execution of Casey and Cora, and since then has showed much anxiety and apprehension on his own account. He appeared to have lost his appetite, and usually ate very sparingly.

This morning, about six o'clock, Sullivan called the guard, and asked a drink of water. He told the latter that he had just had a most horrid dream. He dreamed that he had been condemned to die—he saw the guards approach—they seized him and pinioned his arms—they led him to the fatal window—the rope was placed round his neck—he stepped on the platform, he saw the deriding crowd, his sins crowded upon him—the platform fell, he struggled—and awoke in the most frightful state of mind. The guard reasoned with him, and tried to cheer him. He said that the Committee did not mean to hang him, but only to send him out of the country. Sullivan, however, was too much frightened to accept, at first, the friendly consolation. He received the drink of water he had asked for, and after a time appeared to be more cheerful. The guard then left him. About two hours later, when Sullivan's breakfast was being carried into his room, the prisoner was found on his bed dead. He was dressed in his pantaloons and shirt, and lay extended on his back. He had cut his left arm at the elbow joint, on the inside, to the bone. The main artery was completely severed, and he must have died in a few minutes afterwards. He inflicted the wound with the knife which he used to cut his food with.

The body was cold at this time, so that it is probable Sullivan committed the rash act immediately after the guard had left him, at six o'clock. Remorse and terror, produced by his dream, had no doubt prompted the suicide. Two medical gentlemen were immediately called in, who declared that Sullivan had been dead for some time, and that he could have suffered no pain. He had fallen, as it were, into a faint, and in that condition expired. The countenance of the deceased showed no marks of pain.

Sullivan has made important disclosures, to the Committee, the result of which will be known before long. He confessed that he had been convicted in England for stealing, and had been sentenced to transportation to New South Wales for fourteen years. When there his bad conduct was such that he had been placed by the government under a regimen of the severest kind, different from those other convicts who underwent the ordinary penal sentence. He escaped, however, from New South Wales. It was one of his greatest fears that he should be sent back there again. He had solemnly promised the Committee to fight no more prize battles, to drink and quarrel no more, and had vowed that henceforth he would live an honest and peaceful life. He was desirous to be sent out of the country, and promised that, if he were sent to the Atlantic States, he would avoid the large towns, and keep himself retired from the public gaze. A guilty conscience would not allow him to wait the course of events—in a sudden fit of remorse and horror he ended his vile career.

It was generally understood outside of the committee rooms that Sullivan would soon have been liberated, or sent out of the country. It seems also to have been understood by some persons that he personally was under the impression he might meet with some other fate, as Charles P. Duane was heard to remark this morning that Sullivan had said that, sooner than be branded and sent from the country, he would kill himself. Sullivan was not the real name of the deceased.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 2.]

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning on the body of Francis Murray, alias James Sullivan, alias Yankee Sullivan. Emily Mary Sullivan, the widow of the deceased, and various other persons were examined as witnesses. The evidence showed that Sullivan was haunted by an intense and uncontrollable fear of being hanged by the Vigilance Committee. No doubt this fear unhinged Sullivan's mind, and led to his committing suicide. Drs. A. T. Bowie and A. F. Sawyer made a post mortem examination of the body. They found that with the exception of the wound on the inside of the elbow, there were no further traces of violence upon the body. The viscera of the chest, abdomen and head all presented a healthy and natural appearance, except that they were drained of blood. The wound on the arm, the surgeons named say, was unmistakeably made during life, and probably with a dull cutting instrument. The brachial artery having been severed, the hemorrhage from it must necessarily have proved fatal within a very short space of time. The jury returned the following verdict:—

We, the undersigned jurors convened at the office of Coroner Kent, to inquire into the causes of the death of a man named Francis Murray, alias James Sullivan, who was found dead in a room in the building known as the Vigilance Committee Rooms, on Sacramento street, on the 31st ult., do find that he came to his death from the effects of a wound with a knife, inflicted by himself upon the left arm, which severed the brachial artery. The jury, accompanied by the Coroner, visited the rooms of the Committee, and upon an examination of the apartment lately occupied by the deceased, found everything to correspond with the evidence given before them. We also find that he is a native of Ireland, aged 37 years, and leaves a wife and one child in this city.

The following is a portion of the testimony taken before the Coroner:—

JEROME RICE sworn,—I reside in this city and am a broker; known the deceased, James Sullivan, by sight; the last time I saw him alive was on the night of the 30th instant; he was then in a room in a building formerly occupied as the United States Appraiser's store, on Sacramento street; this was about seven o'clock when his supper was taken into his room; he asked me to send him a priest; I told him I would see some persons connected with the building and see if they would allow him to have one; I saw Mr. Dempster and told him; he replied that Sullivan did not require one; I did not go back to tell Sullivan whether he could have a priest or not, nor do I know whether any one else did; did not see him after that until about nine o'clock on the following morning; went into his room to take out the empty dishes, when I found the deceased lying on his back on the bed, with one leg hanging over the side of the bed, his shirt and bed bloody; I came immediately out of the room and remarked to one of the guards outside that Sullivan had killed himself; I never knew any person connected with the Committee to use any language calculated to intimidate him since his confinement; there was a lady visited the rooms on Thursday or Friday who represented herself as his wife; had a child, which he said was his; he intimated to her that he was to be hung, and seemed frightened; she tried to pacify him; I never saw her but once in the building; I have seen her outside of the door of the building once before since Sullivan's confinement; I have told Sullivan he need not have fears of being hung [On being asked whether the witness was on duty that night in the room into which the cell opened, witness declined answering.]

EMILY MAY SULLIVAN, sworn as a witness, says—I am the widow of one Francis Murray, *alias* James Sullivan, now deceased; have been married to him for the last fourteen months; was married by a German clergyman in this city; we have lived together in this city and in the Sandwich Islands; he was a native of Ireland, and aged 37 years; the last time that I saw him alive was about 12 o'clock, M., on Friday last; he was then confined in a cell in the Vigilance Committee building, on Sacramento street; he told me then the Committee were going to hang him on the following day; he looked at my wedding ring on my finger, and stated that it was the first present he had given me, and then took a diamond ring out of his pocket and handed me, saying that it would be the last, as he was positive he would be hung the next day, as he had heard the guard outside the cell say so; I told him not to be afraid; that they were not going to hang him; he did not seem to be much depressed in spirits; he appeared as usual the last time I saw him; he always was afraid of committing suicide; one day I was reading something in a newspaper about some person having committed suicide, and he remarked that he would never do so, as if he did he would not obtain the rites of his church, he being a Catholic; Mr. Sullivan intended to go away from the country at the time he was arrested by the Vigilance Committee; the day of his arrest he gave me directions to pack up all his clothes, also my own, as he was going to leave the country for good; I have one female child, aged about five months, by Mr. Sullivan; the body now shown me is that of my husband.

DR. BEVERLY COLE testified that he was awoke yesterday morning about nine o'clock by a man rushing into his bedroom, who stated that he was wanted at the Vigilance Committee rooms immediately, as James Sullivan had stabbed himself; went down to the building and into his cell, and found him with a large wound on his left arm, having the appearance of being made with some dull instrument; believe from the appearance of the body when I first saw it that he inflicted the wound himself; I also found a knife on his bed, which I recognise as the one now shown.

JAMES F. CURTIS testified the last time he saw the deceased alive was about twelve or one o'clock on the night of the 30th, in a room known as the Vigilance Committee room; asked him how he felt; he told me he wanted to see a minister, as he had understood he was going to be hung; I told him to give himself no trouble about having a clergyman, as he had nothing to fear, as he was not going to be hung; I assured him of this fact of my own knowledge; he seemed very excited at first, but after my talking to him for about fifteen minutes, he got quiet and seemed to be relieved; yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a gentleman named Rice and myself entered his room and found him lying dead on his bed, the clothes of his bed being saturated with his blood; the room of his confinement was about twelve feet by six, and ventilated from the roof; it is rather dark; never knew him to be handcuffed during the time he was on the premises; the door to his room was not locked yesterday morning.

H. A. RUSSELL testified that he saw the deceased about seven o'clock in his cell; he was lying on his bed; asked him how he felt; he got up and sat on the foot of his bed; he said he had slept very badly; that he had dreamed the night previous that he was hung and cut down; I quieted him as much as I could; told him not to be troubled; remained for about four minutes, and left; the building he was confined in was formerly occupied as the Appraiser's warehouse, but I decline to answer for what purpose it is now used; I don't want to say anything to criminate myself.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1856.

At a post mortem examination held at half-past 5 o'clock this evening on the body of James Sullivan, there was found to be a well marked muscular rigidity, the jaws being firmly locked, the lips and gums as well as the surface of the body presenting a pale and bloodless appearance. A little above the left elbow joint there was a large, ragged incised wound, extending transversely from near the outer condyle of the humerus to the inner superficial through the skin in its outer form, but seriously involving the deeper textures towards its inner termination. On a further inspection of the wound it was found that the brachial artery, with its accompanying veins, had been divided. The cut extremities were somewhat retracted, and were not closed by a coagulum. The artery was severed in its connection with the tendon of the biceps muscle about an inch and a quarter from its division into the radial and ulmer arteries.

The viscera of the chest, abdomen and head were carefully examined, and, with the exception of these being drained of blood, presented a perfect healthy and natural appearance. No further traces of injury or violence were found on the body. The wound was unmistakably made during life, and probably with a dull cutting instrument. The brachial artery having been severed, the hemorrhage from it must necessarily have proved fatal within a very short period of time. A. J. BOWIE, M. D. A. F. SAWYER, M. D.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

Information of the death was given to the Coroner, and he removed the body and the knife to his office, where it was exposed to the view of the public. A line was formed, and passed in and out of the room continually from 12 o'clock until 5, when the door was closed. It was estimated that at least ten thousand persons went in to see the remains of this widely known individual.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE.

James Sullivan is a native of England, and was early in life transported to Sydney for theft. He arrived in New York while quite young, and was at once recognized as a distinguished English prize fighter. Upon his arrival there he opened what was called the "Sawdust House," and gave out that he was reposing upon his laurels, and could not be successfully disturbed.

He made his escape from Sydney on the ship Citizen, Capt. Lansing, to New Zealand. From thence he went to Sag Harbor, in the ship Hamilton, Capt. Hearn. This was in the year 1839. He received the appellation of "Yankee" from wearing a handkerchief with the American flag painted on it in one of his great prize fights in England, before he was transported to Sydney.

HIS FAMILY.

The deceased leaves a wife and small child to mourn his loss. He was married in this city about fourteen months since, and was living with her at the time of his arrest, on Greenwich street. She visited the cell on Friday, and he gave her his ring, and told her that he expected to be hung on Saturday.

HIS FIGHTS.

The first prize fight in which he was engaged in this country was with Vincent Hammond, on the 20th of September, 1841, near Philadelphia, for $100 a side, and which he won in ten minutes. He next fought Tom Hyer eight days afterwards, and was beaten after a contest of two hours and fifty-five minutes. His third fight was with a man by the name of Secor, on the 22d January, 1842, for $300 a side, and in which he was the victor after sixty-seven rounds. The fourth was with Bell, on the 29th August, 1842, in which Sullivan came off first best after thirty-five minutes. He afterwards, in 1847, fought with an Englishman who came over to contend for the laurels which Sullivan had achieved; but they still remained upon the brow of Yankee, if we may be allowed such an application of the word. His next and sixth contest was with Tom Hyer again, at Rock Point, Md., on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, for $10,000. In this battle Sullivan was badly beaten in seventeen minutes. He subsequently fought John Morrissey at Boston Corners, Mass., and was declared the victor. Since then he spent most of his time in California, where he has been engaged in some few skirmishes of little importance. His associations through life have been of the lowest kind, and his life spent in the manner above described. He was one of those loungers who never do a day's word, but always manage to live well from the products of others. The last dollar he was known to earn was to act as Inspector at the Presidio election last fall, for which position he was selected on account of his physical ability to defend a double-bottom box, or keep off honest citizens, while other thieves changed all the votes, in accordance with the bids which candidates might make.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

A post mortem examination was held at 5 o'clock last evening, and a Coroner's inquest will be held this morning, after which the remains will be buried at the Mission burying ground. He is supposed to have been about forty-five years of age, but his complexion and color of the hair would lead one to suppose him somewhat younger.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

The friends and associates of the deceased expressed a belief that the Committee had murdered him, and had falsely charged him with suicide. Of course none but a knave would make such a statement, and none but a fool would believe it, and the report is hardly worth the space we have taken to allude to it.

FUNERAL OF SULLIVAN.

The body of Sullivan was neatly laid out in a plain but handsome coffin, and was placed in the possession of his widow. His funeral took place on the 2d inst., from her residence on Greenwich street, at two o'clock.

SULLIVAN'S CONFESSION.

[The written statement of "James Sullivan" is lengthy and minute, and only portions of it can be divulged at present; and as several of the parties implicated are not yet arrested, it is thought best to leave names in blank.]

Last September I was living at the Presidio House, on the road to the fort. The general election was held there, and the ballot box for that election was kept at that house.

Myself and —— were elected that morning judges of the election. —— was at the same time elected inspector. On the morning of the election day —— rode out to the Presidio House and called me up stairs, and offered me four or five hundred dollars (I forget now which; he did not have the money with him, but said he would give it to me after the ballots were counted) to change the returns and throw out —— and ——, and bring in a large majority for —— and ——. I asked him where the money was, and he said he would get it ready when the polls were closed. —— was one of the clerks of the election. He then went into the room where the ballot box was and wrote out a return, electing —— and —— by a large majority, nearly as many as all the votes of the precinct. ——, ——, a man called ——, —— and myself were in the room while —— was writing this return. Neither myself nor the others knew what —— was writing; but when he had made up some two hundred votes returned for —— and —— I saw the paper and saw what he had written. I then took the paper away from him and tore it up. I knew that, though he promised, he wouldn't pay. He made no resistance. This was in the morning, and before the votes were all polled or any of them counted.

About eleven o'clock A. M., and after —— went away to the city, —— came and called me out of the door down by the fence, and said he would be ruined if —— did not get elected. He offered me three hundred dollars —one