

Kings.

He belonged to the Navy. A number of persons placed themselves between the pursuers and the negro, and he escaped and got inside the Navy Yard gate in safety. Pink row, in Canton street, is entirely vacated. It was occupied by colored people. They have gone, no one knows where. The same is the case in some other localities abounding in colored folks; but, as we stated previously- nothing of a very serious character occurred, and the black people were much more alarmed on account of the scenes in New York than from actual violence or threats of harm here.

THE NAVY YARD AND WAR VESSELS.

The Navy Yard looks more warlike than ever. The sailors were drilled yesterday in the use and management of howitzers, in which they showed great proficiency. Four cannon are placed at the south gate, and eight along the Flushing avenue wall, with twenty-four sailors to each gun, and a supporting guard. At the main entrance fronting York street a number of cannon are placed in position. In fact all the approaches are so guarded that it will be impossible for any mob, should they be so disposed, to make any impression whatever. The iron-clad monitor Passaic is anchored in the stream with fires going and steam up so as to be used instantly should occasion require. The gunboats Maumee, Shamrock and Quaker City are also in the stream. The latter was receiving her boilers at Webb's shipyard on the New York side and was removed on account of apprehensions that the yard would be attacked. The officers of the Navy Yard seem to have been uneasy in consequence of threats to attack the yard and take the workmen away so as to aid in their riotous demonstrations. The idea appears to have been entertained to suspend mechanical operations yesterday, but other councils prevailed and the workmen continued at their labors.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EMERGENCY.

A meeting of those favorable to organize for the purpose of maintaining order was held at the city armory last night, by order of Major-General Duryea. Reserves of all the regiments now at the seat of war were present, numbering over five hundred, and the spirit manifested was such that there need be no apprehension that a sufficient number can be obtained at an hour's notice to meet any emergency that may be likely to occur. The Seventeenth Regiment also met at the arsenal and took similar measures. The following official notices indicate the prevailing spirit:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EMERGENCY.

HEADQUARTERS CO. E, 13TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G. }
BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863. }

All citizens desiring to resist mob violence and maintain the laws, and who are willing to volunteer for the emergency, are requested to report immediately at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets.

- RICHARD OLIVER, Lieutenant.
D. S. Lambert, Orderly.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The members of Company C are hereby notified to report for duty at the arsenal this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ P. M., in full uniform (fatigue caps.) Punctual attendance will be required. By order.

THOS. MCCARTY, Captain.
H. O'Lary, Orderly.

COMPANY F, 13TH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
Brooklyn, July 15, 1863. }

All members of this Company now in the city are requested to report at the Armory this evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Captain HENRY HEATH.

PREPARATIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The authorities have quietly made ample preparations to preserve the peace of the city. A reserve force of police, about 100 strong, was collected in the City Hall, under the immediate charge of Inspector Folk. Mayor Kaibfleisch remained at the City Hall until late at night. Gen. Duryea requested the Mayor to call a public meeting in the park of citizens, to enroll themselves as a special police force for the protection of the city. Other gentlemen, however, urged that it would be dangerous to call a public meet-

ing in the present excited state of popular feeling. Such a call would have brought thousands of men to the park, and the slightest cause might produce a collision between some of the diverse elements, and perhaps result in a serious riot. The quieter the people were kept the better. These counsels prevailed with his honor, and no public meeting was called.

REGIMENT OF EXEMPTS.

The regiment of exempts being organized under Col. A. M. Wood, is progressing favorably. They have already a fine body of disciplined men, armed and equipped, ready for any emergency.

ARTILLERY FOR NEW YORK.

About noon to-day, the First Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Capt. George Chappell, left for New York to aid in restoring order by means of grape and cannister.

RIOTERS BRINGING THEIR PLUNDER TO BROOKLYN ARE CAUGHT BY THE POLICE.

Soon after the attack on Brooks' clothing store, in Catharine street, N. Y., yesterday, a number of men, women and boys were seen crossing the Catharine Ferry to Brooklyn, with bundles of clothing. Information was given to the police of the 42d Precinct, who took steps to arrest these parties, by stationing a force at the ferry. They subsequently arrested two men, two women, and a boy, all heavily laden with plunder. They had bundles of coats, pantaloons, vests, shirt-cases, and handkerchiefs, boxes of buttons and trimmings.

The parties were taken to the station house and searched. They give their names as Thomas Smith, Anthony Smith, Jane Gordon, Ann Moore and Richard C. Ralenshay. The property they had in their possession was worth in the neighborhood of \$150. The prisoners were brought before Justice Perry this morning, who committed them on a charge of grand larceny.

Two boys named John Evans, aged 17, and William Colyer, 13, were also arrested coming over the ferry with a quantity of carpenter's tools in their possession, which were supposed to have been stolen from some shop during the lawless proceeding of the mob. The owner of the property has not yet been found and the boys are held to await examination.

The Excitement in the Eastern District.

During yesterday the excitement in the Eastern District was steadily increasing on all sides and the wild rumors from New York struck terror to the more peaceably-inclined citizens. As darkness drew in reports were quietly circulated that a demonstration had been determined by some artisans from the "North side," or from Greenpoint. These stories were repeated with the customary additions until the statement was made that a mob of thousands would attack the Post-office, the residence of Dr. North, corner of Fourth and South Fifth streets, the office of the *Brooklyn Daily Times*, and that the life of Provost Marshal Maddox had been seriously threatened. On inquiry it was ascertained that a portion of the 45th Precinct Police were arriving as a reserve in the Western District of the city. Post master Allen took such measures as he thought proper, and a watch was kept in the Wall House where the Post-office is situated all night. Some of the ladies of the house remained up all night, momentarily expecting an attack of the disaffected men. During the first hours of the night all sorts of rumors were received at intervals from New York, the last of which was that the clothing store of Brooks Brothers, corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, had been sacked and burned. But the hours were arriving in quiet and nothing but the fire bells of the Metropolis and the lurid glare of the sky in that direction betokened that anything unusual was transpiring. Finally the welcome dawn, but fears temporarily, and this ending the feverish anxiety of the night was

very materially allayed. It is now believed that there was no sufficient reason for expecting an attack.

MEETING OF THE 14TH WARD MECHANICS.

At about half-past eight o'clock last evening an *impromptu* meeting of artisans, laborers and others, mostly of the 14th ward, was held on the vacant ground between North 8th, North 9th, and 3d streets, for the purpose of arranging a plan of action. The gathering was an informal one, and was addressed by Col. Edmund Powers, residing at the corner of North 6th and 4th sts. He counselled moderation in the crisis now upon the country; the draft would not be enforced at present, and in the meantime all citizens should organize to resist it by all lawful and proper means in their power. The proper mode of procedure was to await the lead of the Governor of the State, who was now in New York doing all he could to allay the excitement there prevailing. In a short time the courts could decide as to the constitutionality of the conscription law, and then the necessary means would be taken to prevent any injustice being done to the poor man. He hoped, therefore, that this district would not witness a repetition of the scenes now disgracing New York; private property must be respected, and the mechanics of the Eastern District would be untrue to themselves if they aided or countenanced a reign of lawlessness and indiscriminate destruction.

There were about 600 present, and all received the remarks of the speaker with applause and cries of "Good," "You're right," etc. During the address a man in the crowd called for "three cheers for Jeff. Davis." It was received with shouts of derision and groans; so great was the disfavor manifested that the rebel sympathizer was glad to quickly leave the crowd, followed by hisses and threats. The names of Governor Seymour, and General McClellan, and the Union were greeted with prolonged cheers. At nine o'clock the meeting adjourned, and so quietly was everything conducted that residents less than a block off knew nothing of the affair. The workingmen of the North side are sound for the maintenance of law and order.

RECRUITING AT THE 47TH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The Odeon in the Eastern District was thronged last evening by a crowd of citizens, of all parties on a call privately circulated during the afternoon. It was proposed to organize at once a "Law and Order Brigade," and no sooner was the proposition announced than a roll was proposed and signed in rapid succession by over 200 names of good men and true, who will stand by for the maintenance of law if their services shall be required. Three companies were organized and the marchings and facings of the school of the soldier gone through with until a late hour. About forty of one company were armed with muskets. To-night the Armory will be open, and all who oppose mob rule are invited to identify themselves with the "Law and Order Brigade."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

It is understood that the draft has been indefinitely postponed in the 2d and 3d districts. Neither of the Provost Marshals have yet received any orders beyond those of enrollment. All citizens, therefore, can afford to be patient and attend to their usual avocations.

THE ICE REVOLUTION.

The ice interest to-day is quiet in the E. D., and all the carts of the "Williamsburgh," "Rockland," "Kings County," and "Independent" Companies are delivering ice to customers as usual. The prompt action of the police in arresting the two men Withers and Weber yesterday, has produced this result. These two persons gave bonds for a future appearance before Justice Colahan this morning.

OUTBREAK AT JAMAICA, L. I.

The fires of mob excitement have reached the village of Jamaica, which last night witnessed a proceeding quite as unjustifiable as any which have transpired. Shortly after dark, a body of about fifty disaffected wretches assembled in streets last evening, and broke into a house where the Provost Marshal had stored a quantity of clothing for soldiers. This they brought out piled up in the street, and after applying a torch cheered and hooted until all the garments were consumed. The value of clothing destroyed was \$3,000. No further violence was attempted.

AT GREEN POINT.

All is reported quiet among the artisans at Greenpoint this noon. Work is going on as usual, and no signs of any demonstrations are apparent. It is to be hoped this may continue, and as there is now no immediate cause for any open demonstration of disaffection, order will probably reign there.

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THE CONSCRIPTION.

The Draft to Commence next Monday in the City.

The Probable Quota--How many are Required from the Different Wards —The Uniforms Ready for the Conscripts, etc.

The Draft Elsewhere.

IT COMMENCES NEXT MONDAY IN THE CITY—THE PROBABLE QUOTA—HOW MANY ARE REQUIRED FROM THE WARDS.

The enrollment is near its completion, and in some districts of this city the draft is expected to commence on Monday next. There is a great deal of public excitement and interest in relation to it, and a great many questions are asked that nobody can or will answer. Various statements are made as to what is really the quota of this city under a supposed call for 300,000 troops, as the provost marshals are instructed to take that number as their basis. It has been officially stated that the quotas of this state, under previous call, have been decided completed by the authorities at Washington. Now then, if the city is called upon for her quota of men on the basis of 300,000 from the loyal states, it will be about 12,500, or subtracting the deduction the government has promised to make on account of the thirty days' service of our city militia, something less than 12,000. Some papers state it at a much larger number, but there must be some mistake. Because this city has always responded with more alacrity than any other part of the Union to a call for volunteers, there is no reason that twice its quota should be taken from it when the matter comes to force. In the Eighth district the conscription will commence at 10 A. M. on Monday. There are 200,000 inhabitants and 7,500 names will be drawn. From the Sixth district, of which Captain Farr is provost marshal, the following numbers of names are to be drawn: Ninth ward, 2,452, Fifteenth ward, 1,741, Sixteenth ward, 2,655. These figures, it will be understood, cover the fifty per cent. which it is expected will exempt either by physical or other disability, or by payment of the \$300. The drawing of names will, it is understood, be public. A young miss will draw the tickets from a revolving wheel and the name of the conscript will then be publicly announced.

Kings.

It is stated that many persons intend to apply for writs of *habeas corpus* to test the constitutionality of the conscription law. The uniforms for the conscripts are already supplied to the quartermaster and only wait for persons to get inside of them. Last Tuesday the draft took place in the counties of Warren, Essex, and Clinton, constituting the Sixteenth congressional district.

While there is a great deal of interest in this city about the approaching draft, there is no symptom of any armed or organized resistance to it. Some express their doubts of its constitutionality; but it will doubtless take place and be obeyed as quietly and as orderly as elsewhere.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN BROOKLYN.

The draft will take place in Brooklyn as soon as the slips for the wheel are prepared. The clerks are working at them as rapidly as possible, but it is thought they will not be ready before Wednesday of next week. The enrollment has been entirely completed for the Third Congressional district, and there will be about 14,000 of the first-class in that district out of which it is stated that 2,500 will be drafted. In the whole city the provost-marshal states that 27,000 names have been enrolled. The whole quota is estimated at 4,500. The draft will take place publicly, and will be under the supervision of the board, Captain Stephen B. Gregory, provost marshal; Nelson L. North, surgeon, and Abner M. Beebe, commissioner. The names of the members of the militia regiments which are now absent from the city have been enrolled, and they will be drafted in common with other citizens, leaving the question of their liability to be settled at a future day. Those volunteers who are at service in the field at the date of the passage of the act of conscription, March 3, will not be considered liable. The draft will take place by wards, and these will be subdivided into districts, and each ward will only be required to furnish its own quota. Arrangements are made so that persons drafted who prefer to pay three hundred dollars will immediately receive their receipt of exemption from the collector of the internal revenue. The office of the provost marshal is at 259 Washington street. About fifty clerks are employed at present in writing the slips for the wheel. The office is besieged daily by persons anxious to learn when the draft will take place and their chances of exemption.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW JERSEY.

The enrollment in Jersey City is not yet completed, but the provost-marshals will finish their work in a few days so far as that is concerned. The workshops of the Erie Railroad Company, situated in the Fifth ward, contain nearly 2,000 men, and a great deal of time has been consumed in getting their names, on account of the obstacles thrown in the way of the enrolling officer. The quota of Jersey City, it is stated, will be about 500 men, being about eighty for each ward. In some of the wards the draft will be very easy. For instance in the Fifth, in which the population is about 5,000. In Newark and Hoboken the enrollment has been completed, and everything is in readiness for immediate conscription.

The instructions have been received from Washington by Acting-Assistant Provost Marshal French to make the draft in the congressional district which includes Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, and Hudson, within ten days. The quota for this whole district is 2,620 men. It is stated that another draft will also be ordered by the state authorities, to fill up the quota for the last call, and the enrollment for this draft is in progress.

IN THE STATE.

The draft for the Sixteenth congressional district in this state, consisting of Warren, Essex and Clinton counties, took place at Plattsburg on Tuesday of this week. It was conducted by the provost marshal of the district, under the direction of Colonel W. W. Teall, of Syracuse, special agent of the government. The draft was for 1,593 men; 2,390 names were drawn, the instructions from the War Department being to draw fifty per cent. in addition to the quota to meet exemptions, etc. This quota indicates that the call is for 400,000 troops; and in this state the draft reaches one in every three persons enrolled in the first class.

The draft at Plattsburg, Colonel Teall informs the *Syracuse Journal*, was conducted with the greatest good order and to the apparent satisfaction of the assemblage of citizens which crowded the court-

house. Every well-known name that was announced as having been drawn was received with hearty cheers. Many of the best-known citizens were drawn. Four of the clerks employed in recording the names were themselves drawn. The gentleman who drew the names, he being blindfolded, drew his own son.

The draft was ordered to take place in the Fifteenth Congressional District (Rensselaer and Washington counties), on Monday, but there being some mistake in the quota assigned the district, it was postponed till to-day. The draft will take place throughout the entire state, as fast as the preparations are completed in the respective Congressional Districts.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS TO BE APPROPRIATED TO PURCHASE EXEMPTIONS FROM THE CONSCRIPTION.

The Common Council committee appointed on Monday night to consider the mayor's communication, in which he recommends an appropriation by the city for the purpose of mitigating the severity of the Conscription act, met with the Board of Contracts yesterday morning to decide upon the amount to be raised. The mayor opened the business by asking if his proposition had met the approval of the committee, to which Alderman Ternan answered in the affirmative. A discussion as to the power of the Common Council took place, and the mayor gave it as his opinion that the money could be legally raised. He said that \$80,000 only of a fund appropriated for encouraging enlistments, out of \$150,000 voted, had been expended, and recommended that the sum remaining be used for the purpose contemplated in his message.

The question as to the number of men required came up, and it was stated that the quota of Kings county would be about 4,500 men.

After some further conversation, it was finally decided to recommend an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose contemplated.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening for the purpose of considering the matter. As there appears to be no opposition, the recommendation of the committee will doubtless be adopted, and, from present appearances, by a unanimous vote.

THE POLICE COURTS—MUSKETS SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN—THE ATTACKS UPON COLORED PEOPLE.

Three men named Patrick Stanton, Robert Sadler, and Michael Donnelly were brought before Justice Boerum yesterday for examination. The parties were arrested in Greenpoint on Friday last, having in their possession two breech-loading carbines and some clothing, which, it was supposed, had been stolen in New York during the riots. The carbines had evidently come from the gun factory in Second avenue and Twenty-first street, which was pillaged and looted by the mob; but the officer who made the arrests being unable to produce any evidence implicating the parties, they were discharged.

Two small boys, named William McNally and Jas. Minor, were arraigned before Justice Boerum on the charge of destroying furniture belonging to colored families in Warren street, a few days since. A colored man named John Hicks testified that a number of persons attacked his house on the 15th instant and destroyed his furniture, but could not identify the accused as having broken anything. Officer Gilligan swore that a large crowd smashed the windows of Hicks's house and broke all they could find inside. Saw the defendants coming out of the house at the time, but did not see them do anything. There being no evidence, in the opinion of the justice, to hold the defendants, they were discharged.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A WORD IN SEASON.—At Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., located in Second street, between South 2d and South 3d, there was gathered yesterday morning a very large congregation indeed, in the expectation that Rev. Father Malone would address his people in reference to the recent troubles in New York. In this they were not disappointed. After the usual preliminary and musical exercises, his reverence said that he did not think he should tread on political ground in 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 none 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 15 years, he had been

endeavoring to give a tone to public and religious sentiment, had been so orderly and quiet. Still there was no little feeling existing which rendered it not amiss that he should publicly call attention to the great Catholic truths that underlie all governments as well as all religions. The Church taught that obedience to the constituted authorities is a Christian duty, in which no good Catholic could fail. St. Paul to the Romans distinctly stated this, 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 taught 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 this 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 to bring down the righteous conduct of those too base to belong to any church or care for any religious

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—A conference of the officers of the Brooklyn City Banks, the Board of Contracts and Special Committee of the Common Council, was held in the City Hall on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the raising of one million dollars by the city, to be used in mitigating the hardships of the draft. There were present, Messrs. J. J. Shadwell of the City Bank, Corbin Brush of the Mechanic's Bank, John K. Frayn of the Central bank, W. P. S. Herriman of the Long Island Bank, Daniel Ambury of the Atlantic Bank, George Field of the Williamsburg City Bank, L. H. Frothingham of the Nassau Bank, O. T. Beach of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Mayor Kalkreuth, Aldermen Terman, Perry and Nedyue. The Mayor stated the action of the Common Council, and the object of inviting the officers of the City Banks, to ascertain what amounts those institutions were willing to advance on the loan, and that it was desirable that the banks should act in concert. The subject was spoken of in a conversational manner. The financial gentlemen, it appeared, had no authority to make any proposition before submitting the matter to the Boards of Directors of the different banks. The principal point they wished to ascertain, however, was whether there was not such a division of public opinion as to the justice or policy of the action of the Common Council as might deter the Legislature from legalizing the measure—whether, in fact, the security for the payment of the money was beyond doubt. The Mayor expressed the opinion that there was no doubt but the Legislature would legalize the act, and that he believed it met with the approval of a great majority of the people. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that our full quota could be raised without the draft by offering from \$250 to \$300 bounty for each man. Finally, it was understood that the matter would be laid before the Bank Directors, and another meeting held on Wednesday next to receive their proposition.

AFFAIRS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

**earnest Efforts of Well Disposed Citizens
—How 80 Cases of Muskets were placed
in safety—Arrest of a Brooker of Riot—
A Policeman shoots and wounds a
Night-walker—Brooklyn People wounded
in New York.**

Quiet still reigns in the Eastern District of the city, owing in great measure no doubt to the fact that the promptness with which all well-disposed citizens volunteered in their own behalf. At Turner's Hall in the 16th Ward the Germans drill with great perseverance and patrol the streets at night. In the 13th Ward at the Odeon the tramp of armed and determined men is heard night and day, the guard relieving each other at regular hours. The 17th Ward—formerly Greenpoint, is also awake to the impending danger and over 800 men have enrolled themselves as a guard of Minute men, and drill night and day at the station of the 47th Precinct which has kindly been placed at their service by Captain Stillwell. The acting drill officers are Walter Holmes and Robert H. Alaire, and the temporary armory is supplied with about 250 muskets and a cannon which is already loaded and waiting for the onset.

SECURING THE MUSKETS.

For some time past there have been stored near the Atlantic Basin, South Brooklyn, a large quantity of muskets, which were captured as prize property near Key West, and the operations of Wednesday night last in that vicinity convinced the custodians of these arms that they would be safer elsewhere. Therefore they

hired a lighter for the purpose of conveying them to the Navy Yard. Before they were loaded, the Captain of the lighter became intoxicated, and when he set sail was unable to manage either vessel or himself. The result was the lighter went ashore near the foot of South Eighth street, E. D., where the captain left her and went to New York. Fearing that in his drunkenness he might communicate the facts of their whereabouts to the plunderers holding sway in that city, the guardians of the property applied to Captain Woglom, of the 45th precinct police for a detail of men as a guard until this morning. The excited condition of this district would not admit of the withdrawal of any of the police; but Captain Woglom did what was much better. On his personal representations he obtained from the Roosevelt street Ferry Company the use of one of their boats, and with it drew the lighter off, and towed it to the Navy Yard, where he delivered eighty cases of muskets in charge of Admiral Paulding.

THE YEAST THAT RAISES RIOTS.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, officer Colahan of the 45th precinct, took in charge a well-grown lad, who sails at pleasure under the names of John Rogers, Roxy, and Skelly. The former is his right name, and he is known as an old offender, although he is but 17 years of age. He is already one of the alumni of the Penitentiary, and has a brother in State Prison, while his own face adds a degree of dignity to the Rogues' Gallery of the 45th precinct. When arrested, he was making North 4th street vocal with his declamations and profanity, and the excited condition of the locality was greatly increased thereby. He was drunk, and armed with a pistol, powder and ball. He resisted the officer, and appealed to the crowd to take the laws in their own hands, and give the negroes and policemen what they deserved. Danger was imminent, and his prompt arrest probably saved the district a season of violence that might have proved serious. In view of all this, the previous bad character of the lad, his being armed, and in every sense riotous, Judge Colahan, very properly, gave him 6 months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

30 WOUNDED. 30 ZA 30

Among those injured in New York by the riot, and the attempts to put it down, are one or two from the Eastern District. At noon to-day the son of Dr. J. J. Acherson, of No. 39 Fourth street, was brought home from the city in an ambulance. He was acting as a member of the Seventh Regiment reserve, and during last night, while on duty near 19th street and 2d avenue, he was struck by a ball in the thigh, and of course disabled. The wound is said to be a serious one.

John Murphy, a bar tender in the upper part of New York, and a resident of South 7th street, E. D., was at work as usual yesterday, when the mob visited the place, and in attempting to escape by the rear, he was shot by a member of the 7th Regt., who mistook him for a rioter. The ball, which was from a pistol, took effect in the groin. The young man was brought to this city, and the ball was extracted by Dr. Duggan of North 6th street this morning. He will doubtless recover, although the wound is in a most unfortunate locality.

This morning about 2 o'clock as Officer Cotrell of the 47th precinct was patrolling in the vicinity of Franklin and Kent streets, he discovered a man whose movements were rather suspicious, and on asking what he was about received for an answer, "None of your G—d—n business." He then attempted to take him when the man made a motion as if to draw a weapon. Quick as lightning Officer Cotrell drew his pistol and shot him through the fleshy part of his leg. He was taken to his residence in Huron street. His name is Joseph Cozzens, and he will doubtless learn hereafter to return civil answers to civil questions.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message.

Proposition to Raise One Million of Dollars to Purchase Exemptions.

Kings.

WHO FAVORS AND WHO OPPOSES IT.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, was held last evening, pursuant to adjournment, in the Common Council Chamber. Present, Ald. Dennis O'Keeffe and a quorum of members.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, was dispensed with.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the Message of his Honor, the Mayor, on the subject of the Draft, submitted the following report :

To THE HON. THE COMMON COUNCIL :
GENTLEMEN--The Special Committee appointed on the Message of the Mayor, of the 20th instant, to confer with the Board of Contracts, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT :

That they have duly considered the matter, and are of opinion that the interests of the city will be promoted by the procurement of substitutes, or the payment of three hundred dollars 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 adoption :

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 one million of dollars, payable with interest not exceeding seven 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 either the procurement of substitutes, or for the payment of the exemption fee as required by the conscription act, for such persons as may be drafted to fill the quota required from this city for the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee heretofore appointed upon this subject, be and are hereby continued and empowered to carry the provisions of the foregoing resolution into effect, and to establish all needful rules and regulations for the purpose of guarding against any and all impositions, or frauds that may be attempted to be practised upon the city.

Brooklyn, July 22d, 1863.

RICHARD TERNAN,
JOHN A. SAAL,
LEWIS F. NEWMAN,
DENNIS O'KEEFFE,
Special Committee.

Ald. Ternan moved that the resolutions be adopted. He had a preamble and resolutions he wished to offer, after the reading of the report, which he believed, in connection, would embrace all that was necessary on the subject for proper action.

Ald. Belknap desired that there might be ample latitude given on the question, and the whole subject dealt with impartially.

Ald. Wallace suggested that the preamble and resolutions of the Alderman of the 9th be read.

Ald. Ternan withdrew them for the present.

Ald. Fisher hoped to have heard the views of the gentlemen who had not signed the report. It was naturally a subject to elicit discussion, and those not agreeing with a majority of the Committee doubtless had views which might be of interest to hear.

Ald. Perry, as a member of the Committee, explained that the report did not meet his approval, although he had not prepared a minority report, nor a substitute, for the reason that the money was to be raised by the Board of Contracts, and it was to be under their charge, not of the Committee. He presumed that no proposition could be carried out relative to the subject unless it met with the approval of that Body. His own views were, briefly, that the money should be applied to the relief of families, or for procuring substitutes for those unable to respond to the draft. He should vote against the resolutions in their present form.

Ald. Belknap offered the following as a substitute :

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$300,000 at 7 per cent. interest, payable in ten years, and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, the same to be used for the following purposes, to wit :

First--To provide substitutes for all active and exempt firemen who may be drafted ; provided, however, that not more than \$300 be paid to any one substitute.

Second--To pay \$3 per week to the families of all drafted men who may have a wife, children or a mother, depending on them for support.

Ald. Belknap offered the substitute for simple reasons ; He had conversed with a great number of people, and had a pretty correct knowledge of public feeling. All were patriotic so far as related to providing soldiers to aid the government ; but on the other hand they could not see the necessity of raising a million of dollars for the purpose. Such a proceeding would be unlawful.

and had so been declared to be in the State of Maine and other places. It was also not in accordance with the spirit of the charter. If a proper sum were agreed upon there would be no objections; but if the amount named were adhered to then it would be stopped by some legal process. His reason for mentioning firemen was, that they were exempt from military and jury duty under the law. Many of them had served fifteen years in good faith for exemption from such a crisis as the present, and the city should now uphold them. If \$3 were not enough for families he would be willing to increase the amount to \$4 or \$5. In some respects the report was objectionable and not clear. If it meant substitutes for all it should say so; and so it should be expressed if the money was intended for the government. But the government did not want money, which should be used as bounty to fill the regiments with men.

Ald. Ternan believed the report would be more explicit to the Board if it was again carefully read. The object in view was to follow the example of other cities. The design of the Government with the money was, to obtain men; and this was the sole object of the Committee. As regards the feeling of the people, he had some opportunity to know what it was. The Collector of Taxes had conversed with many of the largest tax-payers, and there was a decided feeling among them to have this work done thoroughly. Yesterday morning the sum was fixed at \$500,000, and this morning it had been increased to \$1,000,000, and why? Public opinion was strong in reference to the subject, and was specially anxious to have all excitement on the question of the draft allayed. For himself, he believed there would be great trouble if the matter was not judiciously managed; and it was in obedience to public expression that the amount of the sum to be raised was changed. Collector Driggs had told him that the quota of the 14th Ward, 214 persons, could be raised in two weeks or less, with the requisite funds. Comptroller Faron had assured him that with a million or less he could send more men to the field to support the flag of the country, than the quota called for, and who would be worth in service more than double as compared to conscripts. This was the belief of the Committee, and he earnestly appealed to the members to pause and consider—to take into consideration that it is the intention to raise the quota. If there should be a conflict of authority, let none force it; for it would be but adding a match to a heap of flax. Both sides should be willing to yield some points, and he himself was ready to make a sacrifice for peaceable adjustment. A million could as legally be raised as three hundred thousand or one hundred thousand dollars. Rochester had raised an amount to redeem every man, and Westchester, with Senator Haskins presiding, at a meeting recently pledged the same thing. At West Farms, the lawyer of Horace Greeley had cooperated in like action. Such was the prevailing sentiment, and he hoped it was that of every Democrat about the Board. He conjured them to throw aside all party questions, and only act to secure more have a united country.

Ald. Taylor thought the subject was being squeezed between the upper and nether mill-stones, and it would be crushed in either case. He was prepared to be crushed. He wished to do no injustice to the resolutions of the Committee, but would anybody on perusing them suppose that it was the intention of the Common Council to contribute one man to sustain the flag of his country? It was proposed to pay the Government \$300 for every man that may be drafted. Admitting that quota to be 4,200, here was a proposition to keep 4,000 men at home, away from the service the country now needs. Had the proposition been to give the \$300 to men who are drafted and serve, there would not be any dilemma; as it is, we should have three millions to pay and 4,000 men less to help pay it. He had been told that men unable to pay the \$300 would be helped. In the case of the man who had saved by dint of toil and great frugality some three hundred or four hundred dollars, he, if drafted, would be asked for the first question if he had sufficient to pay for his exemption. Replying in the affirmative, he would be told that having means he must help himself. In the case of another man who had lived all his life on the "live while you live" principle, and had not a dollar, he would be helped, thus offering a direct reward for prodigality. The Alderman of the 9th had referred to Rochester as an example, but Jersey City had set a better one, and it ought to be followed. There a bounty of \$300 is offered to volunteers who enlist. It had been remarked that unless this measure was carried through, the volcano on which we were standing would burst. Let it burst—and burst now! He wanted to know if he lived in a land of law and order? If the rab-