

effect, and to establish all needful rules and regulations for the purpose of guarding against any and all impositions or frauds that may be attempted to be practised upon the city. And whereas, a strong feeling exists in this city that Brooklyn has not been sufficiently credited for the troops she has sent to the field since the Rebellion broke out, a great uncertainty appears to prevail about the actual number the General Government requires from her under the Conscription Law; and

Whereas, There appears to be a very general repugnance to the enforcement of a draft, and a very general opinion (in which this Common Council concurs) that Brooklyn can (with the sum of money just appropriated) now, as she has hitherto done, furnish her full quota of willing volunteers; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five, to consist of His Honor, the Mayor, the President of this Board, and three other members of this Board, to be named by its President, be now appointed, whose duty shall be to confer in conjunction with other municipalities should they so deem fit, with State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the wisdom and expediency of suspending the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers; also of the question of giving full credit for all members enlisted in the army and navy from the city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the sum of \$250 be appropriated to defray the expenses of said Committee, such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT REBELLIOUS

SECESSION AT HOME.

For several years there has been a spirit of uneasiness in the Eastern District in relation to the disintegration of that part of the city, and the loss of its identity through consolidation. The onerous taxation which has fallen on the 13th Ward, where some of the largest property owners reside, has ever been a subject of discussion on all occasions when the principal tax-payers meet. At school meetings, in railroad cars, at social gatherings, the originator of consolidation has been denounced in terms of such profanity, oftentimes, as that prolonged penances would scarcely make atonement.

Last evening at half-past nine o'clock, a meeting was held by some of the principal citizens at a private residence. When all were assembled, numbering seventeen, the object of the convocation was set forth as follows:

1st.—That the system of centralization has been sufficiently tested since consolidation to convince us that its continuance will prove our ruin.

2d.—That under the present system of government the ratio of expenses is more than double that which we paid under the village or city government of Williamsburgh.

3d.—That being remote from the seat of government but few have either time or opportunity to personally attend the meetings of the Common Council, and by their presence make known their wants, or act as a check on designs which have personal municipality and not general benefit in view.

4th.—That being disjoined from the present union each ward may become through Legislative enactment a distinct municipality, and so conduct its internal affairs as to secure all the blessings of civilization and Christianity, at the same time reducing taxation to almost a nominal sum.

5th.—That we here assembled, will urge the object of this meeting and endeavor to bring to its aid all persons interested in preserving what they have accumulated through years of toil and industry, and at the assembly of the next Legislature make application to be severed from the existing consolidated city of Brooklyn.

A discussion sprung up from some conversation relative to the admission of the 19th ward. It was contended by one gentleman that the taxes and assessments of the old village and city of Williamsburgh being a matter of record, it would be an impediment should new territory be included. That the three wards comprising the late municipality had been over-taxed, and that claims had been confessed and allowed through partizan influence, and which were yet in the course of initiative payment, that must be contested by the residents of the former city alone.

In answer to this, it was contended that the natural dividing line was the Wallabout creek. The Boerum and Remsen farms had been purchased and occupied by persons whose identity was in Williamsburgh; that they employed the same ferry to reach the city; that they disbursed their money in that section of the city, and were identified in every social relation with Williamsburgh people.

The discussion of the subject was brought to a close by a suggestion that the business should be

transacted through a Committee. The proposition was acceded to and a Committee of seven was appointed to present to the meeting at its next sitting, a detail of procedure. A subscription paper was then passed around and liberally signed, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, 31st instant.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Last week in one of the Brooklyn City cars, among the passengers was a quiet and respectably-dressed colored woman. An Irishman sat opposite to her, who, after scowling at her some time, suddenly spit in her face. The outrage was no sooner committed than the Irishman got a blow from one of the passengers which sent him off his seat, and in half a minute he was tumbled headlong into the street, two other of the passengers following and assisted in bestowing a castigation that will be a caution to all scoundrels of his type. The whole was done so quickly that, although the car did not stop, the three passengers regained their seats.—[Tribune.

Brooklyn City News.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

THE DRAFT.

According to the *N. Y. World*, it seems to be settled now that the quota of New York will be officially ascertained before the draft is continued in that city. The mission of the Committee to Washington, of which Senator MORGAN was Chairman, has resulted in so much. We do not understand from this statement that Brooklyn is included in this arrangement, and if not, steps should promptly be taken to provide that it shall be. We believe that the facts, when ascertained, will demonstrate that no community in the land has contributed, either in men or money, more liberally to the support of the war, than has the City of Brooklyn and we are entitled to and should receive the benefit of it. Leaving out of the account altogether, the thousands of her gallant sons enrolled in her citizen soldiery, she has responded with alacrity to the repeated calls of the Government in the hour of emergency. She has sent, and has now in the field, at least half a dozen full regiments, to say nothing of her contributions to regiments organized elsewhere, and which are credited to other localities. One of the first regiments to volunteer for the war, was the Brooklyn Fourteenth, who have won for themselves a name and a fame for glorious deeds that is as imperishable as the history of the war. And the remnant of that gallant band, sadly reduced in numbers as they are, are still there in the field, to add, if occasion shall demand, fresher hues to the laurels which the regiment has so nobly and so bravely won.

Besides her contributions to the land forces, Brooklyn has furnished men almost unstintedly to swell the strength and power of the Navy. It has not been anticipated that these would be taken into account, in the enforcement of the draft, but we notice that it is stated that men recruited for the Navy have been allowed as a part of the quota called for from Boston. If this be true, of course as the Government will not prescribe different rules of action for different localities, but have a general one for

Kings.

all, we may expect also to receive credit for the men Brooklyn has furnished the Navy.

If this shall be done, there can be no doubt that the number of men which we shall be called upon to contribute to fill up our quota, will be so small that they can readily be raised with a little effort by volunteering, and of course, any necessity for the enforcement of the draft thus be removed. In view of these facts, we trust if it shall be found that the arrangement made by Senator MORGAN refers only to the city of New York, that no time will be lost in making provision to have Brooklyn also included. Let our authorities, upon whom properly the duty devolves, lose no time therefore, first in ascertaining whether Brooklyn is thus included, and next, if it should be found that she is not spare no effort in remedying the omission.

P. S. Since the above was written we notice that the Common Council Committee and the Board of Contracts this morning, at their joint session, have made provision as we have above suggested. See their action, as reported in another column.

"Let all the cities pay money, instead of furnishing men; then let the counties do the same, as they may, if the cities may, and we conclude that our obtuse cotemporary, to whom we are striving to make things plain, will be able to perceive that the country would be without an army, the rebellion left to flourish unopposed."—*Times*, (E. D.)

The *Times* is fighting a man of straw, of its own construction, so far as its article from which the above is an extract, is to be regarded as a reply to the argument of the *City News*. In the first place, we have never contended for the purchase of a general exemption by the city, but only for those who, if drafted into the army, would leave families behind them dependent on them for support, and who cannot raise the money to purchase exemption themselves. To go further than that, we have not, nor would not advise. The *Times* has no words of condemnation for the man who, fortunate enough to possess the means to purchase himself free—and does not seem to consider that he is attempting to defeat "the legitimate operation of the conscript law." With what grace, then, can it contend that the poor man who is not so fortunate, so far as his own means are concerned, is in any worse category, simply because it is the public and not private money which purchases his exemption? The government loses the services of the man in both cases, and will it be pretended that it has any stronger claim on those of the poor than it has on those of the rich? We fancy not, and yet it is precisely to that extent the argument of the *Times* goes, if it goes for anything.

But to go further, and meet the proposition of the *Times* in its full length and breadth—hat if the cities pay money, all the counties nay—we deny that it follows as a natural sequence, as it contends, that "the country would be left without any army, and the rebellion left to flourish unopposed." The government, if it did not draft a single man in the land, would, if 400,000 men were commuted for, be put in possession of \$120,000,000, to be expended solely for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers—a sum more than sufficient to raise all the armies of brave and

willing men that the nation may need. To believe otherwise, is to believe that the nation has become so dissatisfied and disgusted with the war and the manner of its prosecution, as to be ready to surrender to the rebellion. Just as are the causes of complaint on that score, we have yet to see any reasonable ground for the entertainment of any such belief.

BROOKLYN.

A Victim of the Recent Riots.

Coroner Hegeman was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a colored man, which was found this morning floating in the river near Barren Island. The body was covered with cuts and bruises, and is evidently that of one of the victims of the recent riots in New York. The body was taken to the dead house for identification.

Eight Horses Burned.—A fire broke out about half-past two o'clock this morning in the wood yard and stables of D. Fohey, Nos. 16 and 17 Furman street and, owing to the combustible nature of the premises, the place was entirely destroyed before the firemen could render any assistance. There were eight horses in the stables at the time belonging to different parties, and owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, it was impossible to get them out, and they were all burnt. The adjoining houses No. 15, occupied by O. Gilmartin as a liquor store, was damaged to the amount of about \$150, and No. 17 occupied as a cooper shop by Glacken & Co., was injured to the amount of \$300. The loss in the wood yard and stables amounts to about \$3000, which is partially covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN.

A Colored Church Burned in Williamsburgh.—On Saturday night the colored church in Devos street, Williamsburgh was burned. This church was threatened by a Williamsburgh mob during the week of the riots in New York. The fire was the work of incendiaries, three men having been observed leaving the church just before the fire was discovered.

BROOKLYN.

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday morning to consider the subject of appropriating money to relieve citizens from the draft. An interchange of views showed that all were in favor of the report as presented by Alderman Ternan at the last meeting of the Common Council, except Alderman Nodyne. The report, as will be remembered, appropriates one million of dollars to the object. Alderman Ternan moved that his resolution, offered at the last regular meeting, directing the Board to confer with the State and national authorities, with the view of securing for Brooklyn due credit for the number of men she has already furnished, be adopted. The motion was agreed to and the Committee adjourned.

ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM TROY.—Officers Frost and Jones yesterday arrested an escaped convict from Troy jail, who, with 83 others, was released by the mob last week. The name of the prisoner is Isaac Polter. He is charged with the offence of grand larceny. The accused is detained in the 41st Precinct station house, awaiting the arrival of officers from Troy.

FIRES.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the wood yard of Mr. D. Fahey, Nos. 17 and 19 Furman street. The flames communicated to an adjoining stable, in which there were eight horses belonging to different persons, and they were burned to death. One of the horses belonged to D. Fahey, one to Mr. Donnington, two to Mr. P. McDonough, and four to Mr. R. H. Quinn, val-

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ned at \$150 each. Mr. Quinn was insured in the Home Company, of New York. The dwelling of Owen Gilligan was damaged about \$200, insured in the Tradesmen's Co. The cooper shop of Loughlin & Co. was damaged to the extent of \$150, insured in the Commercial Co. Mr. Fahey lost \$1,400, fully insured.

A fire occurred at the corner of Fulton and Clarke street, about nine o'clock yesterday morning, caused by an explosion of some powder in a flask, which set fire to the premises, and blew out the sky-light. Some furniture in the upper story, where the accident occurred, was also damaged. The fire was extinguished without further damage.

A VICTIM OF THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—The body of a colored man was picked up near Barren Island, yesterday morning. The body was contused and greatly bruised. His clothes were torn into shreds, but half of the coat remaining. Coroner Hegeman took charge of the remains, and conveyed them to the County Hospital in Flatbush, where an inquest will be held this morning.

THE 13TH REGIMENT was mustered out of its service yesterday morning, and this morning the 52d Regiment will be mustered out.

REV. C. H. A. BULKLEY, will lecture on *Abel; the type of the Martyr to Truth and Right.*

Two Irishmen by the name of Mike Sullivan live on Fort Hill, Brooklyn. A compatriot said to one of them: "Mike, are you drafted?" "Troth, un I spoze I am," says Mike. "An' how the divil do you know but you're the other Mike Sullivan?"

BROOKLYN.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED AT THE ATLANTIC DOCK.—During the prevalence of the recent riots in New York, a body of men collected together in the vicinity of Atlantic Dock, about dusk on the evening of the 15th of July. The number increased until there were from 100 to 300. Some time after dark they proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the grain elevators in the basin, and making an assault with stones, drove off the few men who were employed to guard the property, and proceeded to set the elevators on fire; the object they had in view, and then left. A large amount of property was destroyed, all of which was insured. The insurance companies declined to pay the insurance, and the owners now apply to the City of Brooklyn for redress. Messrs. S. Fancher & Co. the proprietors of one of the elevators filed their claims for damages in the Comptroller's office yesterday. Their entire bill amounts to \$106,369, including building, machinery, grain, &c., with interest on the whole sum. In addition to the above, the Atlantic Dock Company present a claim of \$19,500 for the destruction of the steam dredging machine Oneida, burning of the middle pier, and scows, &c. The elevator of Mr. W. B. Baxter, which was destroyed at the same time, is valued at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. This claim has not as yet been presented. The whole amount of damage for which the city will be responsible will not be much less than \$150,000.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

A Conference Meeting of the Committees of the Aldermen and Supervisors.

The Joint Committees appointed by the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of considering the proposition to appropriate money to pay the exemptions of drafted men. It was simply a conversational meeting and no decisive action whatever was taken. The Supervisors it was thought had no authority to appropriate money for the object contemplated, but with the city it was contended that the case was altogether different. It was requested that whatever action was taken should include the towns in the benefits proposed to be conferred. After a protracted conversation the Committee adjourned. In pursuance of such adjournment the committee again met this morning. The Committee from the Supervisors did not meet with them, the matter

under consideration relating solely to the city, the county having agreed to take care of itself. After considerable discussion it was resolved to adopt the report of the committee presented to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, with the addition of the resolutions of Ald. Ternan and some other slight amendments. The report now adopted by the committee is as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith of the city a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000, payable with interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, in one year from date, and issue certificates of indebtedness thereon. The avails thereof to be used for the payment of either the procurement of substitutes, or for the payment of the exemption fee as required by the conscription act, for such persons as may be drafted to fill the quota required from this city for the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee heretofore appointed upon this subject, be and are hereby continued and empowered to carry the provisions of the foregoing resolution into effect, and to establish all needful rules and regulations for the purpose of guarding against any and all impositions or frauds that may be attempted to be practised upon the city. And whereas a strong feeling exists in this city that Brooklyn has not been sufficiently credited for the troops she has sent to the field since the Rebellion broke out, a great uncertainty appears to prevail about the actual number the General Government requires from her under the Conscription Law; and

Whereas, There appears to be a very general repugnance to the enforcement of a draft, and a very general opinion (in which this Common Council concurs) that Brooklyn can (with the sum of money just appropriated) now, as she has hitherto done, furnish her full quota of willing volunteers; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five, to consist of His Honor, the Mayor, the President of this Board, and three other members of this Board, to be named by its President, be appointed, whose duty shall be to confer in conjunction with other municipalities should they so deem fit, with State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the wisdom and expediency of suspending the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers; also of the question of giving full credit for all members enlisted in the army and navy from the city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of said Committee, such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

The Kings County War Fund Committee.

When the Administration called for 300,000 additional troops, the quota set down for this county was between 7,000 and 8,000. It was thought almost impossible by some to raise this number. The Governor, however, appointed a committee of prominent citizens in the Second and also in the Third Senatorial District—each of which committees were to endeavor to raise a regiment of volunteers to serve for three years or the war. A committee was also appointed about the same time by the Board of Supervisors to aid the authorities in all measures necessary to increase the army and navy. In prosecuting the work assigned to them the members of these respective committees became convinced that in order properly to develop the patriotism and the resources of the people of this city and county in behalf of the national cause, it was indispensable that a large central committee should be organized for that purpose. Accordingly at the special suggestion and earnest request of a delegation from each of the aforesaid committees, the "War Fund Committee of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings" was organized in September, 1862, with authority to

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The objects of the committee are to do all in their power to aid in procuring recruits; to assist the Sanitary Commission; to do what may be needful in behalf of the sick and wounded; to aid discharged soldiers, and the families of deceased

Kings.

soldiers and sailors in procuring the pay or pensions to which they may be entitled; to aid the United States Sanitary Commission, and to assist the Allotment Commissioners in their philanthropic work, and generally to use their effort and influence in aiding the government to suppress the rebellion.

Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Nassau Bank, is the treasurer of the committee, to whom funds may be transmitted in any way most convenient to the donor.

The committee occupy as their headquarters the rooms in the second story of the Hamilton Buildings, 15 Court street, over the Dime Savings Bank, where Dr. Strickland, one of the secretaries of the committee, may usually be found; where bulletins of the latest news from the army and navy are kept, and especially from the regiments which have been enlisted in this city and county and where any information may be obtained by the families or friends of our soldiers and sailors, which the committee may be able to impart.

The regular meetings of the committee are held on Saturday evenings of each week at the headquarters.

City News and Gossip.

Amusements this Evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Court and Remsen st.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, &c.

OFFICES—30 AND 32 FULTON STREET AND NO. 50 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., E. D.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

THE FEELING IN THIS CITY.

Preparations of the Authorities.

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO SUPPRESS ANY RIOT.

CITIZENS ENROLLING.

The preparations for resisting any demonstrations of violence, disorder and incendiarism, are fast progressing towards completion. In answer to the proclamation issued by the Mayor, and published by us yesterday. Last night committees met in several of the wards and arrangements were made to enroll members. Large numbers have already signified their intention to join, and there is no doubt that from this evening forward the organizations throughout the city will be perfected and in complete working condition.

The arrangements yesterday were complete for anticipated incendiarism and riot last night. The authorities did everything that was required under the circumstances, and were amply prepared for all emergencies.

The Mayor, Police Inspector, General Duryea and Col. A. M. Wood, had the principal arrangements in hand, and had everything in complete readiness long before night. The military, numbering fully a battalion with two howitzers, were very quietly sent to South Brooklyn, in close proximity to the Atlantic Docks, while others were so stationed that their services could be commanded in a few minutes.

Not only were the military in readiness to act, but several hundred specials were provided with formidable batons, somewhat larger than police clubs, which, under competent leaders, they were prepared to use on the craniums of those who should so far disturb the quiet of the city by actively participating in any hostile demonstration against life or property.

The police were kept in reserve the same as for some days and nights past, ready to make their appearance at

any point where their services should be required. The force is deserving of great credit for their unceasing vigilance, although not in sufficient numbers to guard every man's house or place of business who thinks his property in danger, and unable to be in every place at once where sudden disturbances may arise—from whatever cause—they are still a formidable force in numbers as well as physical ability, and able to crush any general riot which might occur within the extent of their jurisdiction. They are so placed that let a difficulty of sufficient magnitude occur where it will, they will be promptly on hand as soon as a double quick can bring them to the scene.

There is no disguising the fact that, since the fire on Wednesday, there has been a feverish state of feeling in the community. The families of numbers of persons were notified yesterday that their houses would be sacked and burned down. In some places anonymous letters were received and in other cases men, representing themselves as belonging to some organization called at residences and notified the occupants of what they might expect during the coming night.

It is not at all likely that these fellows meant what they threatened, or if so were brave enough to carry out their design, unless in very strong force. In the evening, when the men of families thus notified came home and were apprised by their frightened wives and children of what had occurred, they ran off post haste to the Inspector's office and informing him of the facts, invariably demanded protection, which could not be given in special cases. A gentleman residing in the 8th Ward whose family had thus been notified, expressed his decided conviction that they would have no home to go to in the morning. The night passed, however, and he remained unmolested. We know of some citizens who armed the male members of their families and volunteer friends in anticipation of an attack. We state these facts, not that we believe there is danger to be apprehended from this source, but to show what meanness, recklessness and unprincipled scoundrels can resort to in order to create apprehension and alarm.

The disturbers of the peace in New York are becoming more and more under control every hour, and in a brief period peace and quietness will reign as heretofore. With the subsidence of riotous proceedings in that city, apprehensions of danger will cease here; and when it is taken into consideration that our authorities are much better prepared than they were in New York at the time the riot broke out, or even for the two subsequent days, no great outbreak need be feared. If there should be any demonstration, the participants would be put down with merciless severity. There is ample force and the will to do it.

We notice among other matters that on Wednesday midnight when the rioters set fire to the grain elevators in Atlantic Dock Basin, a large number of thieves, pickpockets and incendiaries congregated at the Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall street, all of whom were anxious to cross over to the opposite shore, for the purpose of having a hand in the plunder. The employees of the Union Ferry Company, seeing the condition of things, stopped the running of the boats for several hours, and thus saved South Brooklyn from the disgrace of having been invaded and plundered by the very lowest and most abandoned class of New York thieves and rowdies.

SPECULATING ON A RIOT—A SMALL BUSINESS.

Some men have a genius for making money, which is displayed in turning to account all adventitious circumstances—they possess in fact a sort of financial presence of mind. A couple of shabby looking fellows, who gave their names as Wm. Heartless and James Wood, struck a brilliant idea of making something out of the apprehensions of our citizens during the present excited state of the popular mind. They accordingly represented themselves as the financial agents of a very furious mob, which had determined to break out in Brooklyn last evening and pillage the upper end of Columbia street. For a trifling pecuniary consideration, paid to their agents, the aforesaid mob would respect the premises of the storekeepers, and those who wished to avoid unpleasant consequences would have to come down.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening Messrs. Wood and Heartless waited upon about a dozen storekeepers and preferred their requisitions for cash. They proved a pair of very sorry scamps, and would certainly have been repudiated by any mob having the slightest regard for its dignity. All they asked for an assurance against arson and pillage was the shabby sum of twenty-five cents; and they even came down to ten cents in some places, and a dry-goods dealer who was sharp at driving a bargain put them off with two ferry tickets. That these fellows were allowed to go from store to store, and instead of being kicked out or handed over to the police, were actually given money, is an evidence

of the extraordinary feeling of apprehension of riot which pervades the community. As one of the store-keepers said this morning, in explanation why he gave the money, that he could not tell what might occur; a mob might make its appearance at any time, and as the sum asked for was trifling, he thought he had better give it than run any risk, though he had no doubt as to the character of the men he gave it to. Finally Mr. John Coburn, of 421 Columbia street, became aware of the proceedings of these self-constituted collectors of tribute, and he very properly apprised Officer Oats, of the 43d, of the facts, who promptly took them into custody. The prisoners are now held to await examination before Justice Boerum.

AN ANTI-NEGRO DEMONSTRATOR PUNISHED.

A sailor named John Tracy was brought before Justice Perry yesterday afternoon on a charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored man named James Henry White, of 22 Greene lane. Tracy was one of the parties who got up the anti-negro demonstrations in the Second ward on Wednesday afternoon. There were a dozen or more men and boys engaged in the cowardly business, but Tracy was the only person identified by the police and subsequently arrested. The complainant, White, deposed that the prisoner, with several others, came in front of his house and threw stones at the windows. He went out to get a pail of water from the pump, when Tracy assaulted him and threw stones at him. The accused made no defence. He was convicted and the Justice fined him \$20, and in default of payment committed him to jail for twenty-nine days.

PATROL.—It is understood that hereafter a portion of the "Odeon E. D. Home Guard" will patrol the streets nightly until further notice. This will enable the police to devote themselves in larger force to certain excited localities.

Brooklyn City News.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

THE DRAFT EXEMPTION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Contrary to general expectation, the Board of Aldermen last evening failed to take any decisive action on the proposition of the Mayor, in reference to the purchase of exemption from the draft. There was a great deal of discussion, and many conflicting propositions offered, when finally the whole subject was referred back to the special committee for further consideration.

It is to be regretted that considerations of political partizanship should have been introduced, and thus discussions incited, and expressions indulged in under the circumstances entirely uncalled for, and out of place, and preventing candid and unprejudiced action. We give in our report of the proceedings a very full sketch of the debate. To Ald. TAYLOR, of the 15th ward, pertains the credit of first introducing partizan, political considerations in the discussion of the question. This gentleman has never been noted in his public course for any great liberality of sentiment or discretion of action, and his course last evening, was but in keeping with his entire career. And the retort which was provoked from Ald. O'KEEFE was much more violent than the provocation would justify. The dispassionate, conservative and patriotic view and sentiments of Alderman WALLACE, were as especially deserving of commendation as an example to his Republican colleagues, as were those of Ald. WHITNEY to his democratic brethren on the other side of the house.

The various Committees are to meet this afternoon, further to consider the question.—

Whatever may be the result of their action, we trust it will not be controlled by partizan considerations. If it shall be, the beneficial consequences anticipated to result from any such measure as has been contemplated, will be very much impaired, if not entirely destroyed. The raising of the money in the manner proposed, it must be remembered, will be an act outside of the law, and will require a very general assent on the part of the people to insure legislative endorsement. The tax-payers have ever shown themselves ready and willing to contribute liberally for the mitigation of the hardships which the events of the war have unavoidably imposed upon the people, yet it must be borne in mind that there is a limit to their liberality. And this limit will, in one view, have been exceeded, when it is proposed to tax them to pay for the exemption of every man drafted to supply the quota of Brooklyn.

The Mayor, in his suggestion that the proposed relief shall be confined only to cases where it is actually needed, and where in the event of the failure to extend it in that form, the city would certainly be called upon to supply it in some other, goes far enough, and it is that proposition, so far as we have been able to judge, which must receive the public approbation. If it shall be defeated, or the whole matter fall through, it will be to the extremes on both sides, that the people will be indebted—those on the side who are opposed to the draft *in toto*, because they desire to weaken the power of the government in the suppression of the rebellion, and those on the other, who, if their own ultra ideas are not carried into effect, would prefer that the rebellion shall be successful, and the Union dissolved. The debate in the Board of Aldermen last evening, demonstrates that much, at all events.

Brooklyn City News.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE EXEMPTION FEES FOR THE DRAFTED

in Decided Action Taken in the Matter

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Supervisor W. J. Osborne in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

Mr. R. P. Varrick, \$103 75; Jeremiah Lant, \$3 67; E. W. Bloom, \$18 00; Jas. M. Seabury, \$405 50; Wm. Birrie, \$37 40; Brooklyn Gas Light Co. \$229 50; Brooklyn Standard; \$61 15; C. Steeres, \$130 76; Kelsey & Loughlin, \$1,957 64; Dayton and Carter, \$31 57.

CAN'T COMPLETE THE CONTRACT.

A communication was received, from Mr. Hannigan who contracted to complete the mason work of the new Court House, stating that since he made the contract, brick, and laborers wages had largely increased. Masons were then receiving \$1 50 per day, and now they receive from 16 to 17 shillings. It was therefore impossible for him to complete the contract at the price first agreed upon, as he was not a man of fortune. He therefore asked to be relieved. Referred to commit-