

apparent. It was said by some that Major General Sandford lived there; by others that it was the dwelling place of somebody connected with the Provost Marshal's Department; by others that Horace Greeley was the occupant; others that a policeman or soldier had hid himself there. The house was invaded, the windows smashed, the furniture broken, many articles of value stolen, and finally the house was fired.

This disgraceful scene over, there was a simultaneous rush on the part of a large portion of the mob to the arsenal in Seventh avenue, corner of 85th street, howling as they went. At the arsenal the military were in readiness. All the doors and gates of the arsenal were barred, and strong guards posted within. The mob hesitated to make the attack which they evidently contemplated. Here, as everywhere else, it was noticed that the women were especially furious. Some of them had weapons in their hands. All talked fiercely, and advised the men, their husbands and others, to die in the streets rather than submit to the draft. These women had taken no small part in the assaults made on policemen and soldiers in the early part of the day. One policeman was nearly killed by them.

The portion of the crowd that remained in Third avenue, after a large force had left for the arsenal, proceeded on a tour of burning and destruction in different parts of the city. Two houses on Lexington avenue, near Forty-fifth street, one of which was said to be owned by Provost Marshal Jenkins, were fired and destroyed. The well known Bull's Head Hotel in Forty-fourth street, was also burned to the ground. The motive of the assault on this building was known only to the mob.

One of the most lamentable and disgraceful acts of the rioters was the sacking and burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum on 45th street, near the Reservoir. The buildings in a remarkably short time were cleared of their inmates and enveloped in flames. The firemen arrived tardily and in small numbers, and were evidently intimidated by the mob. The fury of the mob was directed, at an early hour in the afternoon, to negroes who were found in the streets. They were in all cases attacked and made to run for their lives. Some of them were shockingly beaten, and two or three were said to have been killed. The anti-negro excitement prevailed over all parts of the city, down town as well as up town. Many negroes were assailed while at their work or going home from it.

The mob about 4 1/2 o'clock proceeded to Mayor Oddy's house and were about to sack and destroy it, when Coroner Wildey and Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court appeared on the steps and the judge made a speech to them, when they cheered him and the coroner and moved off. Major-General Sandford was seized by the mob and taken to a pump, where he was ducked and then let go.

About five o'clock, as the mob were coming down Broadway with a banner inscribed, "No Draft," they were met at the corner of Great Jones street by a large body of policemen, who charged upon the rioters with their clubs, killing two and disabling some fifteen or twenty others, and pursuing them through Great Jones street, Lafayette Place, and other adjacent streets.

About eight o'clock in the evening a large crowd of men and boys, who had been standing in front of the Tribune office for some time, commenced an attack on that establishment. First a shower of stones was thrown at the windows, and then the mob broke into the office on the first floor, which seemed to be entirely unprotected, and commenced breaking the desks and damaging everything within their reach. The press-room and the composing and editorial rooms were not entered—though they probably would have been broken into and sacked but for the arrival of a force of several hundred policemen, under command of Inspector Carpenter. The mob made no attempt to resist the police, but ran down side streets and alleys, pursued and hit and knocked over by the victorious policemen. A large number of the rioters carried away bruised heads and bodies. Many were arrested by the police and taken to the station houses. A force of police was then left in charge of the Tribune office.

As night came on several small mobs, which appeared to have no connection with the great mob up town, scoured Cherry street, Church, Leonard and Baxter streets, Catherine Lane, and other streets where there are some negro residences, and set fire to them. The police were fortunately in strong force in the lower part of the city, and checked these operations of the mob to a great extent. The fire bells were ringing continually, and the firemen did their duty nobly, the mob not being in sufficient strength to stop them from working their engines. But for the untiring exertions of the firemen, a large portion of the 4th and 6th Wards would have been burned down.

During the afternoon of Monday the Mayor issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.  
MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
NEW YORK, July 13, 1863, 2:25 P. M.

Whereas, an unorganized and unlawful assemblage has in various parts of the city violently resisted and by force obstructed the execution of the law, accompanying their acts by the destruction of property and endangering the lives of the officers engaged in the performance of their duty, and of peaceable citizens,

I hereby warn all those in any way engaged in these riotous proceedings to desist at once, and return to their homes and their usual employments.

All necessary measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, to enforce the laws and to put down rioters at all hazards.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The absence of the military, who were sent to the defence of Pennsylvania, was one occasion for the outbreak at this time, and one reason why a sufficient force could not be collected to suppress it.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, the rioters in strong force assembled at the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house near Yorkville, and set fire to the building before their intentions could be frustrated. The books and records of the Precinct were saved by one of the Sergeants. The house of Mr. Abram Wakeman, Postmaster of the city, on 87th street, was also visited by the mob, and totally destroyed by fire.

About half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the shed attached to Mr. Hart's hotel, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, was deliberately set on fire by a party of rioters. It was subsequently extinguished. The same party then proceeded to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and there set fire to the premises of Mr. Hanson, occupied as a turning and planing mill. The flames soon spread to adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Vandever, A. D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, C. J. Sutton, Francis Martin, Jane Martin, O. Kempton, Mr. Brenners, and T. Tookers. All these buildings were destroyed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, crowds began to assemble in various parts of the city, apparently determined to continue their work of mischief. At an early hour the military also began to assemble at police headquarters, and were now in readiness to proceed to the performance of any duty to which they might be assigned. A company of U. S. regulars, from Governor's Island, under the command of Lieut. Wood, formed in line in front of the headquarters. A large military force, with the exception of Lieut. Wood's company of U. S. regulars, were sent to 34th street, where the mob were carrying on their work of destruction, tearing down buildings and setting them on fire. About 10 o'clock, the military were drawn up in line and orders given to fire. The orders were promptly obeyed, many persons being wounded and a large number (it is reported) were killed. The muskets were loaded with Minie balls.

At 11 o'clock, a messenger came to headquarters bringing the intelligence of the result of a charge which was made on a mob in Pitt street. By this charge five of the rioters were killed; unfortunately two of the victims were children. A number of shots were fired by the mob at the soldiers. The order to fire over the heads of the crowd was then given, which was obeyed. This made the mob more audacious than before, and the rioters made a movement as if to charge on the soldiers. Lieut. Wood then ordered his men to fire. The soldiers leveled their muskets and fired, with the result given above. The crowd then dispersed as rapidly as possible.

About noon Gov. Seymour, who, for the past week, has been sojourning at New Brunswick, N. J., arrived at the City Hall, in company with a number of city officials. As soon as it became known among the crowd in the Park that the Governor was inside, calls were made for him. He soon made his appearance on the City Hall steps, and stated to the crowd that he had sent the Adjutant-General of the State to Washington, to consult with the President in relation to the draft, and expected a telegraphic despatch this afternoon at four o'clock. He implored them to act as good, law-abiding citizens, and whatever he could do towards protecting their rights as citizens of the State of New York, would be done as soon as possible. So far as the poorer classes were concerned, he would endeavor to see that there should be no advantage taken, and those who were drafted and could not meet the amount or a substitute would be properly cared for. The Governor then told the crowd to retire to their homes, and act as good citizens. His remarks which were very brief, were received with the wildest demonstrations of applause, which seemed to satisfy those present.

In the course of the afternoon Gov. Seymour issued the following proclamation:

DOMESTIC.

TERRIBLE RIOTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT.

Never has our city or our country witnessed such a deplorable scene as prevailed in New York during the day and night of Monday last, when a mob of vast proportions set all law and authority at defiance and ruled the city, committing the most extensive and disgraceful assaults upon life and property. The outbreak took the form of opposition to the draft, but it ended in pillage, and arson, and murder on a large scale.

The draft was commenced in this city on Saturday, in the Ninth District, at the Marshal's office, No. 677 Third avenue, near 46th street. It was continued through the day without any interruption or opposition, but, on the contrary, seemed only to excite good humor among those who were in attendance. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, when the draft was resumed at the same place, a large body of men surrounded the office, and, after a few revolutions of the wheel, an attack was made by the crowd, who sent a shower of stones through the windows. The Provost Marshal, and others, were hit, but none severely injured. The spectators immediately left, and the officers made their escape through the rear of the building. They had hardly got away in safety when the crowd, wild with excitement, rushed into the office. The wheel was smashed to pieces, and the fragments pitched out of the window. The lists, records and blank forms, which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of the draft, were torn into atoms. Nothing but the iron safe, which could not be broken open or carried away, escaped destruction. The rioters appeared to be in a perfect frenzy of rage. Shortly after 10 1/2 o'clock the building was discovered to be on fire. The torch had been applied probably under one of the stairways. The flames spread with great rapidity, and no one appeared to be on hand to put out the fire. When the firemen came they were not allowed to play upon the building, and no police force was sufficient to prevent the interference of the mob or save the building, which was soon enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed. Superintendent Kennedy and Deputy Provost Marshal Vanderpoel, who attempted to address the mob, were assailed with stones and clubs, and badly injured. Several policemen were also severely beaten and greatly injured. Meanwhile the fire burned on, destroying not only the Provost Marshal's office, but No. 679 adjoining, occupied as a lager beer saloon, and several other tenement buildings in the block. After the mob had moved away from this place, the engines commenced throwing water, and the further spread of the fire was then stayed.

When the Provost Marshal's guard, numbering about 75 men, arrived on the spot, they were saluted with hoots and groans. They drew up in line on 3d avenue, between 44th and 45th streets, and were about to order arms, when the crowd pressed strongly about them, and some threw stones at them. Before an order had been given to fire, one of the soldiers discharged his gun, wounding one of the rioters. The other soldiers fired, by a common impulse, immediately after, wounding several of the mob, one or two, it is believed, mortally. Upon this the rioters attacked the soldiers with the utmost fury, grappling their muskets and wrestling for their possession. This hand to hand contest lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Provost Guard, finding themselves overpowered, abandoned the struggle, relinquished their muskets and ran away. The mob pursued, and chased them for nearly a mile. One of the soldiers was killed in the pursuit by a crowd of about 20 men. Another was thrown headlong over some rocks at the foot of 43d street, and was left for dead.

At this juncture a reinforcement of police, numbering about 200, came on the ground. They, in turn, were attacked with stones and clubs. The policemen defended themselves with clubs and revolvers as best they could, but were finally beaten back. One of them discharged his revolver four times into the crowd, and then took refuge in a store, the door of which was immediately barred. The rioters obtained an entrance by the back door, seized the unfortunate man, and beat him in a most dreadful manner. He was supposed to be fatally injured. After the disappearance of the police from the scene of action there was a brief suspension of hostilities. The crowd had by this time increased to nearly 20,000 strong.

About 2 o'clock, a Mr. Howard, for several years connected with the press in this city was seen in the street near where these scenes were occurring. The cry was raised, "Here is an abolitionist," "Let's hang him." "String up that Tribune man," etc., etc. The unfortunate man was seized by the hair and clothes, and dragged by twenty hands to an awning post. Here he probably would have been hung but for some occurrence which called the attention of the rioters. Mr. Howard, with the assistance of a few friends, slipped away, but was soon missed and pursued, knocked down and robbed of his watch, diamond pin, and some money. His friends again rallied and rescued him. He was borne to the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, corner Lexington avenue and Fiftieth street. The doors were shut, and the infuriated throng was kept out.

All this time the mob had been without a leader. There appeared to be no one to counsel or direct them, but about 3 P. M., a Mr. Andrews mounted a shed and addressed, as well as his voice would permit, the vast multitude. The substance of his remarks was understood to be that he counseled the fiercest resistance to the draft, and offered himself as a leader. The mob received everything that was said with the wildest enthusiasm.

The next move was to attack the elegant residence of Mr. Hawksworth, corner of 47th street and Lexington avenue. The reason for this assault was not

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

*To the People of the City of New York:*

A riotous demonstration in your city, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice, but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the Courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must, and shall, be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings, to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they shall do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. I also call upon all well-disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order, to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

Governor.

New York, July 14th, 1863.

Gov. Seymour appointed several commanding officers and several places in the city where persons could be enrolled, and called upon the citizens to assemble immediately and organize a military force for the suppression of the riots and the restoration of order. Meetings for this purpose were held in Wall-streets and in Broadway, and numbers of citizens volunteered for the service.

In the mean time the riotous proceedings broke out afresh in other places. There was a conflict between the mob and the police on the corner of Second avenue and 34th street, in which the former were driven from a building that they occupied, many of them greatly injured by the clubs of the police. Again, in the same vicinity, the mob met a detachment of military and attacked them with stones and other weapons. The military fired upon them and a number were killed. About noon the rioters assembled in great numbers on the Second avenue and entered the Union Steam Works, corner of 22d street, to seize a quantity of muskets which had been stored there. A body of police about 300 strong was sent to dislodge and disperse them, when a desperate fight ensued in which the police were victorious, striking a large number of the rioters to the pavement. The police, among whom were several who were sworn in for special duty, behaved nobly, charging on the crowd and dispersing them in all directions. They also took from the crowd in the building about 200 muskets. Several of the rioters were killed in this fight.

Similar scenes occurred on the Fifth Avenue, near 45th street, and in the neighboring streets, where the military met the mob, and after a brief space dispersed them by firing among them. On the Eleventh Avenue, a crowd assembled and tore up the track of the Hudson River road, from 49th to 53d streets, and then proceeded down the avenue armed with cart rungs, sma'l clubs and sledge hammers, attacking houses and defying opposition.

In the evening, Brooks' clothing store in Catharine street was sacked before the police could reach it in force. It was nearly or quite emptied of goods. Other stores were threatened, but were protected by the police and military.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

It is announced from the Headquarters of the Police Department that the police have control over the city.

RIOTS IN OTHER PLACES.

On Monday evening a similar riot, growing out of opposition to the draft, broke out in Newark, but it was soon subdued.

A despatch from Springfield, Mass., of Monday says:

"A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the armory and arsenal. There is considerable excitement in this city."