

Treasury Department,

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, _____ 186

New York July 15 1863

To
Hon J. J. Lewis
Com of Int Rev

The mob is yet rampant, though the increasing armed force has somewhat checked it; more particularly in the upper portion of the City. Last evening the first demonstration was made in the lower part of the town. A large crowd is within one or two blocks of this office, now one policeman is reported shot. The Mayor's residence was attacked a second time, yesterday, & damaged to considerable extent. The Gas House in forty second Street was burned last evening, also one in fourteenth Street. All the stages & City Cars have been stopped by the mob. Upon consultation we concluded to close the revenue office yesterday, which was the reason yours was not received until ten AM this day.

Sheridan Shook
Collector

24870

1863	Shook, Sheridan
July 15	New York

TELEGRAPHIC.

[YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.]

THE DRAFT RIOT IN NEW YORK.

REMOVAL OF NEGROES TO A PLACE OF SAFETY.

Andrews to be Tried for Treason.

Fight Between Soldiers and the Mob.

15 Members of the 7th Killed.

Military Force Now Sufficient.

Movements of the Potomac Armies

EFFORTS TO HEAD OFF LEE.

Morgan Making for Gallipolis.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

ALLOF MORRIS' ISLAND TAKEN

THE CITY REPORTED CAPTURED

VALLANDIGHAM TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

THE RIOT AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17—1 A. M.

It is rumored that Andrews, arrested to-day, will be tried for treason.

The residence of the enrolling officer of West Chester county was sacked on Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of his children.

In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept of all the wards, and a large force is in reserve to meet any trouble that may occur.

All was apparently quiet throughout New York at a late hour to-night.

NEW YORK, July 17.—8 A. M.

Everything reported quiet in the city this morning.

Placards were posted about the streets last night requesting persons whom the newspapers call rioters to congregate this afternoon at Archbishop Hughes' residence. It was an unmitigated and senseless hoax, got up by sympathizers of the rioters.

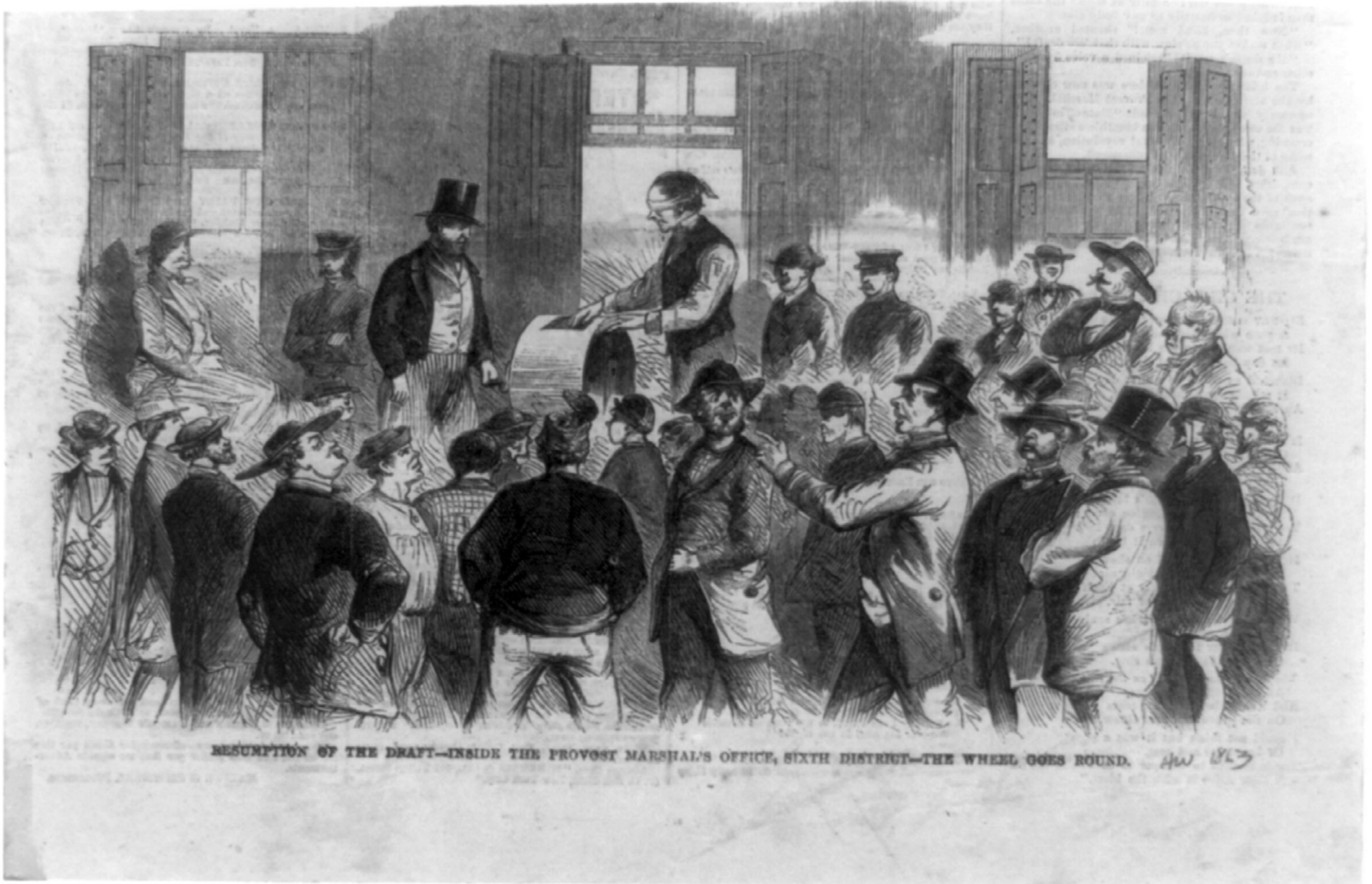
General Kilpatrick arrived last evening, and a force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for a mounted patrol.

From the military movements this morning, quietly made, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to-day, any attempts at which will meet with terrible check.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The 152d arrived at midnight. Probably the last fight of any consequence between the military and rioters took place last night, near Twenty-ninth street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the scoundrels who were plundering houses there. The mob had concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides the street were filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers.

The Times' report states that 15 members of the 7th regiment are reported killed by stones and brickbats. Seven hundred regulars were sent up as a reinforcement, when a terrible battle took place.—11 rioters were killed, 18 wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets very handsomely. Fifteen more rioters were captured on the west side of the town, and the police are constantly bringing them in. Hemp is in demand.



RESUMPTION OF THE DRAFT—INSIDE THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT—THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. HW 1863

THE MOB IN NEW-YORK.

**Resistance to the Draft--Rioting
and Bloodshed.**

**Conscription Offices Sacked
and Burned.**

**Private Dwellings Pillaged and
Fired.**

AN ARMORY AND A HOTEL DESTROYED.

**Colored People Assaulted--An Unoffend-
ing Black Man Hung.**

**The Tribune Office Attacked--The Colored
Orphan Asylum Ransacked and
Burned--Other Outrages
and Incidents.**

A DAY OF INFAMY AND DISGRACE.

The initiation of the draft on Saturday in the Ninth Congressional District, was characterized by so much order and good feeling as to well-nigh dispel the forebodings of tumult and violence which many entertained in connection with the enforcement of the conscription in this City. Very few, then, were prepared for the riotous demonstrations which yesterday, from 10 in the morning until late at night, prevailed almost unchecked in our streets. The authorities had counted upon more or less resistance to this measure of the Government after the draft was completed, and the conscripts were required to take their place in the ranks, and at that time they would have been fully prepared to meet it; but no one anticipated resistance at so early a stage in the execution of the law, and, consequently, both the City and National authorities were totally unprepared to meet it. The abettors of the riot knew this, and in it they saw their opportunity. We say abettors of the riot, for it is abundantly manifest that the whole affair was concocted on Sunday last by a few wire-pullers, who, after they saw the ball fairly in motion yesterday morning prudently kept in the back ground. Proof of this is found in the fact that as early as 9 o'clock, some laborers employed by two or three railroad companies, and in the iron foundries on the eastern side of the City, formed in procession in the Twenty-second Ward, and visited the different workshops in the upper wards, where large numbers were employed, and compelled them, by threats in some instances, to cease their work. As the crowd augmented, their shouts and disorderly demonstrations became more formidable. The number of men who thus started out in their career of violence and blood, did not probably at first exceed three-score. Scarcely had two dozen names been called, when a crowd, numbering perhaps 500, suddenly made an irruption in front of the building, (corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street,) attacking it with clubs, stones, brickbats and other missiles. The upper part of the building was occupied by families, who were terrified beyond measure at the smashing of the windows, doors and furniture. Following these missiles, the mob rushed furiously into the office on the first floor, where the draft was going on, seizing the books, papers, records, lists, &c., all of which they destroyed, except those contained in a large iron safe. The drafting officers were set upon with stones and clubs, and, with the reporters for the Press and others, had to make a hasty exit through the rear. They did not escape scatheless, however, as one of the enrolling officers was struck a savage blow with a stone, which will probably result fatally, and several others were injured.



STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.



Indianapolis, March 6th 1863.

His Excellency
Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States,
Dear Sir;

Public feeling has
greatly improved in the West within the last six
weeks, but I fear the improvement is likely to receive
a disastrous check from the construction given to the
13th Section of the Conscription Act, which per-
mits a drafted man to relieve himself from the
draft by the payment of \$300. By this construction
every man who can beg or borrow \$300, can exempt
himself from the draft and it will fall only upon
those who are too poor to raise that sum. I can

Assure you that this feature in the Bill is creating much excitement and ill feeling towards the Government among the poor classes generally, without regard to party and may if it is not subdued lead to a popular storm under cover of which the execution of the Conscription Act may be greatly hindered or even defeated in some portions of the Country.

Under this construction I am satisfied that the draft will not put into the ranks any democrat who is not working with the Union party. Already movements are on foot in the Secret Societies of Indiana and among the leaders of the disloyalists to raise money to purchase the exemption of every democrat who may be drafted and who cannot raise the money himself; and already the boast is made that the Government shall not have one more of their men for the prosecution of this War.

This matter seems to me of so much importance that I have procured Col Rose, the Marshal of the State and Alfred Harrison and John L. Tetchum Esq's gentlemen of the first respectability and intelligence the bearers of this letter to visit you and who can more

fully inform you of the views and apprehensions
entertained here.

From a careful reading of the Section
I am of the opinion that a construction can be given
to it without violence by which it is left discretionary
with the Secretary of War to determine whether he
will accept of any sum in discharge of the drafted
man and that he may legitimately determine
that he will not.

In my judgment, it is of the first
importance that this construction if possible be im-
mediately given to the Act and published to the
world before a current of feeling shall have set
in against the Government.

On Indiana substitutes cannot
be procured for Three hundred dollars (\$300.⁰⁰)
in any number, if at all, and the rule should be
that every drafted man should be required to serve
unless he shall actually produce his substitute.

I pray you to give this subject your immediate consideration.
Very Respectfully Yours,

O. R. Morton