

*Kings.*

**MAYOR KALBFLEISCH AND THE DRAFT.**—The Fulton Ferry organ reiterates its brazen falsehoods in relation to the action of the Mayor in the matter of "the measure to mitigate the severity of the draft," upon the principle, we suppose, that a lie well adhered to is better than the truth itself. Our readers, however, are well acquainted with the action of the Mayor, since the time he first initiated the proposition, and know how praiseworthy it has been, and that it needs no defence, and least of all against assaults emanating from a source that stands publicly confessed as a wilful and deliberate fabricator of untruth. The action of the Aldermen this evening will fully vindicate the position of the Mayor, and if such a thing was possible, with assurance so unblushing, cover his assailants with shame.

The proprietor of the organ of the disappointed, we believe, assumes to be an honorable man, and if he desires to maintain any such position before the community he will call off his mangy cur, or close his hungry and noisy mouth with another bone, and not leave to others the task of kicking him back to his kennel. He should remember that though he may not be the author of them, he is nevertheless responsible for the malignant effusions, the promptings of blighted ambition and mean jealousy, of the mercenary scribbler whom he hires and controls.

**THE BANKERS of Brooklyn, New York,** have all refused to advance the money (one million of dollars) voted by the Common Council of that city to pay the commutation money for conscripts. The mayor, under authority of the Common Council, has advertised for a public loan of the amount or any portion thereof, at seven per cent., on certificate, with a promise that application shall be made to the next Legislature for authority to issue bonds to raise the money to pay the certificate.

**THE BROOKLYN ONE-MILLION-DOLLAR CONSCRIPTION LOAN.**—The Tribune says: The Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the loan of \$1,000,000, to be applied to the payment of exemptions for men of large families who should be drafted, held a meeting in the Mayor's Office Wednesday morning, for the purpose of receiving the replies of the Brooklyn banks in relation to the loan. The Mayor stated that he had received replies from the banks, some verbal and some written, but all to the same effect—respectfully declining to take any portion of the loan. No reason was given, but the general impression is that the refusal of the banks is based upon the fact that the Common Council have no legal authority to authorize the loan; and, if authorized and taken, it will depend on contingencies whether or not the next Legislature will legalize it.

It was finally agreed to issue proposals for a loan of \$1,000,000,000 from the public, for which interest bearing certificates will be issued, the Legislature to be applied to authorize the issue of bonds to redeem the certificates.

**The Draft in Brooklyn.**—Preparations are being pushed forward with all possible speed; but in the Third Congressional District the officers will not be ready to commence the drawing before the latter part of the week, Thursday at the earliest, but more likely Friday or Saturday. In the Second Congressional District the business is still farther behind hand, and it will take a week or ten days

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**BROOKLYN.**

**Preparing for Self-Defence—A Good Example.**

The residents of South Brooklyn have organized a military body for purposes of self defence in the event of further disturbances of the peace of the city. It is entitled the "South Brooklyn Defence Guard," and is commanded by Captain Ward of the Twenty-third regiment, an experienced and capable officer, who was unanimously elected. The organization comprises young and old men, and has its headquarters in Court street, where regular drills are held. Arms have been procured, and the Guard is rapidly cementing an effective organization. Its affairs are administered by a council composed of the older members, with the following officers: President, J. Center; Vice-President, Hugh Allen; Treasurer, Mr. Blacklin.

**The Peace of the City.**

The undersigned, Sheriff of the county of Kings, congratulates the inhabitants of said county upon the peace and good order which have been hitherto maintained in their midst, notwithstanding the violence and excitement prevalent in the adjoining city. He earnestly exhorts all citizens to render prompt and entire obedience to the law, and to abstain from all acts, assemblages, and words tending to any breach of the peace. And he suggests that all citizens may render essential service in the maintenance of order, by enrolling themselves in companies, and designating proper persons for the purpose of communicating with the undersigned, that, in case of violence, they may forthwith be summoned as a posse, in aid of the authorities, in maintaining good order. He suggests that the station houses of the police, in the various precincts, are convenient and proper places for such enrollment, and that the police will extend all reasonable facilities for the purpose.

Dated Brooklyn, July 15, 1863.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff, &c.

**BROOKLYN.**

**The Draft Loan—No Bids Received.**

The Common Council Committee met this morning at the Mayor's office to open the bids for the Brooklyn 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.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1863.**

**THE APPORTIONMENT OF CONSCRIPTS.**—The principle upon which the draft has been apportioned among the Congressional Districts of the State is utterly incomprehensible except upon the supposition that it is the intention to make the draft fall heavily upon Districts strongly Democratic, and proportionately light upon Republican communities. It is not necessary to go beyond this county for a sample of the irregularities of the apportionment. The following table gives the figures necessary to an understanding of the case:

Wards.	Population.	Total of Dist.	Draft.	Census in 1862.		Total vote.
				Wadsworth.	Seymour.	
Sixth.....	27,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth.....	9190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth.....	17,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth.....	25,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth.....	11,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth.....	15,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteenth.....	21,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth.....	7984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Kings*

Eighteenth	4816					
Flatbush	3471					
Flatlands	1652					
Gravesend	1286					
New Lots	3271					
New Utrecht	2781	151,951	4143	5381	10,586	15,967

THIRD (ODELL'S) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards						
First	6967					
Second	9817					
Third	10,084					
Fourth	11,769					
Fifth	17,409					
Seventh	12,096					
Eleventh	28,851					
Thirteenth	17,953					
Fifteenth	10,566					
Nineteenth	6097	132,242	2697	7566	8915	16,421

The enrollment in the two districts does not show sufficient disproportion to warrant the great difference in the estimated number to be drafted. In the Second District the number of names enrolled is given at 33,155. In the Third District the number is roundly stated at 30,000. In the Second District it will be noticed that while the population exceeds by nearly twenty thousand that of the Third District, the vote is between four and five hundred less. This is accounted for by the fact, that in the Second District there are a greater number of aliens residing. These aliens are not liable to serve, though counted in the population, and swelling the number of men to be drafted, the burthen must therefore fall upon such residents of the District as are citizens.

**THE LIABILITY OF CITIES FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED BY MOBS.**

It may be somewhat inconsistent to quote a statute of any kind, or to talk about enforcing any law, if we are ready to relinquish a single provision or line of a single statute, simply because the mob makes the demand. Nevertheless, the law defining the liability of municipalities for property destroyed by mobs, may not be without interest just at this time. We quote the provision:

"Whenever any building, or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated, shall be liable to an action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus injured or destroyed, for the damage sustained by reason thereof. \* \* \* And whenever any final judgment shall be recorded against any such city or county, \* \* \* the treasurer \* \* \* shall pay the amount of such judgment, to the party or parties entitled thereto, and charge the amount thus paid to the said city or county."

**THE NEXT RIOT.**

If the rioters are permitted to carry a sin point now, we need count on nothing else in the renewal of the bloody scenes almost any moment. If the Government concede the mob touching the draft, how can it expect to enforce the law relative to taxation? If any city or community will have to do without paying taxes, will be to put the mob in motion—set the "governing classes" to work. Having backed down once, how can the Government expect to exert its authority after that? Having forfeited the confidence of the people in one instance, how can it hope to have that respect which confers the moral power, without which it will soon be some powerless? We may not fix the hour or the day when it will show itself, or about what it will take place,—but nothing is more certain, than that if the Government yields fair now, there will be another mob, and that too, shortly, to which everything will have to be conceded.

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ALEXANDER H. STEEL.

## Brooklyn City News.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

### THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

**Extortion of Money from Storekeepers by Threats—A Night Watch by the Citizens—Threats Against Citizens—No Demonstration Made—The Assault on the Colored People in Green Lane.**

The city was very quiet last night and no demonstration being made in any quarter. In accordance with the recommendations of the Mayor, night patrols were organized yesterday by the citizens in the several Wards, and kept guard last night. In the neighborhoods where any colored people reside much apprehension existed, both among the white and colored inhabitants. In Chappel street, one side is tenanted by colored families, the other side by white people, and the latter were afraid the mob, if any appeared would not discriminate between them and their neighbors. Several families packed up the most valuable portion of their personal property and removed it, and some ensured their personal safety by flight.

Threats were made against several prominent citizens, generally Republicans, and there were a number of applications to the Police Inspector for a force to protect them. Threats had also been made that the mob which set fire to the grain elevators in the Atlantic Basin, would return last night and finish their work. Barber's packing warehouse in particular was threatened. A military force was stationed at the docks, and no demonstration was made, and the night passed off quietly. Everything is quiet this morning.

The 23d Regiment expected home last night has not yet arrived.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, last evening, two shabby looking young men called at several stores in Columbia street and told the proprietors that a mob had been organized and would that night make a demonstration. They had been deputed to collect means, and those storekeepers who contributed, would not be troubled; those who refused, would have their stores sacked or burned.—The fellows demanded twenty-five cents, which might be considered a reasonable sum under the circumstances, and in view of the critical state of things, most of the storekeepers applied to, paid the money rather than risk unpleasant consequences. In some places where their demand was objected to, they made a reduction in the amount. At one place they accepted ten cents, and a dry goods dealer got rid of them by giving two ferry tickets. Finally they called at the store of Mr. John Coburn, 42 Columbia street, who gave them 25 cents, but when they left the store, he followed them, and meeting officer Oats, of the 43d Precinct, gave them in custody. The prisoners gave their names as William Harkins, aged 25, a native of Scotland, and James Wood, aged 25, an Irish laborer. They had called at about a dozen stores, and realized between two and three dollars. They are held for examination before Justice Boerum.

John Tracy, one of the crowd who assaulted the colored families in Greene Lane, was arrested and brought up before Justice Perry for examination this morning. James Henry White, (colored) whom the accused, in company with others, assaulted, appeared against him and testified that the accused came to his residence, No. 22 Green Lane, and stoned the house. The house was also occupied by two other colored families. The complainant ran out, when Tracy struck him twice on the head. He tried to get away, but was seized and beaten. He had not done or said anything to provoke the accused before he struck him.

Judge Perry fined the accused \$20 for the assault, in default of which he was sent to jail. The Police are keeping a sharp look out for other parties who were engaged in the assault.

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## SHALL THE GOVERNMENT OR THE MOB PREVAIL?

The issue is—Shall the Government or the organized mob prevail? There is a contest for the mastery. It is precisely this—nothing more or less. Shall the Government,—Law, Order, and all authority,—go down beneath the blows of a mob already guilty of wholesale murder, arson, theft, assassination, and ready for any extreme,—or shall the Law of the land and the regularly constituted authorities, prevail? In a contest like this—and there is no other—men must take sides. Let every one choose for himself, and show his hand.

### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAYOR.

The recommendations as well as the congratulations of Mayor Kalbfleisch are both judicious and timely, and we do not doubt that the former will be very generally responded to by the citizens.

In this District they had already taken steps to preserve the peace of the community and the safety of individuals and property.

In this quarter of the city, we are happy to state, there have been no serious riotous demonstrations; and, while none are particularly to be feared, it is wise to be prepared, so that on the first manifestation of disorder it can be put down. On these preparations, on the intelligence and love of order so general in community, and on the terrible lesson taught by the riot in New York, our citizens may rely.

### The Eastern District Yesterday.

The Eastern District was yesterday a scene of considerable bustle and excitement. The 47th Regiment, Col. J. V. Meserole, was announced as on its return, and the many friends of its members at once began preparations for the reception of the men. The specially righteous, of course observed their religious exercises in the morning, and these over sundry culinary utensils were put into requisition for the concoction of creature comforts which it was concluded the weary soldiers would be glad to have spread before them. At 1 o'clock the Armory at the Odeon was crowded with inquirers as to the hour when the regiment would arrive. As the transportation of troops is subject to so many interruptions, it was impossible to tell when the troops would arrive. The Ferry Company dispatched a boat to Amboy to bring the soldiers directly home, and during the afternoon a large gathering awaited its return near the foot of South Seventh street. It was not, however, until after 9 o'clock that the regiment passed through New York and crossed the ferry, landing as ordinary passengers at the accustomed place.

Falling into line with quickness and precision, the route for the Armory was taken pp South 7th

and through Fifth streets. Cheers and welcomes of genuine earnestness greeted the weary men as they passed along. Wives, mothers, children, and friends impatient to see husband, son or father, inquiringly penetrated the ranks until the object of search was discovered. It was thrilling, indeed, to witness the meeting of some of the parties. There were tears, words, shouts of joy, and gesticulations of delight on every side. Not one spectator could be seen who was not more or less affected. At the armory the citizen guard were on duty, as they have been, indeed, night and day for the past week. The regiment formed in the large room, and after a brief address from Col. Meserole were dismissed until this morn-

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ing at 8 o'clock. In the room on the street floor large milk cans of coffee were waiting the attentions of the men. Edibles of various kinds were spread out with great liberality, and the assault on them at the end of half an hour gave evidence that in quality and quantity those who had provided were in no wise mistaken. It was long after midnight before the last soldier passed the guard.

The regiment has been located at Arlington Heights for the greater portion of the time, although some of its companies have been beyond Fairfax Court House. Of the treatment received while in the service, the men do not speak in grateful terms. Many of the young members give evidence of having endured much hardship, but not a murmur escaped any of them on that account. In general appearance they were as soldierly and impressive as on the morning of their departure on the 26th of June last. They will be mustered out during to-day or to-morrow morning.

## SERMON BY FATHER MALONE.

It having been intimated that this distinguished priest would speak in the morning in reference to the late troubles in New York, the Cathedral on Second street was crowded at an early hour. Not Catholics alone sought admission, but the representatives of other professions were specially urgent to be provided with "a good place to hear." After the exercises at the altar, and some expressive music, for which the choir of this Cathedral is famous, be it said, the reverend gentleman said—that he did not think he should trench on political ground by calling the attention of those present to some truths which were intimately connected with the stirring and disgraceful proceedings during the past week in the Metropolis. He was aware that some of his congregation had been identified with the dark deeds there enacted, and it was a pleasure to him to know that the portion of Brooklyn in which, for over fifteen years, he had been endeavoring to give a tone to public and religious sentiment, had been so orderly and quiet. Still here was no little feeling existing, which rendered it not a little amiss that he should publicly call attention to the great Catholic truths that underlie all Governments as well as all religions. The Church taught most unmistakably that obedience to the constituted authorities is a Christian duty, in which no good Catholic should fail. St. Paul to the Romans distinctly stated his, and pronounced a damnation upon those who proved false to the teachings of such obedience. He did this, too, at a time when the country in which he lived was subject to a tyranny of Pagan oppression. In the present trouble the general and fundamental rule of the Church, which it ought all its members should not be forgotten, or neglected. Every good Catholic would now throw his influence on the side of law and order, showing himself in the hour of trial to be a man of peace, and obedient to the laws of the powers that be. There were cases which might justify revolution and rebellion, but no Irishman should forget the freedom, civil and religious, which he enjoyed in his land of liberty, and to contrast it with the limited privileges of the land of his birth would just at this time produce wholesome results. Now, more than ever, was the time for every Catholic to prove himself a good citizen and frown down the riotous conduct of those too debased to belong to any Church or care for any religious belief.

At the conclusion of the services there were general expressions of approval of the sentiments expressed in the sermon. Many for the first time had passed the threshold of the Cathedral and beheld the patriotic teacher who, for the cause of his adopted country and the welfare of his flock, would willingly expend the last mortal effort.

## AMONG THE GERMANS.

There was not as much bustle in the 16th ward as usual on Sunday afternoon. The beer gardens and sa'loons were largely attended, however, and the subject of discussion was, almost invariably, the riots. It was argued by one gentleman who has been in this country for the past twelve years, and who was a subject of political persecution at home, that the late troubles were encouraged by men

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whose aim it is to promote antipathy to adopted citizens. He had heard a man in the Bowery, in one of the great saloons there located, endeavoring to persuade Germans to oppose the conscription. A part of his argument was, that foreigners had become so potent a political power the natives were envious of them, and that, to reduce the number and the influence of adopted citizens, the draft would be as much as possible directed towards them. The German element, however, cannot be stimulated to popular excesses. The enjoyment of order and the blessings of equal laws and personal freedom are what it most of all things desires. The prejudices as to the place of birth have no space in the German mind, and only a great brotherhood among men is the theory which the German believes must form the fundamental portion of a successful social system. The pecuniary substitute is disapproved, as it is allowed in the act. He who can provide a substitute should be permitted that privilege, and the terms of the service should be left to be settled between the parties. Any other plan than this is obnoxious to these people, who have had more or less experience at home in the matters of conscription.— Loyal to the fullest extent, there are none who have contributed so largely and so earnestly to the support and extension of freedom throughout the world as the Germans.

**The Brooklyn Daily Times.**

The latest information by Telegraph, together with local incidents, will be found on the fourth page, *Third Edition*, issued at 4 1-2 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1863.

**Local Items.**

**NEGROES THROWN INTO THE EAST RIVER.**—On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, gentlemen residing at Greenpoint witnessed some of the disgraceful scenes identified with the riot in New York. One gentleman who was in a small boat near the New York side, saw, on Tuesday, a band of men not a great way from the Tenth street ferry, carry something down to the end of the pier, and after some manœvers with what they carried along with them, a number of them stood aside while four or five of them threw the bodies of two black men into the river and then left. They seemed to be wild with enthusiasm. Some were dressed in red flannel shirts and blue overalls, and others were variously dressed in full suits. Our informant was not near enough to observe whether they were old or young men, but from their movements, he thought they were mostly the latter.

Other persons residing at Greenpoint intimate having seen three bodies of black men thrown over the docks on the New York side at different points.

**THE PEOPLE OF GREENPOINT PREPARED.**—During the whole of last week apprehensions of riot at Greenpoint were felt by the people residing there, and a number of them moved in consequence. A large body of the citizens prepared themselves for any demonstration which might be made, and kept up a patrol during the night, so that timely notice might be given to the inhabitants of any mischief which might be on the wing. The police of Greenpoint are also on the alert for any movement of an unlawful nature. They have a cannon planted in front of the station-house, which commands the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries.

*Kings.*

## The Brooklyn Daily Times.

To LET—in the TIMES BUILDING—a suite of rooms on the second floor, suited for a lawyer, surveyor, &c.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JULY 16, 1863.

### Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

I congratulate you upon the fact that our city, thus far, has been free from the riotous proceedings which have disturbed the peace of New York, and desire to assure you that provision has been made for an armed force to be in readiness at a moment's notice, sufficiently powerful to check and suppress at once all attempts at riotous demonstrations among us. But the incendiary fire at the Atlantic Docks last evening admonishes us that there is a danger, to guard against which, especial measures should at once be adopted. To secure us against the acts of the incendiary, the services of a concentrated armed force will not suffice, and a thorough watch and guard throughout the city is necessary.

I therefore recommend to the citizens that they immediately organize in the several wards a strong force to act, during the present disturbed state of the public mind, as a night watch and patrol. Such a voluntary force, composed of the citizens in each of the wards, would, in my opinion, suffice effectually to restrain all attempts at incendiarism, and also to maintain peace and good order throughout the city.

I can assure my fellow citizens that if they determine to act on these suggestions, they may command my hearty and earnest co-operation.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

### A VERY REASONABLE REQUEST.

BROOKLYN July 15th '63

Mr Bennit

Sir  
Please to use all your influence with your paper to prevent a draft taking place monday next there is an organised force of over twenty thousand man well armed to Stop it if it is attempted and One half of the city will be Laid in ashes and your Office with it and Life will Not be wirth 10 cents you are spotted as being a Black Repugican at the blackist kind

A FRIEND

[We have not ventured to mar the above with corrections, but print it as written.]

## COMMON COUNCIL.

The Exemption Appropriation  
Postponed.

### INTERESTING DEBATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863.

The President, Dennis O'Keefe, Alderman of the 12th Ward, in the Chair, and a quorum being present, the reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.



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REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee on the subject of providing means for the payment of exemption fees of such persons as may be drafted, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable the Common Council :

GENTLEMEN :—The Special Committee appointed on the message of the Mayor, of the 20th inst. to confer with the Board of Contracts, beg respectfully to Report, that they have duly considered the matter, and are of opinion that the interest of the City will be promoted by the procurement of substitutes or the payment of \$300 to the General Government to purchase the exemption from draft of such persons as may be drafted under the Conscription act from this City, and under such rules and regulations as may be deemed proper under the circumstances.

This proposition appears to your Committee to be so manifestly a prudential as well as an economical measure, that under proper safeguards it cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory to our citizens in its results. They would, therefore, respectfully submit the following, in which the Board of Contracts concur for your acceptance :

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 therefor, the avails thereof to be used 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 practiced.

BROOKLYN, July 22d, 1863.

RICHARD TERNAN,  
JOHN A. SAAL,  
LEWIS F. NEWMAN,  
DENNIS O'KEEFE.

Ald. Ternan read the following preamble and resolutions, which he intended to offer in the event of the report being adopted :

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, and great uncertainty appears to prevail about the actual number the General Government now requires from her under the Conscription Law, and

Whereas, There appears to be a very general repugnance to the enforcement by 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 appointed by its President, be appointed whose duty shall be to confer in conjunction with other municipalities, should they so deem fit, with the State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter, the wisdom and expediency of superceding the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to defray expenses of said Committee; such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

Alderman Perry said he was in the minority on the Committee. He had not prepared any minority report, but he would give his reasons for being opposed to the proposition in the report, and they were as follows: He did not think that the Board would be sustained by the law in making such an appropriation, and he knew that the taxpayers were opposed to it. He believed it to be a bargain with the mob, that therefore the adoption of any such report would furnish a precedent to persons disposed to be riotous, and that in future, when appropriations were wanted from the Common Council, the city would be threatened with a mob.

Alderman Belknap offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions in the report:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Controller be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$500,000 at 7 per cent. interest, payable in ten years, and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor.

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the same to be used for the following purposes, to wit:

1st. To procure substitutes for all active and exempt firemen who may be drafted. Provided, however, that not more than \$300 be paid to any one substitute.

2d. To pay \$3 per week to the family of every drafted man who may have a wife and children, or a mother depending on him for support.

Ald. Belknap said he had conversed with a great many very patriotic people in reference to that subject, and they were all opposed to appropriating \$1,000,000. Such appropriations had been declared illegal in the State of Maine, and the Charter of the City of Brooklyn forbid any such action as was proposed. If anything was done, he believed that our firemen ought to be the parties exempted. They were exempt under the State law, and had served in good faith, understanding that they were exempt from any military duty. He thought the language of the Report was sufficiently definite. He should suppose that what was intended was to exempt all who might be drafted; now, the Government wanted men, not money.

Ald. Ternan said that the object of the Committee was to follow the example of other large towns. The intention of the committee was to find substitutes. Mr. Driggs had informed him during the day that public opinion was in favor not of \$500,000 as at first suggested in the committee, but of \$1,000,000, into which sum it had been changed during the afternoon. This step was proposed to gratify public opinion. He said they would not be two days raising 200 men in the 14th Ward. He believed there would be no difficulty in getting all the volunteers they wanted for the Government. He hoped that the members of that Board would ignore all party feeling and put that measure through at once, and thereby save the city from untold mischief, for he assured them they were standing on a volcano which might burst at any instant.

Ald. Taylor objected to the measure because he believed that if adopted, the plan would deprive the Government of 4,000 men from Brooklyn for the vindication of the flag. He objected to it for many reasons, but most because it was unjust. Supposing two men asked to be exempted. When they came before that Committee, one would be asked if he had \$300 saved up; and if he should say "yes," the Committee would reply, "we cannot help you," while, if another man should come up, who had had tenfold the chances for saving money that the other had, but who had lived fast and probably been a pest to the community; if he should say he had not \$300, then they would procure an exemption for him, thus offering a premium for idleness and thriftlessness. He was opposed to any Rochester plan. He believed, if they did anything they ought to do as the authorities were doing in Jersey City, offer bounties of \$300 to men who will enlist. They had been told that if that Board did not vote to appropriate \$1,000,000, they stood upon a volcano. He wanted to know if they lived in a land of Constitutional Liberty, or were they be controlled by mob law? They had been asked to ignore party; he had ignored party night after night in the meetings of that Board, and had given his support to a Democratic Mayor.

Ald. Ternan—Because he was a Democrat.

Ald. Taylor—There was not a single Republican in the mob of last week.

Ald. Ternan—Plenty of them.

Ald. Taylor said that from present appearances, he should judge they were between an upper and a nether millstone—the mob, if they did not appropriate \$1,000,000; and the tax-payers, if they did.

Ald. Whitney said that breaches of the law had commenced in high places. There were emancipation movements, the ignoring of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and other equally flagrant violations of the Constitution, and democrats were now pointed to the mob. He could say that Democrats all deplored the mob. The Democratic Party was willing to pro-

vide men for the service of the General Government. They were all willing to sustain the flag, and they intended to furnish the men too. If they appropriated the \$1,000,000 they could raise 4,200 men in thirty days. There were two kinds of rights which they should respect—the rights of property and the rights of individuals.

Ald. Kimball asked if the Rochester plan was contemplated by the Committee?

Ald. Ternan—Yes, certainly.

Ald. Whitney—I don't know; my plan is to secure the exemption first.