

DOMESTIC.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

As we were preparing for the press last week it was announced from the Headquarters of the Police that the riots which had been pervading the city during Monday and Tuesday were quelled, and that the Police had control of the city. This announcement was made on Wednesday morning and was published in all the newspapers, but it was premature. The same riotous proceedings, attended by the same inhumanities and atrocities as on the first two days, broke out afresh, and led to bloody conflicts between the Police and military and the rioters. The original animus of the riots, opposition to the draft, seemed to have disappeared in a great measure, while the same disposition to commit outrages upon obnoxious persons, and especially upon the unoffending negroes, and to plunder private property, was manifested in various parts of the city. During the previous evening the Governor had issued the following proclamation, declaring the city in a state of insurrection:

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, It is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city, and the lives and property of its inhabitants, are endangered; and

Whereas, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection;

Now therefore, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, "resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection," will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New York, July 14, 1863.

All the military force that could be collected was gathered from the city and the vicinity, and large numbers of the citizens volunteered to act as special policemen and in military companies, and were furnished arms. About eight o'clock in the morning of Wednesday a crowd of several thousand had gathered on Eighth avenue and Thirty-second street. The first occasion of the outbreak is alleged to have been a pistol shot fired by a negro who had been assailed, which wounded a white man, when the negro was seized by a mass of the rioters, terribly maltreated, and hung to a lamp post. This desperate act was followed by an attack upon the negro quarters in that vicinity, and while the mob was intent on its mission of revenge and murder a detachment of infantry under Col. Winslow with a howitzer came upon the scene and poured a fire of canister on the crowd, who still maintained their position, until a volley from the infantry and another discharge of canister from the howitzer dispersed it in all directions. On the military retiring from the spot the crowd re-assembled and closed up on their rear, and four times they were obliged to fire on the crowd before they could dislodge and disperse them. At half-past five in the afternoon the demonstrations were renewed in great force, and a general sacking of the negro tenements was made, several of the unfortunate inhabitants being hung and their dwellings destroyed. Gen. Sandford again gave orders for the military to advance and attack the rioters, which was done, and the conflict continued in different parts of the city until a late hour at night. A terrible conflict occurred on the First and Second avenues, near 19th street, which lasted through the evening, and in which fifteen or twenty of the rioters were killed by the military. Colonel Jourdan was severely wounded in the encounter. A captain and a lieutenant of the New York State National Guard were killed. Several of the soldiers fell before the missiles of the infuriated crowd.

While these scenes were being enacted, other bodies of the rioters roamed the streets robbing and sacking houses and assaulting pedestrians who were in their path. One body made a demonstration on Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand street, but were daunted by the preparations made for their reception. Another threatened the Manhattan Gas Works; and still others the United States Warehouse in Worth street, where 50,000 muskets were stored; no her Webb's Ship Y. R.

The same riotous demonstrations continued at Yorkville and Harlem and extended to Staten Island and Jamaica on Long Island, where a mob sacked the office of the Provost Marshal, taking out a number of soldiers' uniforms, and set them on fire. In Brooklyn, at about 11 o'clock at night, a body of men attacked the covered grain elevators and factories along the river piers, setting fire to them. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and the buildings and contents were destroyed; the loss estimated at over \$100,000.

On Thursday morning the omnibus lines and city cars commenced running, protected by a sufficient military force. Business began to be resumed, and although there still occurred conflicts with the mob, in which the military had to fire upon them and in which many of the rioters were killed, the demonstrations were not so formidable as previously. The rioters fired from windows and the tops of houses, especially along the First Avenue, in the neighborhood of 31st street, but they were picked off by the sharpshooters while in the act of firing, and the military in some instances charged upon the houses, capturing about forty men and bringing them to the Police headquarters. Occasional instances of plunder and high way robbery occurred during the day, but the city was gradually returning to its quiet and comparatively to security. Andrews, the Virginian, who addressed the mob in Third Avenue on Monday, telling the rioters that he would lead them in their raid upon the property of citizens, was arrested on Thursday and committed to the custody of Marshall Murray.

On Friday the Mayor issued a proclamation to the citizens, in which he said:
"The riotous assemblages have been dispersed. Business is running in its usual channels. The various lines of omnibuses, railway and telegraph have resumed their ordinary operations. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. The police is everywhere alert. A sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable."

On Friday afternoon a crowd of several thousands surrounded the house of Archbishop Hughes, in reply to an invitation to "the men who are called rioters" to meet him at that place. He made an address in which he dissuaded them from all acts of lawlessness. He closed by saying:
"I took upon myself to say that you should not be molested in paying me a visit. I thank you for your kindness; and I hope nothing will occur till you return home, and if by chance you should see a police or military man, just look at him." [Cheers and laughter.]

The crowd then separated peaceably.
Up to Monday last the coroners, who have been exceedingly busy since the riots commenced, have already held inquests on the bodies of 66 men, women and children killed during the riot. Of the 66 killed, 63 were white and 4 colored. 41 were natives of Ireland; 8 of Germany; 8 of United States; 1 of England; 1 of Denmark; 4 unknown. It is believed that many more were killed whose bodies have been concealed, although it is a difficult matter to obtain a burial without all the formalities of the law being attended to. The amount of property destroyed by the fires in the city during the riot is estimated by the officer having it in charge at \$400,000.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

On Tuesday of last week a disturbance originated in Boston in an assault on David Howe, at a house in Prince street, where Howe had called to serve notice that the resident had been drafted. Some loafers in the street interfered and beat Howe severely, when he was rescued by a policeman, but not before he was badly but not dangerously wounded. In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered, and a strong force of police was called out, when bricks, stones, and other missiles were thrown at them, by which several policemen were wounded.

In the evening the mob attacked the armory in Cooper street, where a force of military were stationed to protect it. When the mob had beaten down the doors, it was fired upon from a six-pounder loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point; one rioter was completely riddled with shot and fell dead at the door of the armory. The rioters then attacked gun shops in Dock square, stealing and destroying four to five thousand dollars worth of property. They were speedily dispersed by a volley from the revolvers of the police.

NO RIOT AT HARTFORD.

The report of a riot at Hartford, telegraphed from Springfield and published last week, proved to be utterly groundless. There was no disturbance of the peace at that place.

RIOT IN TROY.

On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, at Troy, some 300 to 400 men, said to be workmen in the Rensselaer Iron Foundry and Albany Nail Works, marched through the streets of the city, proclaiming that the draft should not take place. They stopped in front of the Times office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within. The mob was addressed by the Rev. Father Haverman, who advised them to go to their houses, to keep the peace and obey the laws. The mob then broke away and visited the Colored Church, and threatened to destroy it. Again Father Haverman addressed the excited crowd and implored them to desist, and through his efforts the church was saved. The mob next went to the jail, and forcing it open, released all the prisoners contained there.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SEPARATION IN A BANK VAULT.

A few days since, as the employees in one of our city banks on Broadway were about leaving for the evening, one of the book-keepers stepped into the vault to put away some papers, and just at that moment the porter, who was fastening up the premises, stepped in from another room, shut to and bolted the inside door of the vault, then the outside door and locked it, it being a double vault. It was done so quickly that the book keeper supposed it was for a joke, but in a moment the confined air and Egyptian darkness caused him to consider it rather too serious a matter. He knew the practice of the porter was, as soon as he closed the vault doors, being the last thing he did, to put the keys in his pocket and wend his way home, and as the feeling of confined air and horrors of suffocation came over him, he commenced making all the noise he could by voice and pounding, but the reverberating sound came back upon him with such deafening roar it nearly set him crazy. One of the clerks who still lingered in the room fancied he heard a stifled voice from the wall opposite the vault; he listened; "Let me out, I'm suffocating," was faintly heard; it was repeated, but hardly audible, seeming to come from another part of the room; then again near the vault—finally traced to the vault; the doors were unlocked and unbolted, when nearly helpless, pale and weak, from fear, exertion and want of air, tottered forth the horror-stricken book keeper; five minutes' incarceration, tortured with the thought that, by accident, he was left to die a slow and lingering death, had so changed him as to be scarcely recognized. Those short agonizing minutes, he says, seemed days to him, while the rush of thought is inconceivable and indescribable. The escape was a narrow one, for if the porter, with the clerks, had left the place as soon as the vaults were closed, as was their usual habit, no human being outside could have heard the faint cry, and it is questionable if any person could live over an hour, much less till next day, in such a place.

THE OLDEN TIME IN ROCHESTER.

The Pioneers of Monroe County recently held their annual meeting, at which, among other interesting statements, Mr. Edwin Scranton gave the following account of the state of things in the very heart of the present city of Rochester only forty years ago. Mr. Scranton said he then lived in a log house on the site of the Eagle Hotel lot. They had no boards, but used blankets for doors and partitions, and at night chased snakes from under their beds. He had chased deer from Front street up Buffalo street to a ledge of rocks. Afterwards his father built on the spot which is now No. 16 Buffalo street. There was plenty of game, and on one occasion he caught a rabbit in a box trap where Corinthian Hall stands. The best fresh meat he ever ate, was from a deer his brother shot on the site of Barton's building, in 1812. He afterwards shot another on the island where the jail is. A Mr. Wallace built a lime kiln on the site of the Rochester Savings Bank, and the speaker went there one day to see it, and on returning was severely punished by his mother for going so far away from home. There were plenty of Indians in those days near the high falls at Carthage. He had shared their sports in sliding down Andrews street bridge hill in the winter, on strips of bark peeled from the trees. They could ride down hill to perfection.

RIOT AMONG SOLDIERS ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Monday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, about 50 or 60 soldiers landed from the boat at Vanderbilt's landing, having come from this city, where they had been performing special duty. It is stated that as soon as they marched ashore they were ordered to stack arms by the officers in command, and permitted to visit drinking places in the vicinity. Several soldiers got into a fight among themselves and as soon as the citizens made their appearance the soldiers began indiscriminate firing upon the persons who had come out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. At this juncture the balance of the soldiers came up, and they, too, opened fire on the spectators. A number of them were shot. Charles Murphy, a gardener, was shot through the heart, and instantly killed. Mr. S. R. Brick, Jr., superintendent of the gas works at Clifton, noticing a wounded soldier named John Cook lying upon the railroad track, approached him to afford him relief and was shot at by a soldier, the bullet passing near his head. Six or seven citizens who were merely spectators of the disturbance, were arrested and marched to the camp at quarantine. As soon as the matter became known to Col. Lansing, commandant of the troops at New Dorp, a council of inquiry was held, and the officers who were in command were ordered back to this city, and will probably be immediately dismissed from the service.

DANGERS OF A BATTLE FIELD AFTER BATTLE.

The Harrisburg Union says: "There are many dangers connected with a battle-field, even after 'the hurly-burly' is done, and the battle's lost and won.' Loaded guns and small arms of all kinds, and unexploded shells, which burst with the slightest blow upon their percussion caps, lay thickly over the deserted field, ready to hurl death among careless saunterers and curiosity seekers. Several fatal accidents of this nature have already occurred at the scene of the late fight at Gettysburg. On Friday morning last Mr. Solomon Warner, of York, who was engaged in hauling muskets off the field, was killed by the accidental discharge of one of the guns whilst unloading it. The ball went through the heart, killing him instantly. Edward M. Woods, son of Alexander Woods, living near Gettysburg, accidentally shot his brother, one day last week, whilst playing with a gun picked off the battle-field."

THE FOLLY AND COST OF RIOTS.

It is estimated that the expenses of the late riots in New York amount to at least two million of dollars which must be defrayed by the tax payers at large, and thus the burden will fall upon the great mass of the people, the laboring portion of whom must feel it more severely than others, because such increased taxes tend to raise rents and incidentally the prices of the necessaries of life. Besides this, it renders more expensive police arrangements necessary for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of such scenes. The loss of confidence also among property holders in all cities is an item not to be despised, and so all classes are damaged—but especially those least able to bear it.

THE LA CROSSE (WIS.) REPUBLICAN SAYS.

The whole region of country from that place to St. Paul, last Friday and Saturday, was enveloped in thick smoke, from the Lake Superior Pine Forest. In St. Paul the buildings were so enveloped as to be visible but a few rods distant. At La Crosse, the sun was totally obscured. Milwaukee papers report the smoke extending eastward and southward.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TAR FROM THE PINES OF MICHIGAN.

was begun last fall by a party of Norwegians, who have settled at Grand Traverse, and propose to enter extensively into the business. Another party have since then entered into the same business at Sable river.

AT THE OIL REGIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A large fire was raging on Saturday. The Van Slyck well, and five or six others, with about 6,000 barrels of oil, have been destroyed. Cornwall's refinery, at Haddon's Flats, about ten miles from Oil City, was destroyed.

GEN. S. R. CURTIS HAS TURNED OVER TO THE QUARTER MASTER OF THE UNITED STATES THE CAMELS THAT WERE IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY BY ORDER OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

They have been ordered to be sold at public auction.

A PAUPER NAMED JOHN O'FARRELL LATELY DIED IN THE RENSSELAER COUNTY (N. Y.) POOR HOUSE, IN WHOSE HAND AFTER DEATH WAS FOUND TIGHTLY CLUTCHED \$110 IN GOLD.

He entered the poor house last February, and no one suspected him of having money.

A POLISH ORGAN HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK.

It is called Echo Polski, the Polish Echo, an imitation of the title of the well known Italian newspaper. It is to be published under the auspices of the Polish Committee.

NEWPORT, LIKE SARATOGA, APPEARS LIKELY TO HAVE A PROSPEROUS SUMMER.

A greater number of cottages

have been rented this season than ever before—one real estate agent having rented one hundred and ten.

The Denver (Colorado) News of the 12th ult., says: "The largest freight train ever seen crossing the plain passed Cottonwood a few days ago. It numbered five hundred wagons, freighted with cotton from Utah for the States."

The case of the Girard heirs has just been decided in the Supreme Court, in favor of the devise made to the city of Philadelphia by Stephen Girard. This decision reverses the judgment of the Court below.

Mr C. F. Hall has been compelled to postpone his Arctic expedition until next year. He will in the meantime prepare the narrative of his last voyage for publication.

The Hartford Courant has a subscriber who has taken that paper for sixty four years. He is 92 years old.