

Kings.

tee 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 ways 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 Barnes 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 county had furnished. He did not think our quota was as large as it had been made out and Kings county, if the facts were 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 bene-

fit 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.

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 their support 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

cause, as yet, no Court of competent jurisdiction has decided the Conscription law to be unconstitutional, and we know that eminent lawyers, whose devotion to the Democratic cause has never been questioned, and who are opposed to the law, do not hesitate to give it as their opinion that the law is constitutional.

Under these circumstances there is not the slightest reason for an apology, far much less a justification, of riotous resistance to the enforcement of the measure. Admit that it is a hardship, so are other incidents of the war, equally as great hardships, and yet who thinks of forcibly resisting their imposition; and resort to mob law under any circumstances, can never be justifiable, and is sure to end in the disgrace and punishment of its aiders and abettors, as witness the recent mob in the city of New York and its consequences, not yet concluded. Believing this to be the overwhelming prevailing public sentiment, we have no fears that the enforcement of the draft will be resisted by any riotous demonstrations. That there are men in the community, and some of them of prominent position, whose bearing and habitual conversation is of a nature, whether intended or not, to excite their more ignorant and excitable fellow citizens by inflaming their passions to the commission of deeds of riot and outrage we have not the least doubt. We have even been informed that appeals to religious feelings have been resorted to, and the draft represented as being directed especially against those who belong to a particular religious denomination. But all such appeals, we believe, will fail to have the effect which those who indulge in them seem to have in view. The masses of the people we believe are too intelligent, too much devoted to the cause of law and order to be misled by them.

We are no advocates, as our readers well know, for arbitrary arrests, but we must confess that the summary arrest and confinement of many of these inciters of mob-violence, would be the very best disposition that for the sake of the peace of the community, could be made of them. Many are, for the most part, men who have never had any real sympathy with the cause of the Union, fellows who have gloried in the defeats of our armies, and mourned over their successes; in a word, traitors who desire the triumph of the rebellion, but who have neither the manliness nor the courage to take up arms in support of it.— These men oppose the draft and incite opposition to it, not because they care anything particularly about its hardships, but because they imagine that by such opposition they will weaken the military power of the nation, and destroy its power to suppress the armed treason. They glorify Gov. Seymour, not because they fancy he can be used as an instrument for the achievement of their foul purpose; they would have crucified him a month ago for avowing himself in favor of prosecuting the war until peace was conquered and the Union was restored. They will be as much disappointed as to the present position of the Governor, as they have ever been disgusted at his patriotic devotion to his country.

We find in the *World* of this morning an article, on the subject of resisting the draft, from which we desire to extract. Inasmuch as the

fit Gravesend, for they might leave that out, but that it would be a relief to the poorer classes.

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World has the reputation of reflecting the Governor's sentiments, the article in question may be regarded as somewhat significant of his views on the question considered. After declaring that there is nothing in the conscription law to justify such resistance, and denouncing any such resort, and stating that "the proper course to be pursued during the enforcement of the conscription, is a wise and masterly inactivity," the articles conclude as follows :

"But with regard to the conscription, there is no ground for any other form of resistance than the prompt and fearless exposure of the unfairness and dishonesty which may accompany its execution, and testing its constitutionality in the courts. The natural effect of all the odious measures of the Administration, is to deepen the public disgust and hatred, and facilitate its final overthrow. A local disturbance in resisting the draft in New York, besides being wholly unjustifiable, would merely cause a useless effusion of blood. It would end where it began, with no other permanent consequence than the disgrace of all its abettors. It would give to the violators of the Constitution the advantage of playing the role of patrons and upholders of order, and furnish them with a plausible excuse for placing the military heel on the neck of the State. The opponents of the conscription, who are true lovers of their country, of liberty, and of law and order as well, must perpetrate no such folly."

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

The latest information by Telegraph, together with local incidents, will be found on the fourth page, *Third Edition*, issued at 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1863.

Local Items.

The End of the Million Loan Project.

NO LOANS OFFERED.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL CALLED.

The Common Council Committee met this morning at the Mayor's office to open the bids for the Conscription loan. The Mayor informed the Committee that there were no bids to open, none having been received. A quorum of the Joint Committee not being present no formal action could be taken but it was understood that a special meeting of the Common Council should be called for Wednesday evening, to take action on this subject.

CORONER'S CASES.—On Sunday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Stephen H. March, a man 54 years of age, residing at the house of Wm. Stevens, in Franklin, near Freeman street, Greenpoint, fell from a third story window and was instantly killed. Coroner Barrett held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

The body of Christopher McElligot, the boy who was drowned at the foot of North Second st. last week, was found in the dock at the foot of North Fourth street, on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. It appears that deceased was thrown into the water by the breaking of a "guy" in use on the barge which was lying along side the wharf at the time; that when he rose to the surface the second time, he caught hold of the rudder of the barge with one hand, while he held his cap in the other, and shouted to fifteen men who stood on the dock "O, mister,

O, mister! save me!" Although any one of the men could have saved the boy with the slightest effort, yet not one of them went an inch out of his way. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Any one of the fifteen men referred to should have been sent to jail, or to some institution for the improvement of imbeciles.

RIOT IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—ASSAULT UPON A CLUB HOUSE.—THE ASSAILANTS HAVE A WHEELBARROW FULL OF STONES.—At a late hour on Saturday night, some half-grown young men having resolved to make an assault upon the headquarters of the Ridgewood Base Ball Club, No. 83 Wyckoff street, prepared themselves for the work by hauling up in front of the doomed place, a wheelbarrow filled with paving stones, when they began to pelt the ugly missiles at the door and windows. Of course this proceeding could not be done in a corner, so there were numerous witnesses. When Capt. Mullin and officers Volta and Masters appeared upon the scene and dispersed the crowd before they had time to do much damage, and succeeded in arresting Edward Olive, Townsend King, and Wm. Robb, all of whom were taken before Justice Walter and charged with riotous conduct, although they were all very willing to swear that they had nothing to do with the riot. But the Justice would not permit such swearing, which circumstance was unfortunate to the extent of \$10 each to Edward Olive and Townsend King. Wm. Robb was fined in \$2.50. The party left court somewhat sheepish and a little short.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

The Draft Here and Elsewhere.

The draft in New York commences to-morrow in this city, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the wheel will be set in motion on Monday or Tuesday. The quota of Brooklyn is a little over 4,000. We assume that 6,000 names will be drawn, so as to allow for those physically unable to render military service. Brooklyn is divided into two districts, the number of men to be drawn is alike in each. Under the original apportionment twice as many men were required in one district as in the other. Thanks to Governor Seymour, this has been remedied by the President directing that the average of the Republican districts should be the quota for the Democratic districts of this city and New York.

A meeting of the Common Council will be held to-morrow evening to see what can be done towards raising the money to mitigate the severity of the law. It is said that the Mayor will recommend the raising of \$500,000 to be used solely to pay the price of exemption in cases of peculiar hardship. It is to be regretted that a stronger effort was not made to effect an agreement between the representatives of the banks and the local authorities. The difference between the capitalists and the representatives of the city, we are inclined to believe, were on political rather than on financial grounds. The Government, as one of the bank Presidents stated, needed men, if the money is not to be used in furnishing them, we cannot, either as citizens or capitalists, see the propriety of raising it. There is no doubt but that a grave error was committed in failing

to agree upon a plan of spending the money before going into the market to borrow. We have urged a plan on the local authorities, which we believe would have satisfied all parties—divested the law of all terrors, and secured for the army the willing hands it needs. It may not be too late yet to act upon the plan we have proposed, and we once more take the liberty of calling the attention of the Common Council to it. It is as follows:—

Let the local authorities pay to every man drafted \$300 if he chooses to go to the war. To him who elects to stay at home let \$300 be paid to a substitute, whenever he provides one; or in the event of his not procuring a substitute, then \$275 to be paid to the government, on condition that the conscript makes good the difference between this sum and the \$300 which the government has fixed upon as the price of exemption. It will thus be made the interest of every man who can get a substitute to seek one, because in the event of his deciding not to go he will have to make good the difference between \$275 and \$300. We believe this plan will recommend itself, because—

First—It gives a bounty to every man who will go to the war, and thus secures men who are willing to go, and enables the volunteer to leave his family with the means of keeping the wolf from the door for six or eight months, by which time the war should, will, or ought to be ended.

Second—Because it makes it the interest of every man who does not desire to go, to procure a substitute, for if he fails to find one he is obliged to make good the difference between \$275 and \$300.

This plan will make every man who does not want to go a recruiting sergeant, and it will not bear with great severity on the poorer class, there being hardly any man so poor that he cannot raise \$25 if he decide not to go. If there be any one who cannot raise by loan or otherwise \$25, hardly any charge in life will be undesirable, and it cannot be a very great hardship under such circumstances to accept \$300 in greenbacks and such remuneration as Uncle Sam offers. Our plan then is

\$300 to those who go to the war.
\$300 to those who secure substitutes.
\$275 to the government for those who do not want to go, and who are willing to make good the difference between this sum and the price of exemption fixed by the government.

If this plan were adopted Brooklyn could supply her full quota, not of discontented conscripts, but of willing volunteers, men in most cases who have seen war; and are inured to the hardships it imposes. If this plan be adopted we may dismiss at once all apprehension of trouble. For fear of a riot we have kept 3,000 militia under arms in this city for weeks, at a cost to the county of \$3,000 or \$4,000 per day. This drain on the resources of the county may continue for weeks, and the probabilities are that before the draft is completed, a sum equal to that which will at once put at rest apprehension of trouble will be eaten up. Mayor Kalbfleisch has been accustomed to carry things with a high hand about the City Hall. We assure him that in dealing with the public he cannot act "like a bull in a china shop." If he desires in good faith to relieve Brooklyn from the hardships which necessarily will attend conscription, he will listen to the voice of those who have no political purpose to subservise in the advocacy of this measure. Once more we call his attention to the necessity of devising a plan which will conciliate all parties; if necessary, the Mayor to do so, should for once yield something to the judgment of others.

The Feeling Among the People.

A day or two ago the following paragraph appeared in these columns:—

The New York News is publishing a series of articles which show that opposition to conscription is as bitter as ever, and that there is every prospect of a renewal of trouble with a renewal of the draft. From the course pursued by the journal in which those articles appear, the press and public are inclined to believe that the reporter gives what he wishes to hear rather than what he does hear. We have authority for the statement that the articles are furnished by a gentleman who in no way sympathizes with the course pursued by the News, and who is a prominent member of the party to which Mr. Lincoln owes his election. The reporter is prepared to substantiate all these articles contain, and he finds his justification in publishing them in the fact that it must be ultimately an advantage to the government to ascertain the feelings of the people.

To this the reporter of the N. Y. Daily News replies as follows:

Several papers, among them the BROOKLYN EAGLE, have seen fit to ignore the significance of the feeling among the people, which is so thoroughly proven in these ar-

...giving as a reason that they supposed the reporter looked only for that which he desired to find, and necessarily found a state of affairs which coincided with his own views. The *Eagle*, we are pleased to note, indirectly apologises for the suspicion, and sets all things right, by quoting the tenor of the editorial "appeal" which appeared in the *News* on Tuesday last.

The fact is, and it may as well be stated now as at any other time, that when the writer of these articles undertook their preparation, he did so with the distinct understanding, that the truth and nothing but the truth was to be given, and that whichever way the popular mind was found to be inclining, it should be clearly and unmistakably indicated in these columns.

With the firmest belief in the general acquiescence of the laboring classes in the proceedings of the Government, and convinced that an investigation would find the vast preponderance of sentiment on the side of our rulers, we proceeded with the task.

One day's experience settled the question with us; one day's experience will convince any fair minded man as it did us, that the people as a whole, rich and poor, great and small, merchants and laborers, disapprove of the terms of the Conscription Act, do not regard it as wise or just, and would gladly have it got rid of "in some way or other." What the feeling will be now that our City Fathers have heeded the popular command, and are trying to provide a pecuniary and substantial way of escape from the draft to come, we cannot say, but presume the arrangement will be satisfactory and efficacious.

In the meantime, however, and while as yet the sore remains unhealed, the most unhealthy symptoms of trouble and disorder are apparent. The very mention of the word "Draft" suffices to darken the honest features of the laborer, and draw a scowl of displeasure over the face of the poor man's wife. They regard it as the exponent of death and poverty; as the standard of a moral foe. The draft is but a measure of the Administration, therefore they visit their indignation upon the present occupants of high places; the Administration is considered the head and front of the Republican party, therefore they denounce in unmeasured terms every man or set of men connected with the "internal Black Republicans." Bad blood is being engendered; trouble is brewing in the minds of a class who fly like a flash from a thought to a word, from the word to a blow. These people cannot be crushed. "Crush the mob," was the very significant and powerful heading to an able leader in the *Times* during the reign of terror in our midst one full moon ago; but "Crush the mob" did not refer to the people whom we have seen—rather to the vagabonds and cutthroats from Boston and Philadelphia, who, regardless of our fair name, and anxious only to swell their purses, hit right hand and left, at once threatening Republicans and Democrats, the rich or great, whomsoever they might be.

These people are not the "mob," they are the hard-working men who are called at mass meetings "fellow-citizens," are courteously saluted on election days, are enjoined and flattered by demagogues and politicians; they are the great substratum of power, the foundation rock on which is built this temple, and they are determined now, as they elected years ago, that it shall be indeed the Temple of Liberty, the home of freemen and freedom.

Almost without an exception the laborers, the working people of this and the adjacent cities are Peace-men; that is they are opposed to the further prolongation of the war. Whether they are right or not in this is not our province to discuss. The fact we relate as obtained from observation. An hour's talk with these people would not deserve verbatim reporting; twenty sentences would easily give a comprehensive summary of all that was said. We have had many such during the past week, and in nineteen cases out of twenty, before the conversation closed, the party would give it as his opinion that the war had existed long enough, that peace might now honorably be made, and that beyond a doubt the South would be only too glad of the opportunity to stop the quarrel.

Brooklyn City News.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

THE DRAFT—WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

That the draft will commence in this city some time during the ensuing week, there seems now to be no reason to doubt. The refusal of the City Banks, and other capitalists, to accept the loan of \$1,000,000 authorized by the Common Council, of course puts an end to any idea of providing for a mitigation of the rigors of the draft through any such action. The Common Council, therefore, as we stated yesterday, have been called together by the Mayor to take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable to attain the end in view.

The ordinance for raising \$3,000,000, adopted by the New York Common Council, has by some been looked to as offering a precedent for

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the action of our Board of Aldermen, but it would seem that it has not met with the general favor which the unanimous vote it received had induced people to suppose it would. Mayor OGDYKE, up to this time, hesitates to approve of it, and it is apprehended that it will in the end receive his veto. And, under the circumstances, it is considered to be exceedingly doubtful, if the Board should adopt the ordinance notwithstanding his veto, and it should become a law, whether capitalists would be willing to furnish the money.

In order to be of any avail, whatever new action our municipal authorities may decide to take, must be taken at once. There is no time for extended discussion or elaborate investigation, for the draft is upon us. The main objections to the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen are that its effect is to deprive the government of soldiers, and also that a million of dollars is too exorbitant a sum for our tax-payers to be called upon to sustain. These facts, and the additional one that there was no legal authority for the loan, restrained the Banks and Capitalists from offering their money. The proposition which seems to have been received with most favor is that originally made by the Mayor, in his message of the 20th of July, and we believe if the Common Council should adopt it, perhaps with some modifications, having in view the offering of bounties for the encouragement of volunteering, the object desired would at once be secured.

The Mayor's proposition, it will be remembered, does not propose the raising of money sufficient to purchase the exemption of all who may be drafted, as it is contended is the effect of the Aldermen's resolutions. His idea is that in cases where a drafted man is in such pecuniary circumstances that to put him in the army, would be to leave his family dependent upon public or private charity for support, it would be an act of public economy, leaving out of view all other considerations, for the city to purchase his exemption, and thus keep him at home to take care, himself, of those dependent on him for support. All others, who do not come within that category, he proposes to leave, to go into the army if they are unable to procure substitutes, or, if they have the means, and desire so to do, to purchase their exemption. To accomplish this purpose, it is estimated the sum of \$300,000 will be sufficient.

The plan of the Mayor will not satisfy all, but it seems to be about the best that can be adopted with any prospect of its meeting with success. The amount of money which it is proposed to raise, will not be deemed so great as to be felt as a serious burthen by the tax-payers, and the Banks will not be apt to regard the draft as too heavy for them to incur.

Brooklyn City News.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

THE DRAFT. — ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen last evening, by a

unanimous vote, resolved to authorize the raising of the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be appropriated, to use the current phrase, "for the mitigation of the hardships of the draft." The money is authorized to be borrowed in pursuance of the power and authority vested in the Common Council under the law of the last session of the Legislature, heretofore published in these columns, and is to be disbursed for the "relief of families of persons who may be drafted into the military service of the United States." It is provided also that committees shall be appointed for the Western and Eastern Districts of the city, whose duty it shall be when the drafting is commenced here, to meet daily to hear applications for relief, and to report to the Common Council what measure of relief shall be granted them. If that body, who are to meet daily, shall by the vote of a majority of all the members elected, adopt such report, then it shall take effect immediately. Parties are to be allowed, at their option, to accept a sum in gross or a weekly allowance from the relief fund. The cases of firemen are to be especially considered as entitled to favor.

The resolutions which purpose this action, and which were offered by Alderman Strong, embrace substantially the proposition suggested by him and rejected when the subject was before under consideration in the Board. They do not go as far in the extent of the relief to be afforded as many would desire, but so far as it goes, it is believed to have the sanction of law, and the resolutions are more likely, therefore, to become effective. The idea, as we understand it is, that after a man shall be drafted and he shall apply for relief to the Committees, his circumstances shall be thoroughly inquired into, and the measure of relief awarded accordingly. If he desires to purchase his exemption, or furnish a substitute, and has a portion of the money necessary, the Committee are at liberty to recommend that the city shall furnish him the balance. Or if he is unable to raise any portion of the amount, they may, if they think his case is a proper one for such relief, recommend that he be furnished with the whole amount of \$300. Or if the drafted man shall elect to enter the service, and he has a family dependent solely upon him for support, then the Committee, may as he may elect, award him either \$300 in gross, or a weekly allowance amounting in the aggregate to that sum, for the relief of his family.

The plan adopted, it will be seen, attempts to keep the action of the Common Council strictly within the requirements of the law of the last session of the Legislature, which only authorizes relief to be extended to the families of indigent soldiers. No provision is made for the cases of those who have the means themselves to support their families in their absence, or to purchase exemptions, or to hire substitutes, or for those single men who have no families depending on them for support. Firemen, only, are excepted from the operation of his rule. The operation of the plan promises to be, therefore, to afford every possible aid in the furnishing of men for the armies, and at the same time, to extend every possible relief to those whose pecuniary circumstances are such as to prevent them from relieving them-