THE PRIVATEERS.

Six Schooners and Three Ships Burned in One Day by the Tacony.

CHATHAM, Mass., June 23, 1863.

The fishing schooner Juliette, of Beverley, Captain Mallows, arrived here this afternoon. She reports:—Spoke schooner Florence, of Gloucester, this morning, about forty miles southeast from Chatham lights. She had on board 150 prisoners from the privateer bark Tacony, which took the Florence yesterday and bonded her, and ordered her to New York with the prisoners.

The Tacony took and burned six schooners yesterday belonging to Gloucester, and three ships—the Saratoga, Paraguay and the other name unknown—in latitude 41 03, longitude 69 15.

Semmes in Command of a Sixteen Gun Vessel at St. Thomas—The Alabama Said to Be Cornered at St. Croix—The United States Steamer Alabama and Another Vessel Blockading Her—The Virginia Seen Off Our Coast, &c.

United States Marshal Murray, of this city, has received a letter from Daniel Sargent, United States Consular Agent at Mathewstown, Bahamas, dated June 6, 1863, in which the following interesting postscript appears:—

By an arrival from St. Thomas, via Port au Prince, we just hear that Semmes and three of his officers have been transferred—at St. Thomas—on board a sixteen-gun frigate just out from England. So look out. His first lieutenant left the Alabama. The Georgia—for that is the name of the new craft—has, it is said, two heavier guns than any on board the Alabama.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* at Newbury writes, under date of June 22:—

I have seen Captain Bailey, of the schooner Amelia, which arrived here on Saturday. He left Mayaguez June 3, and just before he left his merchant received a letter from St. Croix, May 30, saying that the pirate Alabama was in that harbor, and the Northern war vessel Alabama and another United States war vessel outside. As the Alabama at our last accounts had been long enough on the equator to leave, and there had been time for her to run to the West Indies by the 30th, the report seems probable, and the source from which the report comes is reliable.

The British schooner Lizzie Sturgis, which arrived yesterday from Mansanilla, reports—14th inst., latitude 34 48, longitude 75, passed a large screw steamer, painted lead color, with two masts and two smoke stacks, and showing the rebel flag. [Probably the Virginia.]

The brig Electra, from Sunderland, arrived here, reports:—20th inst., latitude 40 24, longitude 69 04, spoke the privateer Florida No. 2; but he communicated nothing to us.

Captain Kennedy and the purser of the steamer City of New York deny the statement of passing a burning ship off Nantucket on Saturday night last.

The Pirates Capture the Towboat Boston—She Destroys the Bark Lenox—Several Vessels Sent in Pursuit of the Rebel, &c.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 14th has the following in relation to the work of the Boston at Pass-a-l'Outre:—

We have been informed, and it would appear correctly, that at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant the towboat Boston—of whose capture near the pilot station, at half past nine o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst., we published an account two or three days ago—was extemporized by her Confederate captors into a privateer, and immediately thereafter almost commenced operations *a la* Maffit and Semmes. At the hour mentioned above the people on the Boston boarded the bark Lenox, from New York to New Orleans, and, giving to the crew and passengers—thirteen in number—the long boat of the prize to go ashore at the lighthouse, set fire to the Lenox and destroyed her. They carried off the captain, Cole, and the first and second officers—Murray and Lovell, by name—as prisoners. This is an act of unparalleled audacity, and, as those perpetrating it cannot have the slightest covering of a commission from the confederacy, their fate will be a warning, should the efforts, said to be energetically prosecuted for their capture, succeed. It will be hazardous, indeed, under the present state of things, and until suitable light draught vessels are on the station, for ordinary trading vessels to come upon this coast.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received by Collector Bullitt:—

QUARANTINE STATION, June 13, 1863.

HON. C. BULLITT, Collector:—

SIR—Towboat Leviathan has just passed on her way up, with ship Jenny Lind, from Bath; Captain Tibbetts, of the Boston, on board, who informs me that, besides the capture of his boat, the bark Lenox, with a cargo of merchandise, was set on fire and destroyed. The Leviathan went in pursuit of her, but could not see anything of her. G. P. BENSON.

The *Picayune* adds the following:—

Yesterday we received a telegram announcing the capture, on Tuesday night, of the towboat Boston in Pass-a-l'Outre. We deemed the suppression of this intelligence advisable for a time at least; but its appearance in the official organ this morning justifies us, we presume, in laying it before our readers. Last Tuesday night, at about half-past nine o'clock, the towboat Boston, Captain Tibbetts, was surprised and captured by about fifteen or twenty men, while towing the bark Jenny Lind into Pass-a-l'Outre. The capture took place about one mile below the pilot station. Captain Tibbetts was on board the bark at the time the captors boarded and cut loose the towboat. Intelligence was conveyed by Captain Tibbetts and other parties to the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, at the head of the passes.

The gunboat Holyoke is reported to have gone in pursuit.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PRIVATEERS.

The Gunboat United States Heard from—The Impudence of a British Captain—Capture of the Brig Isabella Thompson—List of Vessels Spoken, &c., &c.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER UNITED STATES, ATLANTIC OCEAN, June 17, 1863.

The United States steamer United States, Lieutenant Commander R. W. Mead, Jr., left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 16th inst. at half-past seven P. M., and as she passed the North Carolina her rigging was manned and they gave us three hearty cheers, which were responded to by our boys.

Nothing of interest occurred until the morning of the 17th, when, at about five o'clock, we overhauled and spoke the United States frigate Sabine, and at half-past six the schooner Erie, of Isleburg, bound to Washington. At one P. M. we made a sail ahead standing to the eastward. The crew were immediately beat to quarters and a gun fired to bring her to. A boat was sent in charge of Acting Ensign Osborne to board her. She proved to be the brig Thos. Rowland, from Marseilles, bound to New York, fifty two days out, with the smallpox on board. At the time she was hove to the officers and crew expected to leave their comfortable quarters and move to less favorable ones on board of the privateer, and it was said that some were packed up ready to do so.

On the morning of the 18th we boarded the Norwegian bark Olaf Kyre, from New York for Norway.

At noon—Boarded the American schooner Hartstene, Horn, master, from London May 10, bound to New York, with loss of main and mizen masts; wanted no assistance; had rigged jury masts, and was under sail.

One P. M.—Boarded the English ship Sultana, from New York, bound to London.

Two P. M.—Received a boat from the United States schooner Kittatinny, cruising, all well. Weather fine and clear.

Upon boarding the English ship Sultana this morning, the captain or officers did not show the least respect to the boarding officer, or in any way extend the common courtesies to an officer of the United States Navy, and are deserving of more than a passing notice. We trust that in future they will be cordially received by all United States officers boarding her.

At three P. M. spoke the United States bark Amy, United States schooner H. Manton and United States schooner Wellon, cruising.

At half-past six spoke ship Alexander, of and from Bath, bound to New Orleans with government stores.

At eight P. M. spoke and boarded brig Laurel, of Newfoundland, from Sydney, C. B., bound to New York, nine days out.

At nine P. M. spoke pilotboat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

June 19, at eight A. M., boarded the brig Isabella Thompson, Locke, from Nassau June 6, bound to Halifax, N. S., with four hundred and eighty-six barrels turpentine and eighty-one bales upland cotton. Took her as a prize, and sent her in in charge of Ensign Moffat.

The weather has been delightful until this morning, when we had plenty of rain. Our ship is considered by the knowing ones to be very fast, and if we don't get something before we return it will not be our fault. The destination of our vessel is not known, but we intend to give a good account of ourselves soon. We are not able to say how long we shall be absent. The United States is a superior vessel, and is able to steam eleven or twelve knots an hour, and sails exceedingly well.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 23, 1863.

The meeting of the Republican State Convention at Pittsburg on the 1st of July will probably be postponed. The condition of affairs at the present time would warrant such a course. General Grant declines to grant furloughs to the delegates now in service in his department.

Mr. Comings moved to amend Mr. Foster's substitute by requesting Governor Gamble to return his resignation and continue to discharge the duties of Governor of the State till the first Monday of November, 1864, which, after much discussion, passed—47 to 34.

The motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost—34 ayes, 46 noes.

The motion to strike out 1864 and insert 1863 was lost—Ayes, 34; noes, 47.

Mr. Conrings' substitute was then adopted—Ayes, 51; noes, 29. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, June 23, 1863.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday, June 24, 1863—Nos. 26, 27, 11, 31, 32, 33, 942, 37, 466, 129.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our Port Royal Correspondence.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 19, 1863.

Bombardment of the Folly and Morris Islands Batteries—The Blockade Runner Ruby Driven Ashore, &c., &c.

The excitement at Folly Island seems to be on the increase. The enemy have been actively engaged in shelling our position, wasting thereon large quantities of ammunition. The latest accounts from that point state that only one man has been killed (a negro servant) and one man, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, wounded by a limb which was cut away from a tree by one of the enemy's shells.

On the morning of the 10th instant our blockading fleet drove an iron blockade runner ashore on Morris Island, within range of our batteries on Folly Island. It was near daylight when she grounded and was discovered by our batteries. The pickets on the extreme end of Folly Island discovered the crew of the vessel going ashore on Morris Island, and immediately fired upon them, which was promptly responded to by the rebels. This little episode of soldiering on Folly Island put an end to all peaceful relations which have existed so long between the contending forces. It was soon ascertained that the crew of the wrecked vessel had set her on fire before leaving.

On the afternoon of the same day the enemy opened on our pickets from their batteries contiguous to the Lighthouse Inlet and from their rifle pits.

On Friday afternoon, the 12th, the Morris Island batteries again opened on our position, and kept up a very rapid and concentrated fire. The gunboat Commodore McDonough immediately steamed up the Folly river and co-operated with the shore batteries, when they delivered a well directed fire into the enemy's works. That night the guns were carried to the extreme front.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 16th claims that we were driven from Little Folly. This is a mistake, and the above paper need not anticipate anything of the sort, much less the people of the North. Our position has been taken, and General Gillmore will maintain it, as our force is sufficiently strong to do so.

On Saturday afternoon the engineers, under the indomitable Captain Crusor, were severely shelled while working on the extreme end of the island. Many shells burst over them; but no one, fortunately, was injured. They fell back a few paces to the bluffs, behind which they could defy the shell and grape which soon followed. The enemy seem to have a great propensity to shell the point at night while our troops are throwing up works. At present spades are trumps on this island, and I predict subsequent events will demonstrate how valuable they are. I am satisfied General Gillmore will hold Folly Island at all hazards, as he evidently deems it a most valuable point.

On Saturday night last Captain Paine, of the One Hundredth New York, with twenty picked men, went on board the vessel, which proved to be the Anglo-rebel steamer Ruby, from Nassau, bound for Charleston. They had been on board but a short time when the sentinel passed word to Captain Paine that two boats were approaching them from Morris Island. The men immediately fell in and waited patiently for the approach of the enemy. When nearly alongside Captain Paine delivered a volley into the rebel boats. They instantly turned back, and exhibited some fine athletic strokes with their oars until out of range. At this juncture of affairs Captain Paine deemed it prudent to return immediately to Folly Island. Soon after leaving the vessel the Morris Island batteries opened upon the steamer; but fortunately our men were out of range, and returned unharmed.

The rebels have at the present time fifteen guns bearing upon our position on Folly Island; but we are prepared for them at all points. Our front is lined with sharpshooters, who annoy the enemy greatly, as their guns are mounted *en barbette*, while most, if not all, our own are mounted in embrasure. This fact gives us a decided advantage over the enemy.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 16th inst. does not give one word in regard to matters before and around Vicksburg and Port Hudson. In their editorial they refer to the recent fight which our forces had with Stuart at Brandy Station, and think it would be better for "the country" if he would pay less attention to the bouquets of the ladies. "Public adulation" has spoiled him. There can be no doubt as regards skirts spoiling a soldier. It has been exemplified to a degree in this department and others in which your correspondent has been.

The Governor of South Carolina has called, in obedience to the order of Jeff. Davis, upon all "good and loyal citizens" to rush frantically to arms in defence of their "noble State," thus relieving the troops to be "used in the field." A pretty good dodge; but I guess Jeff. has made too many such calls already. It simply means defend the State, *nolens volens*.

The government is at present building very extensive storehouses on St. Helena Island. I believe the intention is to leave this island, with the exception of a garrison, in view of sanitary considerations. St. Helena is deemed by medical officers the unhealthiest point in the department, and I trust we are not doomed to pass through such an ordeal as necessity compelled last season, though I am of opinion that the "peculiar" fever of last season was strictly local.

The health of the island is remarkably good, and I may say that of the whole department, with the exception of the Forty-seventh New York, stationed on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. The fever, I understand, is telling upon this regiment.

General Gillmore, I need not say, is very popular with the troops, and deservedly so.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Boston at Boston.

BOSTON, June 23, 1863.

Arrived steamer City of Boston, from New Orleans 14th instant. She has two hundred bales of cotton on board. Among her passengers are Colonel Ingraham, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts regiment; Major Hezl, Paymaster; Lieutenant Mason, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York regiment, and Lieutenant Ellison, Fourteenth New York cavalry.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1863.

The receipts of treasure since the 13th inst. amount to $1,500,000.

The money market is easy.

Exchange on Atlantic cities is unchanged.

On steamer day our companies will charge fifteen per cent, as the war risk, on goods in transit via Cape Horn.

Business is generally quiet. Mining stocks are advancing rapidly. Gould & Curry's silver mine commands $6,000 per foot, Savage's mine $4,000 and the copper mine $2,400.

The British steamer Fusi Yama, 900 tons, has arrived from Yarmouth, and proceeds hence to Hong Kong.

The British steamer Robert Low, from San Francisco, arrived at Hong Kong April 17, and would return on the 24th.

The ship Boanerges brings 500 Chinese passengers from Hong Kong.

Sailed ships Belvidere, for Manila, and Monsoon, for Puget Sound.

Military Movements in the City.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment was expected to leave this city yesterday, but will not get off until this morning. Colonel Le Gal is in command, and the corps will turn out pretty strong on its departure. The following order has been issued:—

SPECIAL ORDER.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, GARDE LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK, June 23, 1863.

The regiment will assemble at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, fully armed and equipped, with two days' cooked rations, for departure for Baltimore. Officers will send their baggage to the armory by nine o'clock. Field and staff will report at headquarters, dismounted, at nine o'clock. The drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. By order

M. DOBLAN, Adjutant. EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Bendix is fast organizing the above regiment for service in Pennsylvania, and it will shortly leave this city. There are a number of Hawkins' Zouaves attached to the regiment.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The members of this regiment and the recruits who have remained behind are requested to assemble at the armory of the Sixty-ninth, over Essex market, at nine o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, in order to be forwarded forthwith to Baltimore.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Harris and son, of Albany, arrived at the Astor House yesterday, *en route* to Washington.

Major Brownell, of Hartford; C. McGregor, of the United States Navy; T. M. Tait, of England; C. Hart and W. R. Nicholson, of Boston, and S. M. Clark, of Washington, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

William W. Morris, of Louisville; J. F. Braston, of California; C. Carouth and O. H. Underhill, of Boston; William Young, of St. Louis; Paymaster J. D. Murray, United States Navy; P. Farrell, of Oneida; F. E. Fullerton, of Vermont and G. Whipple, of Hartford, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. G. Chapin, of Springfield; Governor Morton, of Indiana; R. Pomeroy, of Fitzfield; Hon. C. Vibbard, of Albany; E. F. Rose, of Auburn; Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; H. Sandford, of Connecticut; R. M. Bailey, of Boston, and O. Strouch, of St. Petersburg, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. E. B. Morgan and lady, of Aurora; G. Warren, of Sauen Rock, Colorado Territory; H. J. Anderson, of Washington; John Butterfield, of Utica; R. A. Forsyth, of S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburg; W. A. Scott and lady, of San Francisco; J. A. Foot, of Cleveland; H. Wells, of Aurora; C. G. Williams and lady, of Connecticut; W. H. Allen, S. Hall, Boston, and Judge Crosby, Lowell, are stopping at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor Hicks is now raising a company of volunteers in Dorchester county to serve under himself as captain, under the recent call for ten thousand men from Maryland.

Major General W. C. Brown, special agent for the Bureau of Military Statistics of New York, received orders on Saturday to start immediately for the Army of the Potomac, to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Captain Massey, of the British army, who ran away to Avon, N. Y., with Miss McTavich, of Toronto, Canada, was released from jail at Geneseo on Friday last, and at an early hour on the day following, accompanied by his partner, left for the East. The friends of the girl have decided to abandon her to her fate, and it is not probable that the parties will receive any further molestation.

Obituary.

Mrs. S. Leonard Bowen, a native of the United States, died in Paris on the 29th of May.

RIOT AT NEWBURG, N. Y.

Outrage on a Young Irish Girl by a Negro.

The Negro Taken Out of the Jail and Hanged by the Citizens, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Newburg Journal, June 22.]

On Friday about noon, or a little before, a young Irish girl, named Clark, said to have been over but about a couple of weeks, and without friends in the place, in search of a situation, applied to the lady of Sheriff Hanmore, at the Court House, for employment. Mrs. Hanmore informing the applicant that she was in no need of assistance, the woman was going away, when she was met by the proffer of information of a place from Robert Mulliner, a colored man, who was serving out a term of imprisonment for theft, but who had been taken out by the turnkey to do some work and errands. Accepting his assurances, she was led by him in the direction of Limestone Hill, and into a lane leading to one of the houses in that vicinity. Here he set upon and knocked her down, violated her person several times, robbed her of the trifle of money in her possession—two dollars—and left her almost insensible. In resisting him she was battered and bruised to a shocking degree on her limbs and person, and presented a most pitiable sight on presentation of herself to make complaint.

After committing the outrage Mulliner left his victim and went out at the north of Limestone Hill, where he was met by a gentleman with a team, of whom he inquired if he had seen anything of a stray cow. The gentleman knew him, noticed his agitation, saw that he was out of breath, as if he had been running, and remarked these facts to a friend with him.

The next we hear of him is in the vicinity of Mud Hole, opposite Low Point. He met a man near there of whom he desired direction to the river. The man said he was going down and would show him the way. On the way down he set upon the man and took his watch and money, as the story goes; but the man rallied help from a neighboring brickyard and Mulliner was overtaken, the property recovered, and, after receiving a drubbing, was sent across the river, and slept at Low Point that night on a bench.

On Saturday parties from Low Point came to town, and hearing of the rape, carried information of the affair at Mud Hole to Sheriff Hanmore. The latter, in company with Mr. George Knapp, left immediately for Low Point, where it was ascertained that the negro had proceeded toward a small negro settlement, a mile or two back, where it was known there was a colored woman living, and where he sometimes lived himself.

On arriving at this woman's house, she was informed that the officers were in search of someone to work, and the woman replied that Bob had just been there, would like a job, and had gone down to Fishkill village in search of work.

On arriving at this point in their search, the officers found that he had been there inquiring for work, had taken a drink, and about five minutes before had started for Poughkeepsie. Fearing that if he saw the sheriff he would suspect what was up and get away, a Fiskill constable took the sheriff's wagon and a colored man and started after Mulliner, who was overtaken in the course of a few minutes.

Telling him they were going to Poughkeepsie, he was invited to ride; but in a few moments the constable affected to discover that he had left his pocketbook, and said they would go back to Fishkill and get it, and Mulliner was soon in the sheriff's hands, who brought him here, and he was quietly lodged in jail, in the "murderer's cell," with three strong iron doors between him and liberty.

THE RIOT AND LYNCHING.

[From the Newburg Telegraph, Jan. 20.]

The arrest of the negro was effected at Fishkill village, and Mulliner arrived in Newburg at about six P. M. on Saturday, and was placed in the cells. The arrest was immediately noised abroad, and soon the countrymen of the injured girl began to assemble in their places of resort, and to discuss the matter of the offence. This was continued until a late hour, and was renewed on the Sabbath. The intelligence of the occurrence spread to the other side of the river, and carried with it the name of the injured girl, which was remembered by some who had formerly known her father and mother in Ireland, and we are told that Mulliner barely escaped hanging there. At about six o'clock P. M. an excited crowd began to pour up Second street, and in a very short time two or three thousand persons had assembled around the Court House.

Sheriff Hanmore had already received some intimation of the proceedings, and had called to his aid the regular police force of the village, expecting to be able to soothe the crowd and avoid bloodshed; but he was mistaken. The leaders of the mob at once demanded that the negro be placed in their hands. This demand the Sheriff refused, and added that he would defend to the extent of his ability the property and prisoners in his charge. He was told that the discharge of his revolver would be the signal for a general attack, and that neither himself nor those acting under his orders could live five minutes—that those making the demand did not wish to invade the public property or injure any person except the offender, and would not do so unless compelled. The Sheriff still refused them admittance and they burst open the door. Rev. E. J. O'Reilly then appeared on the ground—his presence having been solicited by Alderman Chapman—and endeavored to quiet and disperse the crowd, but to no practical purpose. While he stood manfully at one door and told the crowd that they could only pass over his body, a portion of the mob made their way to the Liberty street door and effected an entrance to the building. Three iron doors barred the further progress of the mob, but axes, sledges and other implements were speedily obtained, and one after one the locks yielded, and Mulliner was in the hands of those who sought him. A few moments and all was ended of his mortal career. The crowd fell upon him in the cell and kicked and stamped him with their feet, then drew him forth to the yard. At last a rope was procured, and the victim hung from a tree. The crowd then began to disperse, and by eleven o'clock all was again quiet. We have endeavored to make some inquiry in reference to the progress of the mob. From what we can learn the Newburg portion of the crowd were ready and did abandon the intention with which they visited the Court House when appealed to by Father O'Reilly; but there were others there who told him to his face that he could not influence them. It seemed that the mob was thoroughly organized, and was acting under the direction of elected leaders. One tall man, a stranger, stepped aside and consulted with some of his followers—told them there was being too much noise made, that Father O'Reilly must not be resisted, but that the crowd must be impelled from behind against him. His advice was followed, and soon resulted in the possession of the hall leading to the cells. Judge Brown, Judge Monell, E. A. Brewster, Esq., and other gentlemen endeavored to talk to the excited throng. District Attorney Cassedy tried to be heard. He assured the crowd that the punishment for the offence was imprisonment for ten years or for life, that he would use all his efforts to inflict the full penalty of the law. The crowd caught only the words "ten years," and rang them out as a fresh appeal for vengeance. Appeals were without avail. Reason was swallowed up in the passion of the hour, and prudent and law abiding men quailed under the fierce determination of the assailants. All that could be done was done, except to appeal to arms, and we are satisfied that had this been resorted to many innocent persons would have been killed and maimed. Had an armed squad met the crowd when it first entered the hall of the cells they might perhaps have rolled back the tide; but the result probably would have been that the building would have been set on fire, and perchance the vengeance of the excited men been turned into new channels, and to the sacrifice of innocent lives. Especially was this apprehended when it became known that the mob was acting under the impression that the injured woman was dead or dying. No one could contradict this report, for no one knew the fact of its existence until too late to stay the proceedings. Had Mulliner been seized before the law had overtaken him, the case would, perhaps, have been different, for he richly deserved the gallows; but no one can approve the violation of the public jails and the defiance of the law. While our sympathies were entirely with the outraged girl—while we could appreciate the motive which led them to seek the punishment of one who had grossly outraged all law—we used all our power to stay the excited throng. Perhaps it is easy to say now that Mulliner could have been protected; that our public officers failed to do their duty; but we are satisfied that all was done that could be done. Had the crowd failed to secure the object of their revenge the result, we are persuaded, would have made a still more fearful record.

The body of Mulliner is now in the hands of Coroner King, and an inquest is being held.

We learn that the injured woman is in a fair way to recover. She remains at the Court House, and is receiving every attention at the hands of Sheriff Hanmore and his family.

[From the Newburg Journal, June 22.]

INCIDENTS, &C.

We could fill columns with incidents connected with this tragic affair, did time and room permit. The mob was led up the hill by Cornelius McLean, a member of the Board of Trustees, and William Cleary, proprietor of the Mansion House. McLean demanded the negro of the Sheriff, but both he and Cleary, under the advice of Mr. O'Reilley, did not, after the first, make themselves conspicuous; and we several times saw Cleary making a show of assisting the priest.

Before the first door was broken in, the negro plead and begged to be taken out and given to the mob to be decently hung. After they got him into the yard he screamed several times, and that was all that was heard from him by those outside of the crowd immediately about him.

Doubtless for the purpose of still more insensing the mob, the story was started that the girl, who was in the Court House, had died during the evening. This we are glad to learn is entirely a mistake, and that although severely bruised, she is fast recovering from the effects of the assault.

The scene of the murder has been viewed by hundreds to-day, and the tragedy and attending incidents are the one theme of public and private conversation.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

We think no one who is cognisant of the tragic occurrences of yesterday will have any hesitancy in placing the responsibility, or a great share of it. Nor need we remark that respectable men of all parties unite in condemnation of the mob, regret for the inefficiency of our authorities on the occasion, and in the determination that the majesty of the outraged law shall be vindicated in the punishment of the guilty. They all feel and acknowledge that through this course only lies our safety from lawless anarchy, and are prepared for cordial action to that end.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, June 23, 1863.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston banks:—

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	73,351,000
Specie	7,697,000
Due from other banks	10,914,700
Due to other banks	12,564,600
Deposits	31,255,800
Circulation	7,344,500

Supreme Court.

CORRECTION.—The names of the counsel for the defendant in the case of Annie McIvor vs. McCabe, argued on Saturday last, should be Messrs. Huntley & White, and not Charles Edwards, as mentioned.

Murder in the Fourth Ward.

A MAN SHOT DEAD IN CHERRY STREET—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE DEED.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last night a man named Joseph Hart, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, No. 68 Oliver street, was shot dead in Cherry street, by Walter D. Bell, under the following circumstances:—

It seems that both parties have been acquainted for some time, and both followed the sea for a living. About three years ago they met in New Orleans, where they got into difficulty with one another, resulting in a barroom fight and the loss of one eye to Hart. Ever since that difficulty Hart, who was compelled to get a glass eye, swore he would be revenged, and for some time followed Bell about the city. Bell, hearing of Hart's threats, procured a pistol for self-defence. For three years Bell has carried this pistol, but fortunately never came in contact with his opponent. About the above hour last night he met Hart in Cherry street, near Oliver, and presuming that Hart intended to shoot him, he drew his pistol and fired two shots at his antagonist, both of which took effect in the bowels. The wounded man fell to the walk and expired almost instantly.

Officer Gaynor, of the Fourth precinct, being near at hand, immediately took Bell into custody and conveyed him to the station house, where he was locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

The deceased, when he fell, dropped out his glass eye, which was found, however, by the above officer.

Bell is said to have latterly been master's mate on one of the government vessels. About six months ago he was arrested in the Fourth ward for an alleged crime of robbing a sailor out of $100. At that time a pistol was discovered on his person, and he told the sergeant in charge of the station house that he carried it in self-defence, and reiterated his fears of meeting Hart. Upon the above charge, however, he was discharged, as they could not prove that he was connected in the robbery. He is about twenty-six years of age, and is in partnership with a man named Henry Van Winkle. It is but a short time since that a man named McGowen was killed in Bell's saloon.

City Intelligence.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR—EX-ALDERMAN BRADY APPOINTED DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION.—Alderman Francis I. A. Boole, the newly appointed City Inspector, took possession of his office yesterday morning, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of his manifold duties. Before seven o'clock in the morning he made a tour through the city, to ascertain by personal inspection the condition of the streets, and visited all the dumping grounds to see the facilities afforded for emptying the accumulated filth. Mr. Boole declares that he will be the City Inspector himself, and stand no dictation from any quarter whatever. In ten days he promises to have the streets in a condition of cleanliness that will surprise the "oldest inhabitant." Almost his very first official act yesterday was the appointment of ex Alderman John Brady as Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection—an office lately created by the Common Council, it is said, expressly for the new appointee. Alderman Brady was recently ousted from the position of Inspector of Railroads, and Senator Chas. Woodruff put in his place. This is claimed to be a violation of good faith between the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Board of Aldermen. The new office in the City Inspector's Department was created by the Aldermen for the purpose of providing for Mr. Brady, who had thus been thrown out of a snug position by Senator Woodruff.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN GEOGHEGAN.—James O'Brien, who was arrested on charge of committing a felonious assault upon policeman Andrew Geoghegan, requests us to state that he was eleven blocks away from the spot where the officer was assaulted, and did not reach the scene of the difficulty until the injured man had been removed. He further states that he has witnesses to prove the truth of his statement, and that in his opinion the charge originated wholly in malice.

THE BROOME STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY—CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday in stating that Hugh McRoe, who was fatally shot at the Monte Cristo, No. 450 Broome street, was a member of Engine Company No. 34. The friends of the deceased assure us that he was not a member of the Fire Department even. The inquest will be commenced to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, before Coroner Wildey, at the New York Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A. T. STEWART'S STORE.—Abram Ammerman, a clerk in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., corner of Broadway and Tenth street (not Chambers street), fell through a hatchway in that establishment on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, and was so severely injured that he died the next morning.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy about seven years of age fell from a barge and was drowned while returning from an excursion to Dudley's Grove. Prompt efforts were made to save him; but nothing but his cap could be found. His mother (Mrs. Johnson) resides at No. 176 Spring street.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

BREMEN—Steamship Bremen—J A Pauli and family, John V Ohlefeld, Mrs Commodore Hull and mother, Mr Freche, Capt Soule and family, Miss Emmonds, R C Hunter, James J Morgan, Jules Payen—61 in the second cabin and 315 in the steerage.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 343—June 23, 1863.
25, 37, 41, 44, 28, 67, 16, 4, 17, 46, 54, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 344—June 23, 1863.
68, 35, 54, 30, 13, 33, 58, 15, 5, 10, 62, 70, 4, 7, 61.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 463—June 23, 1863.
17, 57, 73, 35, 8, 70, 41, 63, 5, 31, 60, 39.
CLASS 464—June 23, 1863.
25, 20, 46, 73, 60, 34, 11, 32, 26, 67, 15, 41, 71, 33.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Royal Havana Lottery.—30 Per Cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall street, Room No. 1, New York.

From Vicksburg.—It is feared that Pemberton will demand the surrender of the artillerist who shot off his Knox in the late battle. KNOX, the Hatter, of 212 Broadway, has petitioned the President to refuse the demand. Pemberton is disheartened. The city must fall. The Knox was a great favorite throughout the whole rebel army. The fatal shell blew it to atoms.

Ferris & Sons Own and Paris Boots, Shoes, &c.—No. 81 Nassau street, and 604 Broadway, two doors below Fourth street.

The Duke's Device, at Three and a quarter to eight, at BARNUM'S Museum. The little folks at all hours.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

Eight Cartes de Visite for One Dollar, at BALCH'S new Gallery, 453 Broadway, near Grand street, late Barclay and Greenwich streets.

12 Cartes de Visite, $1.—By Vaughan, 228 Bowery. Broadway galleries admit his work to be the best in the city.

12 Cartes de Visite for $1, Equal to Any. PARET, 595 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

The Best Sewing Machine in the world.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Mendes' Chocolate and Ice Cream, 645 Broadway.—The superior quality of the Chocolate as a beverage and nourishment for travellers, invalids and children is well known. It is often recommended to persons of the most delicate health by our most celebrated physicians. We also recommend our well reputed ice cream.

Gilt, Bronzed and Plain Iron Bedsteads, Furniture, &c., suitable for the Spanish and home markets. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Second Hand Safes For Sale Cheap for cash, at 100 Maiden lane.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the Best Washing Soap in America. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

No More Grey Hair or Baldness.—Con-sultation free by DR. GRANDJEAN (45 years constant study), Astor place.

For the Hair Barry's Tricopherous.— The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

Try Miller's 50c., Hair Dye, Black and brown, the best in use, sold by all druggists, depot 56 Dey st.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moderia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail. No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Hill's Hair Dye—Fifty Cents—Black or brown—natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Infallible Ongment for the Growth and beauty of the hair, Depot No 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Eruptions, Spots, Specks and all Skin Blemishes cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, 453 Broadway, near Grand street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey street, opposite the church. No connection with any other truss office of the same name. Female attendant.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Uri-nary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—is reports of the Howard Association—sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Married.

BELL—WOOD.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Christ church, Clifton, near Bristol, England, the Rev. Edward Bell, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of Gaunford Durham, to CHARLOTTE M., eldest daughter of William Wood, Esq., of New York.

DURHAM—LUCAS.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 17, by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, JOHN DURHAM, of New York, to LIZZIE M. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Samuel Lucas, of the former city.

EDSON—ANSON.—On Thursday, June 18, by the Rev. Mr. Bradt, at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue, Yorkville, Mr. E. H. EDSON to ANTONIA, youngest daughter of J. Dessoor, all of this city.

HAVENS—FARMONS.—Near Port Monmouth, Monmouth county, N. J., on Sunday, June 21, by Rev. W. V. Wilson, Mr. CHARLES GORDON HAVENS to Miss ADA LAURIA KEARMOND.

KIRKALL—BELO.—On Sunday evening, June 21, at the Cannon street Baptist church, by the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, Mr. H. K. KIRKALL, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. CATHARINE E. BELO, of this city.

PHIPPS—MORRICH.—On Tuesday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's uncle, F. W. Fachtmann, Esq., by the Rev. James L. Schock, EUGENE L. PHIPPS to HELENE H. MORRICH, both of this city. No cards.

SPENCER—VANNOY.—On Tuesday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel Mills, ANDREW J. SPENCER,