

Kings.

excess over expenditures was deducted from the appropriation for the current year.

A more careful estimate now shows that there will be a balance to the credit of the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of January, 1864, of between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. This accumulation since 1857, when the Metropolitan Police law went into operation, it is unnecessary now to explain. It is sufficient to know that the balance is on the right side of the ledger.

Assuming that the amount will be \$13,000, it would be sufficient to pay fifty additional men for four months of the present year, viz. from 1st September to 1st January, 1864. This would give five additional men to each precinct and sub-precinct, or such other disposition of the increased force as would best protect the public interest.

In view of the fact of the small police force of the city—(the force remaining substantially the same as in 1857, notwithstanding the rapid spread and increase of population)—in view, too, of the times, which demand an increase of the police force, and is called for by the best interests of the city and by its citizens, and of the fact that the law has placed the power of increase entirely in your hands, I respectfully ask your honorable body to give the necessary authority for an immediate increase of fifty additional policemen to the Brooklyn force.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. BERGEN,
Treasurer of Met. Police Board.

Laid on the table.
The Finance Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor relative to expenditures incurred during the anticipated riot, offered the following :

REPORT:

That they examined into the matter, and find the following to constitute the items:—

Bill of Chas. Spaulding, for feeding policemen.....	\$114 90
S. A. Holmes.....	6 37
P. H. Grogan.....	117 49
B. McKell.....	11 70
Hopkins & Brice.....	157 80
E. Suedeker.....	29 00
H. B. Witty.....	24 50
Total.....	\$462 26

That the incurring of the said indebtedness was

Brooklyn Voting \$500,000 and Kings County \$200,000 More for Relief Under the Conscription Act.

A dispatch this morning says: "A Committee of the Common Council of Brooklyn today agreed to the appropriation of half a million to secure the exemption of drafted men having families depending on them. This will cover nearly half the quota of the city. The Board of Supervisors will, it is understood, appropriate \$200,000 more." This action of the Brooklyn Council was in pursuance of an appeal from the citizens and the recommendation of Mayor Kalbfleisch, the latter of which is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 20.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:
GENTLEMEN: After conferring with many of our prominent citizens, I have thought proper to call your attention to a subject which seems to demand your earliest and most earnest consideration.

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

I repeat again, that I shall not be misunderstood; far be it from me to justify the entertainment of any such unlawful and improper

purpose, but that it is entertained to a very considerable and alarming extent there is not the least doubt, and it is from this source that arises most of the danger that threatens the public peace.

Permit me, then, to suggest to your honorable body the propriety of taking such action as will alleviate and mitigate, if it does not entirely remove this cause of grievance and complaint.

What I would recommend is, the appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to purchase the exemption of those having families dependent upon them for support, who may be drafted, and who are unable to furnish or procure the means to do it themselves. Long before there was any reason to apprehend any resistance to the draft, this subject had engaged my attention, and reflection had convinced me that the adoption of a measure of the kind I have suggested would really be an exercise of prudent economy on the part of the city. The tax payer may object to the proposed increase of his already heavy burden of taxation; but I think that, after proper consideration and examination, he will agree with me that it is a measure of true economy.

The expense of supporting the families of the drafted men who have not the means of purchasing exemption, would in the end, I am satisfied, amount to a sum far greater than the \$300 paid to retain them at home, themselves to take care of those dependent upon them for support. This is a question of mere dollars and cents which any can calculate for themselves.— And after all, as the government has announced its intention of appropriating the fund which the purposes of exemption may create, to the purpose of paying bounties, such an appropriation as I have suggested would but be doing indirectly that which the city has before done directly, providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers and for the relief of their families. And there is the other consideration, which, however, we may deprecate it, we are forced to take into account, and that is, should any omission to take some action on our part result in failing to prevent the enactment among us of the scenes that have a destruction of property to say nothing of life, to reimburse which would impose upon the taxpayers a burden compared to which the appropriation suggested would be a mere trifle.

Viewing the proposition in all the phases in which it may be presented—as a measure of pecuniary economy, as a means of preserving the peace and reputation of our city, as setting an example of obedience to law and as aiding the government by a liberal contribution to its fund for the encouragement of volunteering—I feel convinced that its adoption would be certain to receive the public sanction and approval.

I leave to your honorable body, if the proposition I have suggested should meet with your favor, the duty of properly considering and determining the amount which shall be appropriated, and of maturing the details through which the proposition shall be carried into effect. Perhaps a reference of the subject to a joint committee composed of the board of contracts and the finance, or a special committee of your honorable body, with directions to report at an early day to be set apart for the purpose, would be most proper. Very respectfully,

M. W. KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The Draft in 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 Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth met at the city armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets; the Twenty-third and Fifty-second met at the armory corner of Fulton and Orange streets; the Fifty-sixth at the armory;

members of manufacturing sold in a simple manner, and at a small expense. A machine has just been invented in Paris, called *La glaciere a bascule*. It is thus described:

A cylinder of metal—tin will answer—with a movable cover at one end, to be kept tightly in its place by a screw when shut; with two openings, one at each end, to receive through two funnels the materials used; and a discharge cock at one end to discharge the contents when the cylinder is to be emptied, is all the apparatus required. This cylinder, when properly charged, is placed on a pair of rockers, so that a see-saw

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enforcement 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 commence in Brooklyn, no orders having yet been received by the provost-marshals.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle, August 18.)

The draft in New York commences to-morrow; in this city, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the wheel will be set in motion on Monday or Tuesday. The quota for Brooklyn is a little over 4,000. We assume that 6,000 names will be drawn, so as to allow for those physically unable to render military service. Brooklyn is divided into two districts; the number of men to be drawn is alike in each. Under the original apportionment twice as many men were required in one district as in the other. Thanks to Governor Seymour this has been remedied by the President directing that the average of the Republican districts should be the quota for the Democratic districts of this city and New-York. A meeting of the Common Council will be held to-morrow evening to see what can be done towards raising the money to mitigate the severity of the law. It is said that the mayor will recommend the raising of \$300,000 to be used solely to pay the price of exemption in cases of peculiar hardship. It is to be regretted that a stronger effort was not made to effect an agreement between the representatives of the banks and the local authorities. The difference between the capitalists and the representatives of the city, we are inclined to believe, were on political rather than on financial grounds. The government, as one of the bank presidents stated, needed men; if the money is not to be used in furnishing them, we cannot, either as citizens or capitalists, see the propriety of raising it. There is no doubt but that a grave error was committed in failing to agree upon a plan of spending the money before going into the market to borrow.

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

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft.

THE FIREMEN AND MILITIA TO BE EXEMPTED.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on Monday evening, in regard to making arrangements for the distribution of the fund to be appropriated to mitigate the rigor of the draft, held a meeting yesterday morning in the Common Council Chamber. Alderman TIERNAN, Chairman of the Committee, and Aldermen NODYNE, McLAUGHLIN, MURPHY and KALBFLEISCH were present. Maj.-Gen. DUNN presented a petition from the officers of the Second Division State National Guard, requesting, in view of the services which the militia have rendered the county, and the necessity which existed for keeping the organization perfect, that the Common Council should provide for the exemption of the members of the force.

The firemen made a similar claim at a former meeting of the Board of Aldermen, stating in the communication that they had risked their lives in the preservation of the property and lives of citizens. Alderman McLAUGHLIN therefore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all members of the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn, both exempt and active, who were in good standing on the 1st of July last, and who may be legally drafted into the service of the United States under the Conscription act, shall have the commutation fee of \$300 paid for them to the city. Should any member of the Department so drafted elect to serve, the sum of \$300 shall be paid to him upon his being mustered into the service of the United States.

Alderman NODYNE then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the active members of the various uniformed regiments of the U. S. Army, known as the National Guard, in consideration of their services heretofore rendered, and the alacrity with which they have responded to the Government in its time of peril, be placed upon the same footing in the relief to be offered by the Common Council, as the firemen of said city, as provided in the foregoing resolution.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet this morning, when they will take into consideration some plan for distributing relief to drafted men who do not belong to either of the above classes.

Brooklyn Common Council.
THE HALF MILLION CONSCRIPTION LOAN—THE RE-
CENT CALAMITY AT HAMILTON-AVENUE BRIDGE.

A special meeting of the Common Council was

held Monday evening, in compliance with a call of the Mayor, to take such action in relation to the half million dollar loan as to secure the money without unnecessary delay.

Alderman O'KEEFE, the President, occupied the Chair, and there were present Messrs. McLaughlin, Newman, Ennis, M. Murphy, Ternan, Talmage, E. Murphy, Taylor and Kalbfleisch.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, when the following communication from the Mayor was submitted :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 24, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I most sincerely regret the necessity which compels me to again call your honorable body together, and I beg you to modify the resolutions adopted at your special meeting of the 19th inst., in reference to raising money to relieve the families of those who may be drafted to do military service in the army of the United States, in compliance with a law of Congress known as the Conscription act, for the reason that capitalists express a disinclination to loan the money in their present shape.

The first resolution adopted by your honorable body provides for raising the money in pursuance of the power conferred upon the Common Councils of cities, by chapter 614 of the Laws of 1853. On consultation with Judge Morse, the Treasurer, upon the subject, and an examination of some other statutes presumed to confer additional powers, as also to meet the wishes of parties desirous of investing some of their means in furtherance of the object in view, I have thought best the more to facilitate and expedite matters connected with the raising of the money, to submit for consideration, to your honorable body, the propriety of rescinding the first resolution, and adopt the following, which is substantially the same, and, in my opinion, will prove more effectual in its results :

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power and authority vested by law in this Common Council, it is hereby determined and decided to raise a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars to be disbursed for the relief of the families of those who may be drafted for service into the armies of the United States.

The second resolution adopted by you provides for borrowing the money by the Commissioners on the Sinking Fund. This is not the usual way of borrowing money for the use of the city, and as chapter 46 of the Laws of 1863 expressly provides that bonds issued for moneys expended for bounties to volunteers or for expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred therefor, shall be in the same manner and form as other bonds heretofore issued by the city. It is considered inadvisable to depart in this instance from the mode invariably pursued on former occasions when loans have been negotiated. I therefore submit for adoption, the following in lieu thereof :

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and are hereby, authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith and credit of the city, in such manner as may be most advantageous for the city, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may, from time to time, be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions. The moneys so borrowed to be paid into the city treasury, to be used for the purposes contemplated under the first resolution.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the communication of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in order that your honorable body may take such action in the premises as may be deemed best for the interests of the city, and to guard against the recurrence of accidents such as are mentioned therein.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

After the reading of the communication, Alderman TERNAN moved to rescind the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, which was agreed to.

On motion of Alderman TERNAN, it was resolved to adopt the two resolutions suggested by the Mayor.

On motion it was then resolved to adopt a resolution providing a Committee of seven to disburse the fund.

The following Committee was appointed, the resolutions having been unanimously adopted: Aldermen Ternan, Nodvne, Taylor, McLaughlin, Kalbfleisch, Perry and McMurphy.

The following communication in relation to the recent calamity at the Hamilton-avenue draw bridge, was read and referred to the Law Committee :

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to call your attention to the lamentable accident at the bridge over Gowanus Creek on Hamilton-avenue, on the night of the 19th inst. We claim that the primary cause of this deplorable accident was the neglect of the city authorities in not furnishing proper lights and guards, and requiring more care from those having the charge of the bridge. This Company has no control, voice, or direction, in regard to the bridge, the lights, signals, or persons keeping the same. It is a part of the public highway, over which we, in common with others, have a right of transit. For this privilege we specially pay \$20 per annum for every car run, and keep in repair not only seventeen feet in width of the bridge, but of the 30 miles of street occupied by us. Surely, for this consideration we have a right to, and do ask all possible care, and a full indemnity for all damages suffered by us, by reason of any neglect of the city authorities or its servants. We call your attention to the matter, not only in behalf of ourselves and those whom we transport, but in behalf of all others crossing the bridge. While the jury who examined the circumstances of this accident did not deem it within their province, or pertinent to their inquiry to take testimony as to the manner the bridge had been kept and lighted, other than on the night in question,

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there were those who were ready and opened to testify that the bridge had been opened at night without lights, when it was so dark it could not be seen; and that night after night no light has been there, so that those crossing had to get off or out of their vehicles and grope their way in the dark to find if the bridge was open or closed. With all respect we beg to suggest: First—That the city should forthwith add other and better lights, with signals on both sides of the bridge. Second—That gates should be so constructed as to close the street when the bridge is open. Third—That the passage of boats through the draw should be regulated by an ordinance, so that the draw should not be open but at stated intervals. Fourth—That the keeping of the bridge should be given to the Company, subject to the control of the city authorities. We acknowledge our duty to use all possible care; we mean to do so; if we do not, we must and do suffer. We hold the city subject to the same rule. Respectfully submitted,

H. R. PIERSON.

President Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
The communication was referred to the Law Committee, and the Board adjourned.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THIS CITY.

The Regiments on Duty—The Preparations in the Navy Yard—The City Hall Garrisoned—Arrival of three Regiments United States Regulars—The Movements of Troops through the City—All Military Information prohibited by Gen. Canby.

All the Militia Regiments are on duty to-day, either at their respective Armories or in different parts of the city. One-half of each regiment is ordered to be retained at its armory, in the case of those not on duty elsewhere, while the remainder are allowed to be absent on shot leave, in the discretion of the commanding officer.

The Seventy first Regiment has two companies, C and D, on duty at High Bridge, under command of Captains Libby and Stowe. The left wing is on guard at the armory this morning.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, except a detachment which guards the armory, is detached at the Gas Works, foot of 18th street.

The Fourth Regiment is stationed at the White street Arsenal, in which building it has its armory.

Gen Hall is at the up town arsenal, corner of 35th street and 7th avenue, with the 8th regiment and a portion of the 55th.

The remainder of the 55th is at the gas works in East 14th street, near avenue B.

At Jefferson Market Drill Rooms, Colonel George B. Hall, formerly of the Excelsior Brigade, has his headquarters. He is raising a regiment, to be composed of ten companies, containing thirty-two men each. A meeting was held at the headquarters on Tuesday evening, at which a large number of men were enrolled. Three companies, almost full, have been already enrolled in Brooklyn for this regiment, and nearly four more in this city.

General Sandford remains on duty at the Police Headquarters.

Generals Dix and Canby are at their respective headquarters.

THE NAVY YARD.

Several vessels of the fleet lying in the stream have their guns bearing on the Navy Yard. The crews of the receiving ship North Carolina, the school-ship Savannah and several other men-of-war are at their guns ready for action, and several pieces of artillery have been hauled into the highways of the Yard ready for immediate use. The Army Quartermaster in this city sent over four tugs yesterday which Admiral Paulding armed immediately, each of them receiving several guns. The steam-tug Vanderbilt, Capt. Boggs, was also provided with a suitable battery in order to render such service as she might be ordered for in case of trouble. The marines on guard at the gate, and those left at the barracks of Flushing avenue are supplied with cartridges, and "toled off" in marching order.—The Armory, the Ordnance Department, the Navy Lyceum and other sections of the Yard are guarded; the muskets in the Lyceum are all loaded and ready to be handed out if needed. All the officers of the station have their side arms on or by them. All the approaches to the Yard on every side are strongly guarded either by the guns of the fleet in the stream or by special batteries. The employes are kept at work, however, evincing very little interest in the progress of the draft—indeed much less than was expected.

THE CITY HALL.

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At 9 o'clock last evening, under orders from Brigadier General Yates, the City Hall was guarded by a detachment from Companies B, G, E, A, and K, of the 12th Regiment New York State National Guard, Col W. G. Ward commanding. The detachment was under command of Capt. L. N. Hansen, and will remain at the Hall a day or two.

The Mayor's office has a special guard over it, and the passage-ways leading to the Governor's room are also guarded. Why there should be so much military display at the City Hall no one seems to know.

ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.

The steamship *Empire*, arrived yesterday from Washington, having on board the 14th regiment of United States regulars, in command of Major McGiddings. The 12th U. S. regulars also arrived in the same vessel, numbering 450 men, in command of Capt. Dunn.

The U. S. transport *Daniel Webster* arrived this morning from Alexandria, having on board 500 men of the second brigade of infantry regulars, in command of Col. Burbank.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS THROUGH THE CITY.

We give the following additional extract from Gen. Canby's recent order in relation to the movements of troops through the city:

* * * Movements through the streets of the city will be made quietly and with as little delay as possible. Special care must be taken in this movement that the flanks and rear of the column are well guarded, and, if made in connection with artillery, that the supports are stronger than usual.

For the troops in the city the police alarm will be the signal for preparation, and will be communicated to the forts and vessels in the harbor. To avoid unnecessary alarm or disturbance in the city, commanders will take the necessary measures for assembling the troops without beating or sounding the usual alarm.

The police authorities have authorized the commanders of precincts to put themselves in communication with the commanders of troops posted in their neighborhood for the purpose of communicating information and rendering such other assistance as may be necessary.

* * * * *
The publication, or furnishing, or communication, by persons connected with this command, of any information in relation to the number, movements, or operations of the troops, the condition and condition of the public works, or any military information that might be used for improper purposes, is prohibited.

By order of
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant General.

BROOKLYN.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN BROOKLYN.—The Common Council held a special meeting last evening to take action in relation to the draft, with the view of perfecting measures to relieve poor men with large families. A communication having been read from Mayor Kaibfeisch, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of speedy action. In consequence of the inability of obtaining the proposed loan of "one million" on the part of the Committee having in charge the subject matter of providing substitutes, Alderman Ternan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and hereby are authorized and directed to borrow money and raise upon the faith, credit, and property of the City of Brooklyn, the sum of \$500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of the foregoing resolution—the same to be raised on such terms and conditions, and in such manner as may be most advantageous to the city.

The resolution was passed unanimously. A resolution was adopted that members of the Fire Department be especially considered in the commutation to be raised by the City of Brooklyn.

SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT—Three Persons Drowned.—A melancholy accident, attended by the loss of three lives, occurred on the Greenwood line of cars, at Gowanus creek, last night. The draw-bridge which crosses the creek at Hamilton avenue was open, it appears, for the purpose of allowing a vessel to pass through, when one of the city railroad cars, on its way to Fulton Ferry, came along, and in the darkness was driven into the water. Three passengers—two men and a boy—were on board at the time, and were all drowned before assistance could be rendered them.

The driver was precipitated into the creek off the platform, but beyond a few severe bruises he escaped uninjured. The conductor, Hunt, was carried down into the water, and had to break his way out through one of the glass windows before he could extricate himself from his perilous situation.

The dead bodies of the passengers were recovered, and removed to the station house for identification. One of the passengers was a blind preacher, named Shannon, and the boy previously referred to was in his company at the time of the accident.

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The horses were drowned and the car completely demolished.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

As soon as the accident became known, crowds flocked to the spot and the greatest excitement prevailed, the number of lives lost being greatly exaggerated by rumor. Assistance was soon obtained, and the bodies of the deceased were recovered. They were a man and a boy about 14 years of age, who were soon after identified as the blind preacher, Rev. William C. Shannon and the boy who attended him, named Thos. Stewart. Mr. Shannon had been to Fort Hamilton to preach to the soldiers and others, and was on his return home. He leaves a wife and sister who were dependent on his care to mourn his loss. They reside at 119 Degraw street.

The other passenger, Mr. Henry C. Herdjon, had a narrow escape of his life, and was very seriously injured. He was conveyed to a neighboring house, where he was attended by Dr. Buell, after which he was taken to his house in 9th street, near 3d avenue.

The conductor, Francis Hunt, was inside the car when it went over the bridge, and he escaped by breaking through one of the car windows while under water. He was severely cut with the broken glass.

The driver, John Farrell, was somewhat injured by the fall into the creek. No signal was made by the bridge tender that the draw was open. The bridge tender says the usual signal was hoisted, but this important question will probably be settled by the Coroner's inquest.

Coroner Bennett has taken charge of the bodies, and will proceed with the investigation to-day.

At the spot where the car fell in, the water is not over six or seven feet deep; the car fell on one side; both horses were drowned, and the car is badly damaged, involving a loss of about \$500 to the City Railroad company.

THE POLICE FORCE OF BROOKLYN.—The following important communication from the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board has been received by the Mayor and referred to the Committee on Police of the Common Council:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE, 360 Mulberry street,
New York, August 17, 1863.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

In making an estimate for the amount required for the Police force of the City of Brooklyn last year, a balance of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars excess over expenditures was deducted from the appropriation for the current year.

A more careful estimate now shows that there will be a balance to the credit of the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of January, 1864, of between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. This accumulation since 1857, when the Metropolitan Police law went into operation, it is unnecessary now to explain. It is sufficient to know that the balance is on the right side of the ledger.

Assuming that the amount will be \$13,000, it would be sufficient to pay fifty additional men for four months of the present year, viz, from 1st September to 1st January, 1864. This would give five additional men to each precinct and sub precinct, or such other disposition of the increased force as would best protect the public interest.

In view of the fact of the small police force of the city—(the force remaining substantially the same as in 1857, notwithstanding the rapid spread and increase of population)—in view, too, of the times, which demand an increase of the police force, and is called for by the best interests of the city and by its citizens, and of the fact that the law has placed the power of increase entirely in your hands, I respectfully ask your honorable body to give the necessary authority for an immediate increase of fifty additional policemen to the Brooklyn force.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. BERGEN,
Secretary of Met. Police Board.

THE BELL TOWER IN THE 13TH WARD.—The Special Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred August 2d, 1863, the communication of the Bell Ringers, of the 13th Ward Bell Tower, asking that repairs might be made to said Tower, so as to put it in a safe condition, reported last evening that they have inspected said Bell Tower and find that it is in a very dilapidated condition, not a sound stick of timber being visible in the whole structure. They recommend that immediate action be taken in the premises ere the city is called upon to respond in damages for loss of life or the destruction of private property. The Committee proposed the following resolutions, which were laid over.

Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby determine and decide to rebuild the bell tower in the Thirtieth Ward, upon its present site, at an expense not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars, which amount is already appropriated for that purpose, and that the Board of Contracts be directed to carry the provisions of the resolution into effect.

Kings.

Brooklyn City News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

THE ONE MILLION LOAN

THE BANKS REFUSE TO TAKE IT.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE

Public Advertisement to be Made for Proposals.

Our readers will remember that at the last meeting of the Common Council Committee, and the Board of Contracts, at which the various Banks in the City were represented, it was agreed that the Boards of Directors thereof should consider the matter of taking the Loan of \$1,000,000 authorized by the Common Council, to be raised and appropriated for the purpose of mitigating the rigors of the Draft, and report to the Mayor, to-day, what was their determination in regard thereto. Accordingly, this morning the Committee again met, when a response was received, understood to be unanimous on the part of the City Banks, declining to loan the money, or any part thereof.

The Committee, after considerable conversation, agreed to offer the loan to the public, and directed the following advertisement to be made:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, 12TH
August, 1863.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, until Monday, 17th instant, 10 o'clock, A. M., for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, or any part thereof, for which certificates will be issued, payable in one year, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council on the 27th July.

The Common Council intend to apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act authorizing the issue of bonds to raise the necessary funds for the redemption of said certificates.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for City Loan."
By order of the Committee.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The Draft Reinforcements in the Army of the Potomac—The New Recruits Put Through Their Paces.

We are beginning to receive the advance specimens of our national defenders, whom the draft, and a lack of the three hundred dollars to substitute, added to their undoubted patriotism, have induced to enter the service, and their advent among us adds not a little to our chapter of comedies. The old soldiers seem to consider the new comers legitimate prey, and the way they enlighten the conscripts upon the matter of the appearance, size and domestic habits of the war elephant, is vastly more exciting than agreeable to the victims, and considerably more entertaining to the old than to the new soldiers. The conscripts, of course, come into their new service very much as our new militia regiments used to go to the field—provided with immaculate clothing and new outfit complete, to which they have added the pin-cushions, and needle-cases and innumerable *etceteras* which their anxious wives and sisters and sweethearts had bestowed with loving hands upon them. They do, indeed, look nice in their new toggery, when compared with the seedy-looking veterans all around and about them, and are the objects of an undoubted jealousy on the part of their new-found comrades. But some how they do not long retain their new clothes, and blankets, and haversacks, and havelock, and dear home mementoes; for, after the first two or three days' marching and drilling hungry, because they can not crunch the "hard tack," and thirsty, because their stomachs will not bear the vapid, insipid, stagnant, mud sweetened element here called water, they soundly sleep

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away not only the dark hours of night, but long into the morning, after their experienced tent mates have arisen. Then they find, to their sorrow, that they are minus the beautiful blue uniforms of which they were the undoubted possessors the night previous, whose places have been supplied with tattered garments, bearing the unimpeachable marks of many a tedious march, and indubitable proofs that soap is scarce in the army. Complaint would be useless; but the expletives used by the conscripts, when they discover the fraud, betoken that the remembrance of their youthful Sabbath-school precepts has passed away with their losses, and they take their revenge in highly unchristian comments upon the morality and honesty of the Army of the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF CONSCRIPTS.

But this exchanging of clothing is only one way the old soldiers have of extracting amusement from the new-comers. After the duties of the morning are over, an enterprising observer might discover a crowd of veterans escorting a party of recruits to some secluded place near camp, where "inspection" is to take place. Now, it must not be supposed that this "inspection" is that inspection referred to in the army regulations, but it is a sort of rude ritual improvised for the occasion. The party, as they pass out of camp, are generally under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, selected for his humor and ability to create the most profound impression upon those who are to be "inspected." Arriving at a point in some field near where perhaps are ensconced the commissioned officers of the regiment, within the thick foliage of the hazel and blackberry, the candidates are ordered to divest themselves of their clothing and to form into line. If the day be one of those intensely hot ones, such as have afflicted us for a few days past, the denuded patriots are not kept facing the sun over half an hour at a time, when they are allowed to "about face" and go through the manual of arms until cooked upon each side alike. When this culinary process is completed, the "inspected" are allowed to don their habiliments, when they are told that such must be gone through with in order to harden them to the service. If a rain comes up during the day, some high private, who does not mind getting wet, parades the green soldiers for squad drill until the shower is over, to the no small annoyance of all concerned. Of course, none of the officers know any thing of the jocular indignities practiced by their subordinates, or, of course, none of them would allow "sich things to be carrid on," but I notice they never as yet have been able to ascertain who, if any, of their commands are the guilty party. Another thing I notice, is the fact, that after the new-comers learn the "sell," they are the first to avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect the next batch that arrives. "Every man has his turn and every dog his day," is the motto with all alike.

Mayor Kalbfleisch and the Measure to Mitigate the Severity of the Draft.

The Board of Aldermen three or four weeks ago passed a series of resolutions, prepared by Mayor Kalbfleisch, appropriating \$1,000,000 to mitigate the severity of the conscription law. The Republican members of the committee, to which the preparation of these resolutions was entrusted, desired to have the resolutions modified to meet their wishes. The modifications proposed were upon the whole unimportant. The Mayor obstinately refused to change a word in the resolutions of which he was the author. The consequence was that when the resolutions came before the Board, the Republican members refused to sustain them. Knowing how desirable it was to secure unity, the resolutions were sent back, so that they might be made to conform to the views of both political parties in the Board, while still subserving the purpose in view. The

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Mayor still obstinately refused to make any alterations, and the resolutions, in consequence, were carried through the Board by a strict party vote. The bank directors of this city refused to lend the money, alleging as a reason that the measure appeared to them to be a party one, and that as the action of the Aldermen had yet to be legalized by the Legislature, the question might take a party shape in that body, in which case there was a possibility that the banks would fail to obtain adequate security for their money. Thus, much to the disappointment of thousands of poor families in this city, the measure fell through. The Mayor's obstinacy and lack of consideration for the opinions of others seemed to us pernicious and unjustifiable, and we so stated, admonishing him at the same time that in carrying through a project of this sort he could not expect the same humiliating subserviency to his will which the Mayor is accustomed to exact from the underlings around the City Hall. At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a project having the same end in view as that which the Mayor's obstinacy defeated, was introduced by a Republican Alderman. The plan proposed meets with general acceptance, and if carried out will relieve men whose absence will leave those near and dear to them dependent upon the public bounty, from their responsibility under the conscription law, besides securing a merited recognition of the services of the members of the Fire Department, who are also, under this plan, to be relieved from liability to military service, if they choose to avail themselves of the favor. We cannot see what objection the Mayor can possibly have to this measure, except that he is not the author of it, and that its execution is left to the Board of Aldermen. We understand, however, that his honor is not satisfied, and that he has called the Aldermen together on Monday to discuss a plan of his Honor's devising. Delay certainly, and in all probability total failure of a project at once economical, charitable, and just, will be the consequence, or we are no prophets if this determination on the part of Mayor Kalbfleisch to have his plan or none adopted be adhered to. Now we hold that this obstinacy is unjustifiable, and the result of it will be to bring sorrow on many a poor man's home.

The Mayor, through his minions, attributes unworthy motives to us for the course we have taken. There is not a reader of this journal who will believe the Mayor, or any other man, that the course of the EAGLE is influenced by any other motive than a desire to advance the public interest. For its principles the EAGLE has risked its very existence. There is no corporation in Brooklyn, or out of it influential enough to escape our censure when censure is deserved; there is no public officer, no matter what party he represents, who need expect immunity from criticism when he is puzzle-headed, obstinate or corrupt. Whatever faults the EAGLE may have, friend or foe will alike concede that lack of independence is not of them. Strong in the public confidence, the EAGLE has only defiance for its foes. Our readers will bear us witness that we have missed no opportunity of commending Mayor Kalbfleisch whenever his conduct was commendable. We feel under no obligations to support him in keeping the streets dark and dirty. We cannot endorse him when by his act assessment certificates for the payment of which the city was not responsible, and which were bought by speculators at 25 and 30 cents on the dollar, were converted into seven per cent bonds, thus adding to the debt of the city \$240,000. When the Mayor assured us on his honor that he was not interested a dollar in these certificates, we believed him and threw discredit on those who assured us that Mr. Kalbfleisch, Jr., could not say as much, that the Mayor was escaping under a technicality, and that it was all in the family. In the future as in