

the past we will sustain the Mayor when we believe him to be right, and we shall condemn him whenever we think he is in the wrong.

We have no space nor inclination to enter into a personal altercation with Mayor Kalbfleisch or his creatures. He has men around him who have hung on to the body politic as a leech on the body natural. Men who live for office, and who cannot live without it. We have heard that the chief executive officer of this city over his cups is accustomed to tell his boon companions that the EAGLE is hostile to him because he did not give this or that office to those who control its columns. Our motives can be known only to ourselves. We now assure the Mayor that he is mistaken, and that the next time he relates the story he will be deliberately lying. To the trite and stupid billingsgate of his Honor's henchman, we have nothing to say in reply. Chesterfield himself might be excused for forgetting the courtesies of life had he been thrown into the society of bear dancers, or compelled to serve as a subordinate in the north-east corner of the City Hall.

The Common Council and the Draft.

The Aldermen of the Eastern District who constitute one of the Committees under whose direction the fund proposed to be raised for mitigating the hardships of the draft, is to be disbursed, held a meeting last evening to discuss the plan of administering the relief. The plan these gentlemen propose will probably be submitted to the full Board, before it is adopted; it emanates from Alderman Strong, the author of the resolutions adopted by the Common Council. It is expressed in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the relief fund the prime object to be kept in view should be the furnishing of men to the Government. That in every instance of an application for relief a full and personal examination and inquiry should be made into all the circumstances thereof; that in the performance of this duty the committee would call to its aid an associate committee of well known citizens, and no recommendation of relief should be reported to the Common Council without the concurrence of such associate committee; and further that in no case whatever should any relief be granted unless the drafted man or his substitute be accepted by the United States and actually mustered into the service, and at the same time be in need of and worthy of such relief.

Resolved, That due care should be had to secure the dispensation of such relief as might be granted in such manner as would be most beneficial to the families themselves.

These resolutions are somewhat vague, and leave us in doubt on some points as to the intentions of the Committee. In cases where a man would leave a large family in helpless circumstances if he should enter the service, it would be better to obtain a substitute even as a matter of public economy. The Committee do not make it clear whether they would undertake to provide or pay substitutes. It is understood that the money is to be paid only to such persons as enter the U. S. service, and who may have a family in circumstances requiring such relief. If the money is to be paid to the families of the men, then the Board had better adopt the old plan of weekly payments, for the worst form of administering relief is to pay the money in a lump, for it is sure to be spent long before the time it was calculated to last, and the families would become a charge upon the county. It was undoubtedly the intention of a majority of the Common Council, and the general belief outside that the resolutions adopted by the Board had a wider scope than the mere doling out

The Draft in Brooklyn—The Third Congressional District.

We called this morning at the office of Provost Marshal Gregory, and were informed that everything was in readiness to proceed with the drawing. No order has yet been received, and as three days' notice is usually given, the drawing is not likely to commence on Monday or Tuesday as rumored.

not in accordance with the law, but as no money your honorable body could be had in time, and as the indebtedness was justifiable, they recommended the paying of the bill. Adopted.

Ald. Saal offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Relief Committee of the City of Brooklyn be hereby directed not to report any relief to any families of persons who shall enlist in any regiment raised for any other State, or who shall go as substitute for any person drawn under the Conscription act in any other place than the city of Brooklyn. Adopted.

Ald. E. Murphy moved to transfer certain surplus money to the credit of the Eastern District Fire Department, for the purpose of rebuilding the Engine of Company No. 19. Agreed to.
Adjourned.

Kings.

The enrollment in this district has been thoroughly revised, and is now believed to be as complete and correct as it is possible to make it. In the revision and comparison of lists it was found that out of sixteen thousand names only thirty had been duplicated.

The circumstances of both these cases were inquired into, and the manner in which the duplication occurred was explained. The enrollment occupied several weeks and during that time some of the unsettled population, such as young men living in boarding houses moved from one house to another and so timed their removals as to be enrolled by the officers in different districts. In each of the thirty cases alluded to, the owner of the duplicated name was a boarder, who had changed his residence while enrollment was progressing.

A suspicion has haunted some people that their names were down twice on the enrollment books, because they were taken at their residence, and again at their place of business. Such errors were avoided by a simple plan; names taken at places of business, unless the parties slept on the premises, and made it their actual residence, were not entered on the books, but the other lists were referred to, to see if the names had been enrolled. If any name was not found on the books, the enrolling officer was sent back in each case, to make necessary inquiries, and have any omission corrected. This explanation will probably set at rest a good many persons who felt uneasy under the impression that they might have two chances instead of one, of shouldering a musket or paying \$300. The Enrollment Commissioners and the employees of the office give polite attention to all inquiries and seem ready to furnish any information they can to satisfy the public as to their proceedings.

TROUBLE WITH CONSCRIPTS.—Conscripts and substitutes appear to be troublesome fellows to get along with, and require much looking after; like the countryman's horse they are hard to catch and are not worth much when caught. About the hardest duty that soldiers can be set at is, we should judge, guarding conscripts. The *Boston Traveller* gives an account of the transportation of two hundred Massachusetts conscripts from Boston to Alexandria, during which the following episode occurred:

"After leaving the camp everything went on well until Wednesday night about nine o'clock, when notice was given to the guard that some of the conscripts were making preparations to fire the steamer. The *De Molay* was in the Potomac River at the time. An alarm was instantly sounded, and the whole guard called out, the hose made ready, and upon investigation it was discovered that some of the conscripts had piled up a variety of stuff in the hold of the vessel, and contemplated having a nice fire in a few moments, but it was discovered in season to prevent their plan being carried out. The *De Molay* arrived at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday night. About nine o'clock, when a short distance from the wharf, about twenty-five or thirty of the conscripts made an attempt to escape by jumping overboard and striking out for the shore. An alarm was immediately given, and the whole guard turned out, but twenty of the 'skedaddling' party succeeded in getting away from the steamer. Some twenty or thirty shots were fired at those in the water by the guard, but it being dark, they had little chance of hitting any of them. The boats were at once lowered and manned by the guard, and after a short pursuit seventeen men were picked up, some in the water, and several on canal boats that were lying near, on which they had sought to conceal themselves. The prisoners were taken back to the *De Molay*, where they were ironed together, placed upon a settee, and kept in that position over night. A man upon one of the canal boats in the river said he saw two of the conscripts in the water go down when fired upon by the guard, and heard another one cry out: 'My God, I am hit.' All of the party were recaptured but the three alluded to above. There was no more trouble that night. The next morning the steamer went up to the wharf and landed the conscripts, who were delivered by the guard to a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, in waiting to receive them."

Affairs at the Navy Yard.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR CHARLESTON.

Since the attack on Charleston commenced, the number of vessels dispatched from our Navy Yard with ammunition, stores and provisions, has been

Kings.

almost as great as that sent to all the other squadrons together during the same time. In addition to the ships reported as having left within the last week, three more left yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the U. S. steamer Aries filled with stores, provisions and necessaries for a cruise on active service; the Adams Express Company steamer Mary Sanford and the schooner Alethea; the two last named were loaded with ice, lemons, potatoes and other delicacies for the sailors of the fleet. The Mary Sanford had no less than 250 tons of ice, and the schooner about 50 tons more. Beside, another vessel left a few days ago with another large cargo of the same valuable commodity; and in a few days more still another is to depart similarly loaded. The care of the Navy Department for the crews of the ships now engaged in the attack is so ample that even the scuttle butts in which water for ordinary drinking is kept, are provided with a fair share of ice—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Navy of the United States.

THE HOME IN COMMISSION.

Yesterday at noon the United States steamer Home was put formally in commission and received her officers and crew. Lieut. Commander Fillebronne, in turning over the ship to her officers, made a brief but eloquent speech on the benevolence of the Navy in thus providing so great a luxury as a "maritime boudoir" for its public service. As soon as the officers and crew were mustered, orders were given to get up steam and prepare the vessel immediately for her departure, as she is very much needed at Charleston. We described the Home minutely on Tuesday when she was purchased. She will sail to-day at three o'clock for the nearest rendezvous to the attacking squadron. The following is a list of the officers:

Acting Master Commanding, W. H. Garfield; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. W. Burger; Acting Engineers, A. E. Barnett, J. E. Stickney and W. Shackford; Acting Masters Mates, J. H. Gould, F. K. S. Nye and F. H. Monroe; Engineers, Acting First Assistant, B. S. Danton; Acting Second Assistant, C. Drandreau; Acting Third Assistants, P. Dandreau, C. K. Roelker and T. W. Dee.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH OF BUSINESS AT THE NAVY YARD.

At no time since the war began, or ever before were the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard so hard pressed with work as just now.

The mechanics in all the departments are kept constantly busy both day and night.

At night time the Yard is almost as noisy as in the day. The echoes of hammering, sawing, testing engines, &c., keep people in the vicinity of the Yard continually awake. The attack on Charleston has added, in a very great measure, to this extreme hurry. Almost every day, besides the ordinary business of discharging schooners and other small vessels, laden with provisions, ammunition, &c., and besides attending to the six or seven new men-of-war in course of construction, vessels have to be equipped at the shortest possible notice and dispatched to sea in perfect trim, although the time sometimes given for the execution of the work renders it perfectly impossible to do it as it should be done.

There were until yesterday the iron-clad Lehigh, the steamer Home, the Mary Sanford, the schooner Alethea, the steamship Relife, the steamer Ariel, and the new steamtug Ajax—all at the same time, employing a large number of hands and requiring incessant and unremitting toil. The U. S. steamer Mackinaw was also fitted out and dispatched within the last three days, and sailed yesterday in tow of the steamtug Governor to receive her machinery. The clerical department is worked to a great extent beyond the usual business, although no additional hands have been given by the Government. The copying, registering, and issuing of general orders daily, copying of requisitions for every ship at the station, as the case may be, and a variety of other writing to be done, is so heavy that the clerks have sometimes within the past week become exhausted with work. Colonel Willett, Secretary of the Admiral, Mr. Chas. Morse and Mr. Willett, Jr., are the only employees provided for the execution of the arduous duties in the Commandant's office.

THE U. S. STEAMER ALABAMA.

Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to discharge such of the crew of this vessel, which is now lying in Quarantine with the yellow fever on board, as are convalescent, and who have not more than four months to serve.—The remaining part of the crew is to be allowed on shore for such period of liberty as their commanding officer may see fit to give. At the expiration of their liberty they are to be transferred to the receiving-ship North Carolina. Several deaths have occurred since her arrival here, but the number is daily diminishing. The U. S. steamer Magnolia is still tending the Alabama.

Kings

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—
ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.—The arrangements for commencing the draft in this city on Monday morning are completed. The Provost-Marshal of the Second District expects to complete the drawing in three days, and the Provost-Marshal of the Third District intends to finish two Wards each day, and more if possible. It is probable that the entire week will be consumed before the drawing is completed. A number of regiments arrived in the city, last evening, from New-York, and encamped in different localities. The Eighth Ohio and First Indiana pitched their tents on Fort Greene Park. The Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Michigan encamped on the parade-ground at East New-York. The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and another regiment is encamped on the Base Ball Ground bounded by Union, Sackett, Smith and Hoyt streets. The Fourth Ohio proceeded to Jamaica. Several of the militia regiments were ordered to Jamaica, but the orders were subsequently countermanded. The officers of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct raised their flag, and fired a national salute with a ten-pounder in their possession, in honor of the veterans who passed their Station-house on the march to East New-York.

THE FALL OF SUMMER.—The Brooklyn City Gas-Light Company are making preparations to illuminate their building in Remsen-street as soon as it is finally announced that the "Old Flag" waves over the Summer. They experimented with the lights in the evening, and they made a brilliant appearance.

Williamsburgh.

FIREMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, of New-York, is now at the house of Victory Engine No. 11, on Clymer-street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, (E. D.) This evening, at 8 o'clock, after a collation there, she will be paraded to the Roosevelt-street ferry, and sail to the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, where she will be received and escorted home by a large procession formed in her honor. No. 8 is the steam fire-apparatus sent to contest with those of English build.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Yesterday noon, CLARENCE, the son of Mr. Geo. C. Wood, liveryman, No. 70 South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) fell through an aperture for passing hay and fractured his skull. He was so badly injured that he died in less than an hour. His age was six years. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest.

Brooklyn City News.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

THE DRAFT LOAN.

The statements in the New York papers to the contrary notwithstanding, not a single bid has been received for the \$1,000,000 loan advertised for by the corporate authorities. The time for receiving proposals expired this morning, and so there is, we suppose, an end to that matter.

The Common Council Committee and the Board of Contracts met this morning, and it was agreed that a special meeting of the Common Council should be called by the Mayor, to meet on Wednesday next. On that occasion it is probable that the Board will repeal their former resolutions, which have failed to secure the object in view, and adopt something like the ordinance enacted by the New York Aldermen on Saturday, and which appears to meet with general approval. The New York ordinance appropriates \$3,000,000, for the purpose of paying \$300 to every drafted person in indigent circumstances, whose liability to serve shall have become fixed, for the relief of his family; and to every drafted fireman, who does not wish to enter the military service, to enable him to procure a substitute; also to every per-

Kings.

son who shall volunteer as a soldier. This ordinance was voted for by all the Republican members of the Board, and, it is expected, will receive the approval of Mayor OPDYKE. The measure is believed to be legal, and it is supposed there will be no difficulty in raising the money under it.

"BEWARE OF DANGER"—"ICE THIN HERE."

—Such are the notices frequently put up during the skating season, in places of public resort for that winter exercise. Just now we would put them up as a warning to the Federal authorities on the question of STATE RIGHTS. Under the excitement of National difficulties, not perhaps unmingled with the promotion of ambitious projects, there is an evident tendency on the part of the Executive and Administration to tread with incautious steps on STATE RIGHTS. It is a very dangerous spot to tread upon, and our earnest regard for the duly constituted authorities and their safety, leads us to throw out the signals of danger. The "ice" on the surface of public feeling on the matter of the inviolability of, and sacred regard due to, the rights and privileges of our Sovereign and Independent States, is *very thin*, and the hazard is too great, of a plunge in the troubled waters of civil commotion, for us to remain quiet, without promptly exhibiting the alarm signals of danger.

BROOKLYN.

THE MILITIA UNDER ARMS.—The different militia regiments comprising the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades were ordered to be in readiness for active service yesterday. The different organizations met at their respective armories during the day or evening. The 13th and 28th met at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets; the 23d and 52d met at the armory corner of Fulton and Orange streets; the 56th at the armory in Raymond street; the 70th at the arsenal in Portland avenue; and the 47th at their armory in the Eastern District.

Strong guards were detailed last night at all the armories and places where arms and military equipments are stored. The regiments are to report at their respective headquarters daily, and to keep themselves in readiness to act at short notice. Since the return of the militia from Pennsylvania and Maryland, one company of each kept on constant duty in guarding. Now the entire force will be kept in readiness for all apprehension of danger from the movement of the draft has ceased. The police are also held in readiness by order of the General Superintendent, until further directions. It is not known when the draft will be commenced in Brooklyn, no orders having yet been received by the Provost-Marshal.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—There has been much sickness among the members of this regiment, and several deaths have occurred since their return from the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Those of the officers who recently died are Captains Green, Walsh and Denitre, and six other officers are sick from camp fever, contracted during the campaign. Several of the privates have also died from similar causes.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.

Says our Fulton ferry cotemporary in its last issue:—

"Whatever faults the Eagle may have, friend and foe will concede that lack of independence is not one of them."

The writer of the foregoing sentence is really cruel in the keen irony and sharp satire with which he so covertly assails his employer. It is striking down one in "the house of his friends," in his own house, indeed, and with a vengeance. The "independence" of the *Eagle*! What a magnificent joke! Why, from that day, not many years ago, when the pecuniary contributions of sundry politicians rescued it from

Kings.

the very verge of the grave, down to the present time, when through a succession of fortuitous accidents, and the aid of the brains and talents of others, its proprietor is enabled to inscribe his name upon the roll of Brooklyn's "wealthy men," the *Eagle* has notoriously been the most time-serving and abjectly sycophantic sheet, where "thrift has followed fawning," that ever issued from the press. True, it has generally worn a swaggering, braggart, defiant sort of air, which some might mistake for independence, but it was merely the assurance and assumption of the confidence man and sharper, and put on to deceive and browbeat the ignorant and timid, though really quite as much to hide guilty fears of detection and exposure. The exhibition of a well-filled pocket book was always sufficient to unmask the pretence and reveal the real intent. Columns of evidence we might cite to prove this fact, but a brief allusion to its course will suffice to remind our readers of what is already more or less familiar to most of them.

Take the corporations of our city, the Rail Road, the Ferry, and the Gas companies, for instance, and which of them has this "independent" sheet not assailed and abused as monopolies, and violators of the rights of the public? And yet, for no one of them did it ever fail to find an apology or defence, if but patronage, in the way of advertising or job-printing, or something more tangible still, was dispensed to it. And where is the politician or public officer, no matter with what party he may have been connected, who, if derided and criticised in its columns, ever failed to silence its noisy clamor, and secure immunity from its dirty diatribes, if he desired it, by administering to it a soothing draught of public pap? Take its political course, and what a striking spectacle of "independence" does that present? It is not necessary to go back but a couple of years. During the last political campaign it was an advocate of Breckinridge and his rebellious crew, and when the treason of his partisans culminated in the firing on Fort Sumter, and the inauguration of the rebellion, it continued to be so earnest in its sympathy with its old friends, that the Administration directed it to be excluded from the mails as a disloyal publication. How did it show its immaculate "independence" then? Why, its then able editor was promptly dismissed, sacrificed to appease the wrath of the indignant powers that be, a more supple instrument substituted in his stead, and the paper immediately became a subservient tool of the Administration, having secured pardon upon the express condition and promise that it should become so. The Democratic party was then apparently under a cloud, and this "independent" sheet did not hesitate formally to proclaim its abandonment of all connection with it, and to plunge, soul and body, into the "Union," no party, movement then set on foot, it promising to be, as it proved, a popular and successful one. Since then the prospects of the Democratic party have materially improved, success has perched upon its banners, and is likely to remain there for an indefinite period, and lo! the *Eagle* is again a "Democratic organ," and the eulogist of the "primary Kings" who erst. it so bravely de-

Kings.

nounced. Fort Lafayette has no longer any terrors for it, and so, it shows its "independence" again. To-day it affects to adhere to Governor SHYMOUR and the conservative Democrats, and yet its managers, in private, are enthusiastic in expressing their hearty sympathy and concurrence with the FERNANDO WOOD, "peace at any price" men, and dare not publicly denounce them. This is another phase of its "independence."

If an all-absorbing, exclusive devotion to self-interest, regardless of every other consideration whatever, is "independence," the *Eagle* is correct in claiming that it has no lack of it. To its self-interest, everything, even the dictates of ordinary gratitude, must succumb. As an example, there is the fact that but a few days ago it most coarsely and wantonly assailed a gentleman—who was the means of saving its establishment from mob violence, and who has assumed the management of the new theatre soon to open in this city—for no other reason under Heaven, that any one can conjecture, other than that its proprietor feared the new enterprise might, in its rivalry to the Academy, depreciate the value of the stock he owned therein. When it finds that its insolent assault will fail to embarrass or retard the new enterprise, or for some other more potential reason, we may expect that it will exhibit its "independence" by becoming an enthusiastic supporter and advocate of it. And yet with all these facts, to say nothing of a host of others we might enumerate, patent before its readers and the public, to talk of the independence of the *Eagle*! Why it is the best joke of the season, and the whole town is in a broad grin over it.