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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.

WHEN THE DRAFT WILL COMMENCE.—It is announced from Washington that as soon as the necessary examination is completed, the credit given New York city for troops already furnished for the war, and the new quota require under the Conscription Act will be announced together. It is hardly thought there will be time to make out the new quotas for the resumption of the draft on Monday. Colonel NUGENT, the Provost Marshal, says that he is as ignorant of the matter as any one, and is at a loss to conjecture even what is intended to be done. The enrollment, he says, is completed, the enrollment books are in safe custody, there is a large military force in New York, and nothing appears to be wanting now but the final orders from Washington to proceed. Some of the officials are of the opinion that the matter will be delayed from time to time until the quota can be made up by volunteering.

Brooklyn City News.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE EXEMPTION FEES FOR THE DRAFTED

No 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. Hanigan 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 committee on Court House.

THE WAGES OF CONVICTS.

Penitentiary Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Board directing the Committee to ascertain if the County could not receive more wages for the male convicts, reported that they had had a conversation with the keeper, and found that there was no demand for the prisoners services, that farmers do not appear to desire their services only in cases of absolute necessity.

The Committee did not think it advisable to raise on the amount now paid the men. The report was adopted.

On motion the Committee was discharged.

Of the Committee on Salaries, that the Deputy Keepers of the Penitentiary be paid \$2 per day.

Sup. Driscoll moved, as an amendment, they be paid \$2 25. Lost.

The original resolutions was adopted.

ANOTHER DRILL ROOM.

Captain Joseph T. Miller of Co. R, 70th Regiment, Duncan Light Artillery, sent in a communication asking the Board to lease the large room on the second floor of Schanaderbeck & Co's Malt house on Wycoff street for the purpose of an Armory. Referred to the Committee on Armories.

THE \$125,000 APPROPRIATION.

The Law Committee to whom was referred the resolution to appropriate \$125,000, to be expended under the direction of the Board in procuring substitutes or in such other way as will protect and advance the interest of the citizens, reported that there was no legal authority conferred on the Board by any existing statute empowering them to appropriate the above mentioned sum to the purpose mentioned in the resolution. That this Board appropriate during the years of 1861 and '62 large sums without any legal authority to raise money at that time, for the payment of bounties of volunteers from this county in the services of the U. S. The report was adopted and the Committee were discharged.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE DRAFTED.

Superintendent Burns moved that the resolution which he offered at the last meeting of the Board, to the effect that a committee be appointed to make arrangements to procure a loan not exceeding \$200,000, to be used for the purpose of paying exemption fees of such persons as may be drafted under the recent Act of Congress, be taken from the table.

Superintendent Crook desired to have the resolution read the second time, that he might better understand it. After the reading, he said it was hardly worth while for the Committee to hurry over this matter, for they had a report now on the table showing that the Board had no power to borrow and appropriate money for such purposes. He should therefore oppose the resolution, and hoped the Board would not take any action in the matter at present.

Sup. Herman said there was no doubt but that the resolution was quite correct, but he would like to see the figures showing the number of volunteers which this country had furnished. He did not think our quota was as large as it had been made out and Kings county, if the facts were

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shown, had no deficiency to make up. He noticed that this county had been placed on an equality in the draft with other counties where the quota had not been filled. He rather thought we had been slightly imposed upon.

Sup. Talbot moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

Sup. Barnes said he hoped the Board would take up the matter and settle it at once. There had been money raised and appropriated to encourage enlistments and although not done legally had been legalized by the Legislature.

Sup. Crooke—he knew they had raised money in this way to encourage enlistments, and he had voted in favor of it, but the Government wanted men immediately at the time and they had no other way to obtain them. Some gentlemen came forward and contributed money out of their own private purses. He would do all he could to encourage enlistments and put men in the army but he would give no money to keep them out as this resolution proposed to do. This was not at all a patriotic purpose and was wrong. Last year their work was one of patriotism.

Sup. Canavello saw nothing wrong in the resolution of Supervisor of the 5th, and for his part would like to see the Board pass it.

Sup. Crooke said it would be entirely wrong for the Board to adopt such a resolution, and he should never lend his aid in helping to buy men out of the army.

Sup. Stilwell said he would like to see the resolution passed, not that it would particularly benefit Gravesend, for they might leave that out, but that it would be a relief to the poorer classes.

Sup. Driscoll said that where there were few poor and many rich, it made but little difference but where there were many poor and few rich, the draft would not do well. He looked upon the resolution as a protection to the county, in this matter, for it not only kept the poor man at home, but placed him on an equality with the rich man. They ought, therefore, to try and borrow the money, not only \$200,000, but double that amount, if necessary. If the Common Council should appropriate the amount which the Committee proposed, the sum then would not put them on an equality with New York.

Mayor Kalbfleisch stated that the special Committee and Board of Contracts had agreed to report in favor of raising one million of dollars. He did not agree with the Supervisor from Flatbush, that this was unpatriotic, and an attempt to keep the men out of the army. The Administration had asked for a man or \$300, and was it not a thousand times better for us to give them \$300, and let them obtain a good man, and one who could serve in the field, than to saddle them with a man who had no courage or wish to fight?

Sup. Burns said that his Ward, (the 5th) was mostly composed of the poorer classes, who felt this conscription most. They were unable to pay the \$300 exemption fee. They had furnished their full quota of volunteers.

Sup. Crook said that the town of Flatbush, he would guarantee, had furnished more men, in proportion, than the 5th Ward had.

Sup. Booth made a few remarks, in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Sup. Bloom said when this war first broke out, it was the opinion that it would be suppressed in a short time. Time, however, had gone on, and large armies had been put in the field and wasted. Two years and more had passed, and still we were fighting. Now we had the Conscription Act to replenish the armies, and what had been the consequence of the attempt to force it in New York? The city had been visited with riot and bloodshed. It was the poor and industrious classes who had filled the ranks of our armies, such as Sup. Burns, of the 5th, represented. But the only question now, was whether it would be better to wait the action of the City Council in this matter. He favored the adoption of the resolution.

A vote was then taken on the motion of Sup. Burns to take the resolution from the table.

Sup. Kirby in explanation of his vote said he was in favor of the resolution but feared, by taking action, in the matter now, it might in some way conflict with the Committee appointed by the Common Council. He therefore voted nay.

Brooklyn.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

The riot in New-York created an intense excitement in Brooklyn, and large numbers of persons crossed the river to see what was going on.

Captain S. B. Gregory, provost-marshal of the Third congressional district, on hearing of the proceedings in New-York, packed up all his papers and transported them to a place of safety. There is

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nothing now in the buildings of the least importance to any one.

The draft, which was fixed for Wednesday morning, has been suspended for the present. Further notice will be given when the drawing will take place.

The number of persons enrolled in the different wards comprising the district, and the number to be drafted, is as follows—all of the first class:

	No. Enrolled.	No. to be Drafted.
First ward	707	180
Second ward	944	237
Third ward	1057	349
Fourth ward	1297	369
Fifth ward	1960	551
Seventh ward	1374	373
Eleventh ward	3378	1050
Thirteenth ward	1369	528
Fifteenth ward	868	225
Nineteenth ward	686	169

Of the second class about 11,000 persons are enrolled, making in all of both classes nearly 30,000.

Chief Engineer Cunningham, in view of the present exigency, ordered last night that in case of fire the bells shall ring three rounds, designating the district, and then the general alarm. This is for the purpose of assembling all the firemen so as to extinguish any fire that may occur. These orders will be in force until further directions.

The colored people are having a hard time of it. They are attacked everywhere and beaten. They crowded about the police stations last night asking for protection, being prevented from going to their homes or even walking the streets.

The police, to the number of 100, went to New-York in charge of Inspector Folk.

There was great commotion in the navy-yard. The walls were manned and mounted with guns—thirteen 18-pounders are mounted on the Flushing avenue side so as to sweep everything, two 32-pounders command the main entrance, and all the vessels have been hauled into the stream, the guns shotted, and everything ready for any emergency.

Several companies of marines, with sixty rounds of cartridges and twelve boat howitzers, rifled cannon—with ammunition boxes loaded with percussion cap shells, shrapnel, canister, and grape shot, were sent to New-York toward evening. The marines were accompanied by 500 sailors, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

Some guns were taken from the state arsenal in Portland avenue on Sunday night, which gave rise to the rumor that it had been attacked.

The facts are that two companies of artillery belonging to the Seventieth regiment militia have been ordered to Fort Hamilton, and the guns were taken for their use. They were placed on vessels at the foot of Little street and transported to the fort. There are no arms in the building at present.

The vote was—nays 15, ayes 9.
Sup. Bloom moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Board of Aldermen in the matter. Adopted.

The chair appointed as the Committee the following gentlemen:

Sups. Bloom, Driscoll and Talbot.

Sup. Stillwell moved that the Committee be instructed, if any money be raised they have the power to raise enough to pay the exemption of all the men drafted. Tabled.

On motion of Sup. McGrath, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 4th of August at 4 o'clock P. M.

Public meetings are being held to-day throughout Connecticut in relation to the conscription.

The Board of Aldermen and the Draft.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn City News:

SIR:—While a silent observer of the proceedings of the Board last night, I was astonished at the manner in which members acted upon the business before them.

The "lobby" members last night were composed of men who are not in the habit of attending political clubs and ward meetings. Many of our thoughtful and substantial citizens attended to see for the first time, the representatives of their property and the guardians of their lives. Our "servants" last night stood before their sovereigns for inspection. Many heard for the first time the voice of the man who had received the

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port at the ballot-box, and wondered at their choice.

The discussion was upon the recommendations of the Mayor with regard to exempting conscripts who would entail by their conscription a burthen upon society, and afford no substantial benefit to the national army, if conscripted.

The proposition was plain enough,—a man of ordinary conception could make up his mind upon it in five minutes,—even the Aldermen of New York city acted upon a similar matter in one night,—but it appears that the Brooklyn Fathers take more time to think,—and, being so profound, their thoughts in print may astonish their constituents.

The debate on this simple proposition of the Mayor was opened by an asthmatic-looking Alderman, (Taylor, I believe,) who considered that, inasmuch as there was a mob in New York; that there were Irishmen in that mob; that there were no Republicans in the fight; that there were only two Republicans on the Committee on the Mayor's message; that he was very patriotic; that there were men who were not patriotic; and that, in fine, his side of the house *could not think*,—the matter ought to be postponed!

This Solon took his seat, and was answered at some length by another of the Fathers, (a nervous and indignant gentleman,) who did not know that Republicans were ever engaged in *any* fight, where there was danger to life or limb. He admitted there were Irishmen in the fight at New York, as well as on the plains of Manassas, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills, Mechanicsville, and Gettysburg. But he remembered no field where the Republicans distinguished themselves, except it was the bloodless FIELD OF CONTRACTS!

Here another father essayed to speak. Delicately constructed, mentally and physically, he attracted the commiseration of the Board and the "lobby." His name is unknown to your correspondent, (it sounded like Anodyne or Nodyne,) but he read with a weak voice an article which lately appeared, it is stated, in the *Tribune*, and it was an insult to that able paper to have it fathered by so puerile a parent. Being called upon by the President of the Board to acknowledge the bastardy or paternity of the thing, he indignantly denied its illegitimacy,—but a voice in the lobby called "*Tribune*"—and Father Nodyne was seated—looking like Jemmy Twitcher when he was charged with stealing hen's eggs and he triumphantly proved they were duck's eggs!

Finally, a gentlemanly, business-like man—(I wish I knew his name, Mr. Editor)—spoke the words of an Alderman as we should suppose an Alderman might speak. He believed that all consumers were tax-payers; practically demonstrated the injustice of the conscript bill, and declared his willingness to relieve the poor man from its onerous provisions. I allude to the Alderman of the 3d.

A school teacher from the Seventh Ward, New York, who must certainly be one of *our city* fathers, as he had the "liberty of speech," thought he would, then he thought he would not, and after weighing the matter on his feet, did not know whether he would or would not, vote for any other than the Rochester plan, sat down, leaving us "lobby" men to consider whether opaque heads are those which should adorn the school-house and the Council Chamber?

I left, Mr. Editor, the chamber wherein these great little men do congregate, firmly resolved that when I next vote at a charter election my friends of the *Taylor*, *Nodyne*, and Teacher's school shall receive my distinguished consideration.

WATCHMAN.

Brooklyn City News.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

THE DRAFT.

The principal topic of conversation to-day, and it will be until the drawing is concluded, is the Draft. The greatest excitement prevails among the nervous and apprehensive people. Extravagant stories, so extravagant as to be ludicrous, are told of what is to be immediately done. One gentleman possessed of more than average discretion and judgment stated as a fact in the presence of several friends this morning, that an additional police force had been organized. That as soon as the name

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was drawn the person representing it would be taken in charge, provided with a uniform, and placed in company with others under guard. That as soon as a company should be assembled it would be forwarded to Arlington Heights put under drill for a week, and then sent away to be disposed of, in whole or in part, where most needed. Another story is told that the residents of certain districts will be notified to appear at the place of drawing, and as the names are called the individuals will separate from the assemblage, enter a room prepared for the purpose, don the uniforms, then be escorted to bid adieu to their friends, etc., and finally march forward. Still more extravagant and impossible things are related and believed by those who permit their fears to riot with their judgment. The disposition of the drafted men will be to fill up the old regiments in the several armies most depleted, without regard to location. Being placed at once among veteran and well disciplined and well drilled soldiers they will quickly become of service, and the regiments will be restored to the requisite state of efficiency.

The manner of selecting the names is somewhat after the fashion many years ago, adopted in drawing the numbers of a lottery, as no doubt many of our readers have seen publicly performed of an afternoon in the Park of New York. The name of each person enrolled, with his residence and color (white or black) will be inscribed upon a slip of paper about six inches in length and one in breadth. Each slip will be rolled tightly, and bound with a ring of India-rubber. The lot thus prepared will be placed in a revolving wheel on a high platform and drawn out by the Provost Marshal, or some person by him designated, one by one, at each revolution of the wheel.

The ten days' notification then follows, but meanwhile such surveillance will be exercised as to prevent desertion, for so it will be considered should any person drawn go or attempt to go away, and the same punishment as is meted to deserters will be visited upon the guilty although not mustered into the service.

A question of grave importance has suggested itself to the military authorities of this State as to the credit we are to receive for those volunteers who have joined the army since the call for three hundred thousand troops has been issued. At least ten thousand of the regular militia have volunteered, and are now under General Couch, in addition to the volunteers who have enlisted within the last four months. Adj. Gen. SPRAGUE has gone to Washington to ascertain whether the State is to be credited for these troops, or whether the full quota will be drafted without any reference to the troops who have volunteered to meet the invading columns in Maryland. This inquiry will be of moment to all.

The drawing of names was to have commenced this morning in New York in the Ninth Congressional District, under the direction of the Provost Marshal, and 2,521 men are required. On Monday morning the same proceeding will be begun in the Eighth District, from which 4,892 men are demanded. The uniforms and other military paraphernalia are being forwarded, and before another week shall be passing in the metropolis will

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be closed the proceeding... be concluded. The number to be drawn in this, the Third District, is 2,697, and embraces residents in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards. The total number enrolled is 27,000, of which there are 14,300 of the first class. In this proportion the number from the Second and Third Districts will be nearly 6,000.

We learn this morning that the drawing will not be later than Thursday in this city, but if possible it will be commenced at an earlier day. Already substitutes are sought for and several citizens in the Third, Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards have secured the services of workmen in their employment. One gentleman liberally gives \$250 in green backs, and in addition will pay to the family of the workman \$10 per week, the average sum he earns. It is remarkable with what indifference these parties view the conscription, while their neighbors are tremulously consulting their physicians, and suggesting constitutional difficulties which may make their appearance in the body, should it be put to any inordinate exercise.

In some of the interior counties of the State, the conscription is completed, and the men ready for the field. The district of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson, is to furnish 2,020 men, five hundred of whom will be from Jersey City. In New England the requisition is being complied with promptly, Massachusetts furnishing about 22,000. In the Providence district, Rhode Island, the drawing was completed on Tuesday last, the number from the first class being 2,971. A priest of the Catholic Church and the editor of the *Journal*, were among those selected. In Boston also, a priest and an editor were among the victims, and but three of the Smith family. During the ensuing week, public attention will be engrossed with this subject, and only some such event as the capture of Gen. LEE, or a scare about Washington, will prove of equal consequence.

THE CONSCRIPTION—HOW IT WILL BE ENFORCED IN BROOKLYN.

The question of a draft has been so long before the people, that the impression had begun to prevail in the minds of many that it would not be made, but that measures less offensive and repugnant to the public would be adopted for filling the depleted ranks of our armies. This impression has been thoroughly disabused during the past two days. The authorities at Washington have ordered the immediate enforcement of the draft, and 300,000 has been fixed as the number of men to be called for under it. The enrolment is nearly or quite complete in every State, and nothing is now left but to carry out the provisions of the Conscription law passed by the last Congress. The general aversion felt by our people to raising an army by a resort to conscription, has to a large extent induced the hope a resort to the measure would be unnecessary, and any reasonable sacrifices would have been cheerfully made to have averted it. But of the necessity and justness of the measure very little doubt is entertained. Of one thing we may well feel satisfied, it could not have come at a

time, to have met a more general concurrence than the present. We have just achieved the most important victories. The rebels have been discomfited in their futile attempt to invade the North. The army of General LEE has been routed and demoralized, and is not yet free from the chances of capture. Our victories in the Southwest have been signal, and fruitful of the most important results to the cause of the Union, and in every direction the cause of the nation is full of hope and promise. Though it is only reasonable to expect that the enemy will rally, and by every means which they can command endeavor to recussitate their wasted powers, and again present a formidable front, there is no denying that rebellion has received a staggering blow that needs but to be followed with vigorous and determined action, to insure its utter and final downfall.

These considerations, together with the absolute necessity which exists of placing in the field a sufficiently powerful force to follow up successfully the recent victories which our troops have achieved, will, as a general thing, reconcile the draft, even to those who are immediately affected by it. As to the idea of any open resistance, we do not believe it is honestly entertained by one man in a hundred; on the contrary, we believe that it will be met with a much more ready acquiescence than is generally supposed. Those whom chance shall select as the ones to give themselves up first to the call of their country, will acknowledge it as one of the necessities of the times in which we live, and cheerfully obey the summons. One thing is quite certain, any attempt at resistance will be worse than useless, and recognizing this fact, men will be pretty apt to accommodate themselves to what cannot be avoided.

There are many sanguine, easy people, who imagine that with the crushing defeat of LEE, the fall of Vicksburg, and the continued flight of BRAGG, the necessity of a conscription had passed away. There are few who are willing to believe that the war is virtually at an end. In the experience of so many disappointments touching the duration of the war, we are not disposed to be so sanguine, although we think the prospect to-day is more cheering than it has ever been before. The clouds have at last dispersed, and the "peep o' day" has come; but yet we do not stand as we hope soon to stand, in the glare and splendor of full noon. The horizon is flushed with the golden dawn, of victory, and the path that will lead us to honor and to peace is so brilliantly illumined, that we can no longer hesitate or be misled, or suffer ourselves to grow faint and weary by the way. But the road that lies before us may be longer than it seems, and there may even yet be pitfalls that we have not passed. Having struggled on so far, it would be a fearful thing if some unexpected obstacle should interfere to block our way, or some new danger should assail us in the rear. These things are not probable; but it should be enough for us to know that they are possible, unless we take timely means to guard against them, and the enforcement of the draft appears to be the best, if not the only means. That it will be carried out without opposition there is no good reason to doubt, and the arrangements for its enforcement in this city should we think meet

with general acceptance.

Brooklyn is required to furnish about 5,000 men, consequently about 75,000 will be drawn. We have 27,000 names enrolled, of which from 13,000 to 14,000 are of the first class—single men, between the ages of 20 and 45, and all married men, between 20 and 35. It is scarcely possible that those of the second class will be called upon. The enrolment has been completed for some days, and the clerks, some fifty in number, are now employed in preparing the slips that are to be put in the wheel, and on Tuesday morning next, it is expected that the drawing will commence. The names will be drawn by Wards, each Ward filling its own quota, thus equally distributing the conscription over all parts of the city. The drawing will be made publicly, at No. 259 Washington street, before the Examining Board, consisting of the Provost Marshal, Mr. S. B. GREGORY, Dr. NELSON L. NORTH, Surgeon, and ABNER W. BALIE, Commissioner.

The number of exemptions for physical disability and other causes, will, no doubt, be very numerous, but it is hardly probable that it will exceed the fifty per cent. which is allowed therefor.

Those drafted men who wish to take advantage of the \$300 exemption clause, may do so by paying the money to the Collector of the Internal Revenue, from whom they will receive a discharge certificate.

The men who were in the field at the time of the passage of the Conscription law are not liable to the draft, but whether those now in the field under the late call of Governor SEYMOUR will be exempted is a matter to be determined in the future, their names are on the enrolment lists and may be drawn, but it is thought that a reservation in their favor will certainly be made. After the names are drawn the parties selected will be notified thereof and they will have ten days to prepare themselves for the life of a soldier. During those ten days the Examining Board will meet every day to hear all claims for exemption.

The draft, it will be seen from the foregoing, is a fixed and positive fact, soon to be realized by our citizens. The next few days will certainly be anxious ones for all classes of the community. But we feel confident that the responsibilities which they will bring will be bravely met and honorably assumed.

Brooklyn City News.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

Meeting in Relation to the Exemption of Drafted Men.—\$700,000 to be Appropriated.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council last night, for the purpose of fixing upon a sum to be appropriated to pay the exemptions of men drafted having families depending upon them, met with the Board of Contracts this morning, in the Mayor's office, to discuss the matter. They decided to recommend the appropriation of \$500,000, which will secure the exemption of 1,666 men, or nearly half the quota of Brooklyn.

The Supervisors, it is understood, will appropriate the sum of \$200,000, at their meeting to be held

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Mysterious Organizations.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn City News:

BROOKLYN, July 20.

SIR: You will do a favor to the curious inhabitants in the neighborhood of Gothic Hall, if you will enlighten them in regard to the mysterious organization which met there this evening.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock the eastern door of the Hall was carefully guarded by several gentlemanly citizens behind bayoneted muskets. Every few minutes between the hours named, a citizen would make his appearance and whisper something mysterious into the ear of one of the complacent guards, and—"open sesame"—he entered. Our neighbors looked on, and wondered at this strange proceeding. Dame Rumor, with her many tongues, startled the neighborhood with reports of riotous combinations of attacking Gothic Hall—of dreadful things in store for the quiet neighborhood of the scene. At least three old ladies packed their valuables, and gave directions for an early call in the morning to leave the fearful scene.

Early this morning posters were seen on the various sidewalks, with the words "SAM, ORGANIZE," conspicuously shown. The old ladies I speak of, argued that this mysterious assemblage at Gothic Hall must be "Sam's organizers,"—and this caused "confusion worse confounded," for why should Sam organize in the dark? Sam—our old Uncle Sam—is fearless, and his actions, though once mischievously obscured by the "dark lantern," now openly gazes at the meridian Sun! I utterly repudiated the idea the old ladies entertained, that Sam organized thus strangely,—it is unworthy his dignity, derogatory to the character of all his family,—it places him on the level of the thing that conspires to beat a helpless negro simply because he is a negro.

But, Mr. Editors, it may be sufficient to simply ask you for information in regard to this romantic meeting. You—that knew everything—must surely be able to satisfy the curiosity of your constant reader,

ELLEN AUGUSTA.

The Mayor of Brooklyn on the Draft.—

At a meeting of the Common Council of Brooklyn, held last evening, a communication was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch, relative to the conscription law and the disturbances of last week. After stating that he deemed it proper to call the attention of the city government to the matter, he says:

That there is a deep seated and earnest repugnance felt among our people of all classes, to the conscription ordered by the Federal government, must be apparent to all. Among those of limited means, who have not the pecuniary ability to avail themselves of the right of exemption, this feeling of repugnance amounts to a sense of deep personal wrong, to avert which, in their view, justifies a resort to forcible resistance to the law. Of course in a government like ours, of the people, with the ballot box at their command for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, there can be no possible excuse or justification for mob violence. But it is unnecessary for me to stop to discuss whether there is or is not any real ground for such a feeling as that to which I have referred. It is sufficient for the present purpose to know that it does exist, and that elsewhere in the state it has been manifested by acts of the most deplorable and objectionable character. On the other hand that it is the intention of the general government to enforce the draft at all hazard, its official announcement fully acquaints us.

It would appear that the features of the conscription law to which the strongest objection is made, is the provision which exempts from service any drafted man who shall pay to the government the sum of \$300. The operation of this provision, it is insisted upon, is virtually to limit the conscription and the probability of actual service in the army to the poorer classes, the men who do not possess, and who would find it extremely difficult if not impossible, to raise the means required to purchase exemption. This is urged by many to be partial and unjust, and in the instances of those who have families dependent upon them for support, and whom, if called into service, they would be obliged to leave to the cold and uncertain care of public or private charity, is felt to be a hardship so intolerable as, in their opinion, to warrant them in forcibly resisting its imposition.

What I would recommend is, the appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to purchase the exemption of those having families dependent upon