

The mother of a boy of seventeen, who was shot as he was returning from school, came to see his dead body, having learned from friends that he was at the Morgue. The body was, however, confined and nailed down ready for the funeral removal. The officials told her kindly that she would have to wait until it was taken home. At that she broke out into wild complaints and, accents broken by emotion, crying out "Oh, won't you let me see my boy who never did any harm to anybody. Oh, let me see him; let me see him. Doctor dear, give me one look at him. What will I do at all, at all? I was six years in England and this did not happen." And she thus went on in a sort of half crazy manner, evidently almost driven out of her senses by the sudden blow, which deprived her of her son.

Many other heart-rending incidents occurred during the period of identification, which go to make up a sad history for July 1871.

Of the wounded brought to the Bellevue hospital last night, four died this a.m. All parts of the city have been quiet to-day, and the police do not apprehend any further disturbances. The riot yesterday is the chief topic of conversation, and the conduct of the police and militia is highly praised by all respectable citizens. While the killing of some innocent persons by the fire of the troops is greatly regretted, no blame is attached to the latter on account of the occurrence, which, from the nature of the case, was perhaps unavoidable. The 84th had orders to fire before a piece was discharged. One who witnessed the whole affair stated that Captain Douglass was knocked down with a brick, and when he recovered he was distinctly heard to give the order to fire, which resulted in the terrible slaughter. His men had been hit and stoned along the route without once retaliating until the command was given to them, and only then. Our informant affirms that when the first shot was fired, immediately the 6th regiment also received a similar direction, and the fusillade began. Our informant asserted that his statement was correct in every particular, and wholly exonerates the men from the charge of opening fire on their own account.

The action of Governor Hoffman, in issuing his proclamation continues to be bitterly denounced among the Irish, some of whom assert he will never live to see another Orangemen's procession.

No police were killed. The report that one was shot dead is incorrect.

The *New York Tribune*, of to-day, says: "The blood of the one hundred and seven men, women and children yesterday, needlessly killed or wounded, in the chief city of this hemisphere, rests upon the head of one of two men, if not on the heads of both. We brush Mr. Kelso, the paltroof and tool, aside, as of not the slightest consequence. We are dealing with the principals. Oakley Hall, mayor of the city of New York, surrendered to the mob, and forced his creature at police headquarters to make proclamation of the fact, and so invited yesterday's work. John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York, made no public effort to spare the city from mob rule until the morning of the riot. The guilt of Mayor Hall is not denied; that of Governor Hoffman is equally clear, unless he can convince the people, whose trust he seems to have betrayed, that he acted with all the vigor he could command from the moment he knew of the danger. Mark on the tombstones of yesterday's victims, 'Murdered by the criminal management of Mayor Oakley Hall.' Make a rigid inquisition of the matter before admitting that the name of Governor Hoffman shall not be added to the inscription.

Now we have made careful inquiry into this matter, and we learn that Governor Hoffman was in the city on Monday, and was then fully informed as to the actual condition of affairs with reference to the proposed procession, for he sent an officer of his staff to confer with the Mayor on the subject, at the City Hall; yet it was not until after midnight on Wednesday morning, that he took any action. After Governor Randolph, the chief magistrate of New Jersey, had set him a double example of manliness; after the whole respectable population of New York had risen in angry protest; after a storm of indignation had burst forth, which no governor could possibly face, he published his proclamation, not on Tuesday, when it was dated, but on Wednesday a.m., at such an hour that most of the morning papers were unable to make any comments on it, and the Orangemen, as he doubtless hoped, would be unable to turn it to advantage. If it had been published on

Monday, the governor's proclamation would probably have insured against the parade, and saved the awful flow of blood. We have this morning to report that, published on Wednesday, it was a confession of weakness, and an encouragement to the enemy. Upon Governor Hoffman's head is the guilt for yesterday's massacre, because he truckled to the mob and waited to be forced, by public opinion, into the performance of his sworn duty. Upon his head is equal guilt with the infamous plotter of the surrender to the mob, unless he can prove he was deceived by that plotter in Monday's Conference.

The *Times* says: "It is inconceivable how such a man as Hall can presume to call himself Mayor of the city after his shameful conduct in this affair, as undoubtedly he was the author of general order No. 578. Other circumstances have come to light which commit him still more closely with the sinister designs of the rioters. Here we have Oakley Hall in open alliance with the riots of the ultra Irish party, playing into their hands and supporting them out of the city treasury. Is such a man as this fit to be the Mayor of the Empire City? His order alone is sufficient to disgrace him forever. He has proved himself a coward and a traitor to the public. If he has a spark of decency left in him he will resign. In that way only can he make atonement for the great wrong of which he has been guilty. In that way only can he assist his Tammany confederates out of their disgrace. It will be hard for him to take his fingers out of the public pocket, but he ought to do it, and that instantly, for he will never dare to show his face again before a community which he has outraged, insulted and betrayed. The blood of the innocent, slaughtered yesterday, rests upon the head of the men who, not only tolerated but encouraged the murderous preparations of the aggressors. Attempts will doubtless be made to direct public attention from this vital fact, it cannot therefore be too strongly stated or too steadfastly remembered against the contemptible triflers, who shrunk from facing the fury of the mob, whom they had so successfully pampered in the past, as to refuse to face the alternative of losing their support in future. The public reckoning with the real authors of yesterday's disturbance will be certain though it cannot be immediate.

At the Tooms, this morning, rioters were examined, each case separately, and where a party was found to have committed no overt act, and no weapon was found on his person, he was discharged, and if otherwise, he was committed. Stevens Meany, one of the editors of the *Irish American*, appeared on behalf of the prisoners. He said that most of the men were ignorant and poor, and that for a week past they had been incited by a certain class to create this riot, and when they got into trouble their leaders deserted, so under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to offer his services. Most of the prisoners who were discharged were severely reprimanded by the Judge.

NEW YORK, 14.—It is believed an effort will be made at the coroner's inquest, to show that the troops fired needlessly and without orders from the commanding officers. Inspector Walling, who will be a good witness on this point, is of the opinion that the firing would have been necessary within ten minutes at the latest. A shower of bricks and stones was thrown from the house-tops and windows, while pistol shots were beginning to come faster and faster every moment. The mob seemed to be gathering courage and strength, and it would soon have been absolutely necessary to commence firing. The investigation will be very thorough. Recorder Hackett will sit next week to try the cases of those arrested as rioters.

It is stated that Carey, one of the leaders of the Irish societies, is to be indicted for conspiracy to create a riot. Carey's speeches to the Irishmen in Prince street hall on Monday night, were of an inflammatory character, and the grand jury of the court of Oyer and Terminer, which is now in session, intends to find an indictment upon them. It is also said that Carey used his influence with the Mayor to have the Orange parade stopped; and that to effect that he circulated the report that thousands of Hibernians were armed and would prevent the parade at any cost. The grand jury also intend to indict rioters caught firing at the procession for murder.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is the best authority for the report that the internal revenue muddle was settled yesterday, while Secretary

Boutwell was at Long Branch, by the appointment of J. W. Douglas, deputy commissioner, to be commissioner in place of Pleasanton. The appointment will be made public in a day or two. Gen. Pleasanton put an end yesterday to all conjectures as to his course: in conversation, with regard to the reports current here he said that he did not intend to resign, because he believed he was right. He says he don't want a foreign mission, and will not have one, and that he would do nothing to relieve Boutwell of any sensitiveness he may feel. If the President wants him to leave the Internal Revenue Bureau his successor must be named, for he will take no intimation.

There is but little additional to be said with regard to the late riot, and were it not for the wounded in hospitals and the dilapidated condition of the store windows in the locality of the fight, there would be little evidence of the terrible scene through which the city has passed. The funerals of the late sergeant Nyatt, and Henry C. Page will take place on Sunday from Calvary church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The remains are to be interred in the plot of the regiment at Wood Lawn Cemetery. The regiment is to parade, and other regiments are expected to join the procession.

The *Express* says two things may possibly revive the riotous proceedings on Sunday. On that day will take place the funerals of two members of the 9th regiment, who fell at the post of duty; also the funerals of some seven or eight rioters. It is not probable that the latter will be inclined to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the military than they can help, but it will do them no harm to know that it is understood that they have orders to have their muskets shot.

NEW YORK, 15.—Never during the last twenty years has New York been more free from disorder of all kinds than during the last two days. The terrible events of last Monday have taught the mob a lesson that does not seem likely to be soon forgotten. The circumstances and incidents of the riot continue to be the absorbing subject of conversation, and many additional details of interest are given. The resolutions passed by Captain Joseph H. Perry, and the thirteenth precinct police, denouncing the 84th regiment for having fired without cause, meet with universal condemnation throughout the department. It is the opinion of every officer of rank with whom the reporter conversed, that the firing of the militia could have been averted but a few moments longer. The crowd was pressing the police and military, and each moment missiles were coming faster from the house-tops and the mob in the street. That the soldiers refrained from firing as long as they did speaks well for their discipline and coolness. It appears that under date of August 4th, 1870, Mayor Hall sent a letter to Superintendent Jourdan, advising the suppression of the proposed Orange parade of that year, and taking substantially the same ground on which the order of this week has been based.

All the dead bodies at the morgue, except one, were identified. The total number killed thus far is fifty-six.

Important advices have been received from Washington on the subject of the new loan. According to these statements, Secretary Boutwell has ordered the bank note companies to suspend printing new bonds, because sufficient supply to meet any probable subscription in the immediate future have been printed. He says, in view of the limited subscription, he deemed it expedient to reduce advertising expenses as much as possible, and at the same time have the loan properly advertised, therefore he telegraphed to the advertising agent to suspend all advertising of the loan during July and until further orders. He further states that he has received but one letter from Judge Richardson, and that does not give any indications of his mission in Europe being successful. Subscriptions to the loan to-day were \$5,000.

During a fire this morning at No. 781 Sixth avenue, a barrell of benzine exploded, seriously injuring, by burning, six firemen and two policemen.

WASHINGTON. — Captain Tulliffere, who was a captain in the Confederate service, and is now a planter near Mason, Miss., testified before the Ku-Klux committee to-day, that within the past year in that country 15 colored men were killed and a number whipped. There is an organized band of Ku-Klux in the country. He had attended three or four meetings of it, although he had never taken the requir-

ed oath. He was admitted on the supposition of those present that he was a member of the Ku Klux, and that he had been invited by the captain of the band, who can swear in as members, his friends and neighbors. Witness gave the committee details of the organization and its signs and grips. He said that on one occasion he went on the road with the band, and was present at the whipping of several colored men, but after this did not go any more. The object was to obtain entire control of the negroes and make them vote as their leaders required. No prosecution has or would be instituted in that county, as no one dared prosecute. He was a witness before the grand jury at Oxford, and on his testimony several members of the Ku-Klux were indicted.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The umpire of the Mexican claims commission has decided that the Mexican government is responsible for the property of American citizens destroyed during the French invasion. He also decided that Americans doing business in Mexico are entitled to indemnity, not being Mexican citizens. The commissioners have decided that the McMahon and Salvador governments in Mexico during 1858 and 1859 were not lawful governments, and also the American government is not responsible for the depredations committed by the Confederate troops, on Mexican citizens.

NEW YORK.—The bodies of Pate and Wyatt, of the 9th, will rest in the same grave, and one monument over them will tell their death was in behalf of law and liberty.

NEW YORK, 15.—It is believed now that Foster, the street-car murderer, will escape the gallows. He evidently believes so himself.

Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody and others have been released on bail, in sums ranging from five hundred to ten thousand dollars. There were two more deaths among the wounded to-day, Wm. McGrady, and Wm. H. Lattimer, the well-known merchant of Brooklyn. Several more deaths are hourly expected, six of those now lying at Bellevue hospital being hurt beyond recovery, among whom is Walter Prior, son of the popular actress, Mrs. J. J. Prior, of Philadelphia.

Edward Jaffney, a member of the 9th Regiment was detained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 12th, by the sickness of his wife. In the evening he was terribly depressed. When he learned of the riot, and on hearing, to-day, of comments upon his absence from the post of danger, he became excited and cut his throat from ear to ear, expiring instantly.

The officers of the Irish Brigade Association held a meeting at the Astor House to-day, and adopted resolutions deploring the events of the 12th, and denouncing as slanderous the intimations that the Association or, the great body of the Irish citizens of New York are in any manner responsible for the irruption; also declaring that they had seen no evidence that the trouble was such as could not have been suppressed by the civil power, and therefore they believed that the employment of military, and the firing upon the people ought to be investigated.

NEW YORK, 16.—The funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page, of the ninth regiment, killed in the riot, took place to-day, at Wood Lawn Cemetery. The service was held in Calvary Church. Chaplain Hogg, of the ninth regiment delivered the funeral sermon. The remains were followed to the grave by the 9th, 12th, 71st and representatives of other regiments. Some 8,000 citizens stood in the streets in the drenching rain storm, and witnessed the procession. The scene was impressive, and no disturbance whatever occurred on the route of the procession. Sergeant Swift and Lieut. Cardoso, of the 71st regiment, while returning from the funeral, in uniform, were attacked by a mob, but protected themselves, and the ringleader of the mob was arrested.

There was a fearful storm here, to-day, causing many accidents. The Yorkville bell-tower, one hundred and thirty feet high, with a 5,700 pound bell, was blown down. A carriage containing A. D. Stower, wife and child, was crushed, in Fifth Avenue, by a falling tree. The family escaped with slight injury. A sloop yacht, name unknown, was capsized and sunk in the bay. One man was drowned. A brig was struck by lightning and set fire to; damage unknown. The streets are flooded, and many chimneys are being blown down.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—Patrick Burke, who was convicted of murder some months ago and sentenced to be hung the last