

selves.

Viewing it in this light, we do not see why it should not be received with general favor, by all parties. It is, in fact, a compromise between the two extremes—those who would exempt all, and those who would exempt none. It having, also, the sanction of law, and being in this accord with the general popular sentiment, the Banks, we have no doubt, will promptly furnish the \$500,000, or "so much thereof as may be needed." We hope, at all events, that such may be the result.

## Brooklyn City News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

### The Draft—Meeting in the Eastern District.

A meeting of the Eastern District Aldermanic Committee on the draft, held last evening for the purpose of considering the manner in which relief should be extended, the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, that in the distribution of the relief fund, the prime object to the draft 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.

It was also 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.

Another meeting of the Committee is to be held as soon as the Mayor shall have approved of the appropriation when the associate Committee shall be selected and the arrangements completed.

### 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 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 Enginens, 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, T. 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 Sandford, the schooner Aethra, the steamship Relife, the steamer Ariel, and the new steamtug Ajax—all at the very 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.

#### The Trades.

##### MEETING OF THE CARPENTERS.

A meeting of the Society known as the Carpenters of Brooklyn, was held on Thursday last at their meeting rooms No. 22 Court street, the President, Mr. Malvana, in the chair, Mr. Brophy, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved, and several new members were elected, when Mr. Walsh, from the committee on printing, read his report, which was approved and the bills ordered paid.

Some applications for men were then made by several of the members who were directed to do so by their employers.

The President then read the following resolutions, and urged their adoption as being conducive to the general welfare of the society, and to enable him to conduct the business in a more parliamentary manner:

*Resolved*, That no brother shall be allowed to occupy the floor more than ten minutes at a time, nor shall he be allowed to speak twice on the same question until every other brother who wishes to speak shall have done so.

*Resolved*, That on and after this date, after the meeting is called to order, no brother be allowed to approach the chair to hold verbal intercourse with the President, unless the Sergeant-at-Arms. Brothers having questions to ask must do it in

Kings.

writing, and receive an answer in the same way.

The resolutions were adopted.

Quite a debate then sprung up on the propriety of making a secret society of the organization, it being considered necessary to have some sign by which the members may know each other. Nothing more than a pass word is contemplated, which it was decided to have. After some other business the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

Mr. Murphy moved the getting up of books for the purpose of taking down the lists of such members as might be out of employment; but Mr. Buxton amended it by substituting the putting up of a bulletin in the place of meeting, so as to induce the young men to attend the meetings more regularly. After a short debate, in which Messrs. Fromme and Murphy participated, Mr. Hazard moved to lay the matter over for a week, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Brooklyn City News.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

### A NEW EXPEDITION.

It is stated, and on pretty good authority, that the concentration of troops now being made in and about the city of New York, at the rate of half-dozen regiments a day, though ostensibly intended to overawe any idea of a resort to mob violence to resist the draft, is in reality intended for another purpose. They are intended for an expedition to Texas, and are to embark in transports from this harbor directly for the coast of that State, in sufficient force to occupy all of its sea ports, and destroy or drive out from its broad territory the rebel forces under MAGRUDER, supposed to be not more than some 12,000 strong. Gen. HOOKER, it is rumored, is to have command of this new expedition, which is to sail in twenty or thirty days at furthest. It is for this reason, probably, that the draft is being hurried up with the rapidity with which it is, so that the matter may have been got through with ere the time shall arrive for the departure of the expedition.

This new movement has been prompted, it is said, by the apprehensions of the Government of an intended demonstration by the French upon Texas, with a view of claiming it as a part of the new Mexican empire, and with a view of being prepared to resist it in season. The troops who are to form the expeditionary corps are all of them tried veterans, and the French, should they have the presumption to attempt to meet them will find hard customers to deal with. They will find a vast difference between an encounter with these tried soldiers, and the effeminate greasers over whom they have recently triumphed in Mexico.

NORTH ST. PAUL S.

## THE EVENING EXPRESS.

### The City and Vicinity.

#### Incidents of the Draft in the Towns.

The Drafting process yesterday caused some curious results. In some cases large families escaped entirely, while in others every person liable was drawn. Some of these will be cases of especial hardship.

In Clarkson the Supervisor, Post Master, and a Clergyman were drafted. While the draft was being made. The Supervisor came rushing into

the office in great haste, saying that he had some interest in that draft. A moment more his name was drawn and his interest in the draft considerably increased. The cheers outside among the Clarkson men attested his popularity at home.

In Sweden, two colored men were drafted; one of them, having only one eye, will probably escape. The other will stand his chances with the remainder of the conscripted. There are probably other colored soldiers among the drafted, but we do not know their names.

John W. Starr, recently murdered in Mendon, was among the names drawn from the wheel. George A. Newcomb, who attempted suicide in Pittsford two or three weeks since, was also drawn. He is still living, but is scarcely expected to recover, as his throat was cut so that he can take little if any nourishment. Albert M. Paddock, also drafted from the same town, is also lying very sick from consumption and is not expected to live.

"Andrew Jackson" was drawn in Henrietta, and the announcement was greeted with applause. He is a democrat, and we believe of the War school,—now at least, if not before.

In Churchville, Mr. Lounsbury, pastor of one of the Churches, was drawn. He is only about twenty-one years old and has just settled as pastor over the Church. The Church and society is not large and cannot afford to pay the commutation. One gentleman said that though not a member of the Church, his wife attended Mr. Lounsbury's preaching, and he would give twenty dollars to exempt him.

Among the drafted from Greece, yesterday, was Daniel T. Hunt, the Postmaster and Telegraph operator. In Penfield, Castle A. Stephenson, late of the 108th Regiment, was drawn. He fought bravely at Antietam, and would be in the service now if he had not been discharged on account of ill health. He can not, probably, pass examination.

Among the drafted in Brighton is Isaac Miller, who fled to Canada last fall, a refugee from the anticipated draft. Finding that no draft was made, he returned this spring just in time to have his name enrolled, and it was drawn among the conscripted on Friday. Another brother also drafted is said to have lately taken up his residence in Canada.

In the town of Clarendon, Gustavus A. St. John, drafted next to the last one, went to Canada to avoid the draft. He has been gone about six weeks, but did not escape soon enough to avoid being enrolled.

Several clergymen are drafted to-day. Among them are reported three pastors of churches in Clarendon.

In some of the towns many of the worst "Copperheads" were drawn and their names were greeted with applause. In almost every case there was something connected with the name or circumstances of the conscript, to cause an excitement among his immediate friends and neighbors on the announcement of the name.

We learn that some of the conscripted are running away to release themselves from their new obligations to "Uncle Sam." This is not only wrong but foolish, as those thus running away will be considered deserters, and will be liable to be treated as such, in case they are ever caught. Their obligation will continue even after the war, and if at any future time they shall be taken within the United States lines, they will be tried and shot as deserters. If the Canadas should ever be annexed to the United States, it would be incumbent on the refugees

from the draft to again make their escape to some other country. It is a question, aside from the disgrace of fleeing from the draft, whether any man can subject himself to such contingences in the future.

In some towns foreigners who have claimed to be citizens and have voted as such, now claim their exemption as aliens. Such persons subject themselves to the severest punishment for illegal and fraudulent voting, if they should succeed in establishing their claim.

Among all the hardships of the draft, there is one class who do not complain, and they are those whose relatives and friends are now in the service. The fathers, mothers and sisters of the volunteers are universally anxious that the draft should go on, in order that the rebellion may be speedily subdued and their sons and brothers may come home. Whatever hardships the draft may produce, there is none which is equal to the wrong of refusing to reinforce the soldiers in the field.

This morning Conductor Bromley's train on the Falls Road numbered ten cars, seven of which were Orleans county men, principally from Medina, Albion and Holley. Four of the cars were "box cars," ordinary passenger cars being scarce, but Conductor B. would not pass the Stations without taking all the passengers, and took the only available means of bringing them. They are interested in the turning of the wheel of fortune. About six hundred are entitled to a "suit of blue."

**AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.**

The city continues quiet and there is no apprehension that the peace of the community will in any way be disturbed—the draft having been suspended for the present, there can be no pretext whatever for inaugurating scenes of disorder.

The exempt members of the different regiments now absent have effected organizations, and the Arsenal and City Armory are guarded night and day.

The Mayor was requested by prominent citizens to call a public meeting, but in consequence of the present excitable state of the public mind, it was deemed advisable not to do so.

The Sheriff of Kings County has issued the following appeal to the citizens:

The undersigned, sheriff of the County of Kings, congratulates the inhabitants of said county upon the peace and good order which have been hitherto maintained in their midst, notwithstanding the violence and excitement prevalent in the adjoining city. He earnestly exhorts all citizens to render prompt and entire obedience to the law, and to abstain from all acts, assemblages and words tending to any breach of the peace; and he suggests that all citizens may render essential service in the maintenance of law and order by enrolling themselves in companies, and designating proper persons for the purpose of communicating with the undersigned,

that in case of violence they may be forthwith summoned as a posse in aid of the authorities in maintaining good order. He suggests that the station houses of the police in the various precincts are convenient and proper places for such enrollment, and that the police will extend all reasonable facilities for such purpose.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

DATED BROOKLYN, July 16, 1863.

Several persons were brought before Justice Perry yesterday on the charge of stealing from Brooks Brothers clothing store in New York during the sacking of that establishment on Tuesday. They were arrested at Catherine Ferry, having in their possession bundles of clothing, consisting of coats pants, vests, collars, boxes of buttons, thread and trimmings, amounting in value to about \$150. The accused gave their names as Ann Moore, Thomas Smith, Anthony Smith and Richard Balensburg. Mr. Brooks was sent for, and identified the goods, and the parties were committed to jail for further examination.

**EXCITEMENT IN JAMAICA—A NUMBER OF STORES ROBBED.**

The disorderly spirit originating in New York spread to the village of Jamaica in Queens County, and has resulted in the sacking of several stores. It appears that on Tuesday about one thousand men appeared in the streets, and after sacking the provost marshal's office, attacked the stores and helped themselves to such things

as they wanted. The rioters were nearly all strangers. There was scarcely a familiar face to the old residents among them. There being no force to preserve order, the mob had it their own way. A meeting of citizens was promptly called and several companies were organized. Mr. Aaron A. Dagrau was delegated to go to New York for arms, which he succeeded in obtaining. A sufficient number of muskets to arm the law abiding citizens were sent out yesterday morning. They now deem themselves amply prepared for any emergency. The rioters impressed a number of unwilling citizens into their ranks as they marched along, but all such got out of the way as soon as they could. The citizens promise the fellows a warm reception should they again make their appearance.

Sixty cases of uniforms were in the marshal's office; of these about thirty cases were heaped in the streets and set on fire. The uniforms and accoutrements which were saved, were brought to the Navy Yard last night for safe keeping.

### BROOKLYN

#### Brooklyn Common Council.

##### APPROPRIATION OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS TO EXEMPT POOR MEN FROM THE DRAFT.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, President O'Keefe in the chair.

The special business in order being the report of the Committee in favor of appropriating one million dollars to mitigate the rigors of the draft, the subject was brought up, when Ald. Ternan submitted the following additional report:

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

The Special Committee of your Board to whom was referred back the report and resolutions offered by them at a previous meeting, relative to the subject matter embraced in the message of the Mayor of the 20th inst., beg leave respectfully to report, that they have carefully reconsidered their former report and the resolutions offered by them in connection therewith, and find no reason for altering the same, as in their opinion they amply provide for all contingencies that may arise in the carrying into effect the subject matter as contemplated in the message. They submit, however, the following resolutions in addition to those already submitted, believing their adoption to be for the interests of the city and a protection against supplying an undue number of conscripts under the law.

*Resolved,* That a committee of five, to consist of His Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board, and three other members of this Board to be named by the President, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer (in conjunction with other municipalities should they deem fit) with the State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the wisdom and expediency of suspending the draft, to allow the proper number of men from each county to be raised by them as volunteers to be ascertained, and also the justice of giving full credit to the City of Brooklyn for all the men furnished in both army and navy.

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

The following minority report on the same subject was presented and read by the Clerk:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom, on the twentieth of July, inst., was referred the message of His Honor The Mayor, upon the subject of the payment of exemptions from the draft, report, that they have given the matter careful consideration, and that they have arrived at the conclusion that the city ought to take such action in the premises, as will tend to alleviate the hardships of the draft, but at the same time throw no impediments in the way of the speedy and successful termination of the war.

At the present auspicious moment, there is little doubt but that the prompt filling of the ranks of our depleted armies would enable the General Government to achieve such immediate success as would bring an early and honorable peace; which, on the other hand, if re-enforcements are slow and tardy, the war, with all its attendant evils, will continue to drag along for an indefinite length of time, without any decisive result. Patriotism, harmony, and self-interest, all prompt us to do everything in our power to aid the Government in now, and at once, crushing the Rebellion. We believe that, however patriotic and praiseworthy may be the intention of those who advocate that the city should pay the exemption of all who are drafted, the practical result of such a course would be to deprive the Government of what it most needs, men.

If the Army of the Potomac, for the lack of re-enforcements, should be defeated, we could never forgive ourselves that we had placed obstacles in the way of filling up its decimated ranks. But while we object to a wholesale appropriation for the purpose of keeping men at home, we would be liberal and generous toward those who for any cause are unable to go but who desire to furnish substitutes to

## Kings.

for them. It is certainly no more than the duty of the public to see that those who fight its battles receive some reasonable compensation for their services and sacrifices, and that their families are provided for during their absence. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*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 dollars, payable with interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum in one year from date and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, and out of the avails thereof to pay the sum of \$300 to each man residing in the city of Brooklyn who shall be drafted into the service of the United States under the laws thereof and who shall be actually accepted and mustered into the service or who shall procure an accepted substitute as by law empowered.

*Resolved,* In lieu of \$300 at the option of the drafted man, to provide for his family during his absence by giving his wife a weekly allowance, and also every child under 14 years of age, a certain amount per week.

*Resolved,* That \$300 be paid to every drafted man who is unable to pay himself, or to furnish a substitute, and whose family is entirely dependent upon him for support.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, } Committee.  
TIMOTHY PERRY, }

Alderman Strong offered the following as a substitute to the original resolutions:

*Resolved,* That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance; that to sustain our Government effectually, willingly, cheerfully, is our first our highest duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field.

*Resolved,* That it is our duty as far as lies in our power, to mitigate the hardships that are likely to attend the enforcement of the Conscription Law, and for that purpose we hereby appropriate and agree to raise a sum not exceeding half a million of dollars.

*Resolved,* That a select committee of five for each district (Eastern and Western) be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as soon as the drafting shall be commenced in this city, to meet daily in their respective districts at some convenient and proper place and time, and hear and inquire into all applications for relief by persons ordered into the military service of the United States, and report to the Common Council what relief, if any, ought to be extended, which, when approved of by a majority of all the members elected, shall take effect immediately, and for the purpose of acting on such reports the Common Council will meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., until all necessity therefor shall have ceased.

*Resolved,* That the financial officers of this city, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be and hereby are authorized and directed to borrow, provide and raise and disburse the moneys hereinbefore mentioned and referred to, subject however, to the provisions herein contained.

There was a good deal of discussion upon the reports, and finally Alderman Strong's resolutions being put to vote separately, they were lost by the uniform vote of 7 ayes to 10 nays.

The minority report was then put to vote, and lost by 4 ayes to 13 nays.

The majority report being brought up (that appropriating one million of dollars to exempt all persons from the draft), being put, was carried by a vote of 10 to 7 as follows:

**AYES.**—Aldermen Whitney, McLaughlin, Newman, Ennis, M. Murphy, Ternan, O'Keefe, E. Murphy, Saal and Kalbfleisch.

**NAYS.**—Aldermen Belknap, Nodyne, Kemball, Strong, Taylor, Perry and Fisher.

The vote is a strictly party one—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. Aldermen Wallace (Republican) and Talmage (Democrat) were absent.

The supplementary report of the Special Committee was adopted by the same vote, 10 to 7.

### WAS THERE A RIOT IN BROOKLYN?

#### Claims Against the City for the Property Destroyed at the Atlantic Docks.

We referred in the EAGLE a few days ago to the mischievous effects of circulating rumors that there were organizations in this city to resist the authorities and create a riot. One of the results we predicted has been realized. The owners of the property recently destroyed at the Atlantic Docks have presented claims against the city for indemnity for their losses. The fire occurred on the night of Wednesday the 15th of July, the

third and last day of the riots in New York. Two grain elevators, a boat, the pier, a quantity of machinery, grain, etc., were destroyed. The fire was a deliberate act of incendiarism, but there is no evidence whatever to substantiate the assertion that there was a riot. The city is not responsible for damage done by incendiaries, whether the fire be the work of one man or fifty. Had there been no riot in the city of New York, no one would have dreamt of making the assertion that this act constituted a riot. There was no disorderly gathering, no defiance of the authorities; no act whatever that comes under the designation of riotous proceedings, and there is no reason why the city should be called upon to pay in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to save the insurance companies. If these claims are sustained then the city may hereafter be compelled to make good all the losses by incendiarism when it can be shown that three persons were in the vicinity when the act was committed. Three persons can make a riot, but it does not follow that every unlawful act in which three persons may participate is a riot. There must be a "tumultuous disturbance of the peace," a disorderly demonstration to make their proceedings come under the legal definition of the term riot. The city authorities will of course refuse to entertain these claims and defend the city in any legal action which may be brought by the claimants.

We append a copy of the claims which were filed in the Comptroller's office this morning.

SMITH FANCHER AND CO.'S CLAIM.

New York, July, 1863.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN to Andrew Luke, George D. Puffer, Charles D. Puffer, Robert Murray Whiting, David Frost, William H. Rynus, Thaddeus F. Ogg, Henry F. Elding, Smith Fancher, and James McChesney debtor for the following property destroyed in consequence of a mob or riot in the city of Brooklyn on the 15th day of July 1863, and the damages sustained by them by reason thereof:

A building on middle pier at the Atlantic Dock in the city of Brooklyn.....	\$36,000
The following articles of personal property then being inside in said building, and machinery in fixtures attached thereto, namely:	
Machinery.....	20,000
Engine and Boiler.....	16,000
Iron spouting.....	4,000
Millwright work.....	12,000
23 coil iron copper wire.....	3,500
110 tons of coal at \$3.....	330
1 ton Manila rope.....	260
Hardware.....	1,000
300 feet rubber belting.....	1,004
200 gallons oil.....	250
4 tons grate bars.....	430
Oak and ash timber.....	700
Office furniture.....	100
Copper steam pipes.....	2,000
50 large cut nails.....	350
5 large tin oil cans.....	90
1 large force pump.....	420
1 cylinder and frame for engine.....	1,600
A quantity of tools.....	550
3 platform scales.....	300
200 feet of hose.....	210
2300 bushels wheat at \$1.65.....	3,795
1000 " corn " 00.80.....	800
	\$106,399

Interest on amount.

To the Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn:

SIR—You are hereby authorized to pay the amount of the above to J. W. Gilbert our attorney, and his receipt will be a voucher for the same.

For the claimants above named,

ANDREW LUKE.

CLAIM OF THE ATLANTIC DOCK COMPANY.

The Atlantic Dock Company, through its Secretary, Mr. John McCormick, presents the following bill for property destroyed by the fire on the same occasion.

Steam dredging boat Oneida.....	\$9,000
Mud scows attached to side of dock.....	2,400
Burning of Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock.....	2,500
Loss through destruction of dredging machines and pier.....	6,000
Total.....	\$19,500

In addition to these there will probably be a claim from Mr. Wm. B. Barber, who owned the floating elevator also destroyed by fire on this occasion. His loss was estimated at the time of the fire at \$25,000, so that the total will foot up over \$150,000.



**BROOKLYN NEWS.**

**The Brooklyn Common Council.  
MEETING IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT—APPROPRIATION OF \$500,000 TO RELIEVE CONSCRIPTS.**

The Board 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.

The former action of the Board in voting one million dollars for the same purpose having proved inoperative, in consequence of the strict party vote by which it was passed, it became necessary to call a special meeting and adopt new measures which would meet the approval of all parties.

Alderman O'KEEFE, the President, occupied the Chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The following communication relative to the subject was then read by the Clerk:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
BROOKLYN, Aug. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:  
GENTLEMEN: 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, &c., to furnish the quota of Conscripts required under the Conscription act from this city, and the necessity for speedy action in the matter, I have called your honorable body together in order that some plan may be devised which may meet the case so as to modify the severity of the draft, and remove, if possible, the objections now urged by capitalists against subscribing for the loan.

I respectfully refer your honorable body to my message of the 20th of July last as fully embracing my views in regard to this subject, entertaining no doubt that if made the basis of your action a loan sufficient for the purpose may be negotiated at once. I shall be most happy, however, as I have been heretofore, to entertain any suggestions made on the part of your honorable body differing from mine, if thereby the object sought to be obtained can be facilitated, or more satisfactorily and more readily accomplished.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Alderman TERNAN stated that he wished to have something done to ameliorate the hardships of the draft.

Alderman STRONG offered the following resolutions in connection therewith:

Resolved, That pursuant to the power and authority of his Common Council, vested by chapter 514 of the laws of 1863, it is hereby determined and decided to raise a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be dispensed for the relief of families of persons who may be drafted into the military service of the United States.

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 purposes of the foregoing resolution—the same to be raised on such terms and conditions, and in such manner as may be most advantageous to this city.

Resolved, That a select committee of seven for the Eastern District be appointed, whose duty it shall be as soon as the drafting shall be commenced in this City, to meet daily in their respective districts at some convenient and proper place and time, and hear and inquire into all applications for relief by persons ordered into the military service of the United States, and report to this Common Council what relief, if any, ought to be estimated; which, when approved of by a majority of all the members elected, shall take effect immediately; and for the purpose of acting on such reports, this Common Council will meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M. until all necessity therefor shall cease.

Alderman FISHER offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Provided, That from every person or family who shall receive any sum of money in gross from the fund so to be provided, instead of a weekly allowance as relief, a receipt be taken which shall express that the sum so paid shall be instead and in lieu of all relief to be furnished by the City or County to such person or to his family during such service.

Alderman STRONG moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Alderman TAYLOR moved that it be laid over until Thursday or Friday evening. He thought there might be a nigger in the fence.

After some further discussion Alderman TAYLOR's motion was negatived, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Whitney, McLaughlin, Ennis, M. Murphy, Talmage, Ternan, Nodyne, O'Keefe, Strong, E. Murphy, Saal, Perry, Kalbfleisch and Fisher—13.  
NAYS—Alderman Taylor.

Subsequently Alderman TAYLOR withdrew his objection and changed his vote. The resolutions were then passed by unanimous consent.

The following, in relation to the draft, from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was submitted:

GREY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to the fact, in connection with the proceedings now in operation for a Conscription, that the Fire Department of this city has been maintained from almost time immemorial under the assurance that the onerous duties pertaining to their calling, would under the statute, exempt the several members from the various civil duties which are especially onerous to the workman. Having, however, been informed that an entirely opposite construction has been placed on the act, and that your honorable body is about perfecting measures whereby any injustice may be obviated, I would respectfully ask your attention in behalf of the members of this Department, and the laborious services they have rendered, in the belief that they were at once compensating for civil requirements, while giving their

Law; and  
 Whereas, There appears to be a very general repugnance to the enforcement of a draft, and a very general opinion (in which this Common Council concurs) that Brooklyn can (with the sum of money just appropriated) now, as she has hitherto done, furnish her full quota of willing volunteers; be it therefore  
 Resolved, That a Committee of five, to consist of His Honor, the Mayor, the President of this Board, and three other members of this Board to be named by its President

**BROOKLYN.**

**The Common Council Exemption Fund—The Banks Refuse to Advance the Money.**—The reply of the Brooklyn banks to the invitation of the Mayor to take up the proposed loan of one million of dollars for paying exemptions, &c., for conscripts was received this morning. The eight banks represented at the conference on Saturday last, sent in answers, some verbal, some written, all to the same effect, declining to advance any money on the proposed law. The committee on this subject being assembled to hear these replies, then authorized the Mayor to advertise for proposals for the loan. The Mayor has accordingly issued the following notice:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
 BROOKLYN, August 13, 1863.  
 Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, until Monday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for a loan of \$1,000,000, 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.

**Political Movements.**—The Republican General Committee held a special meeting last evening, but transacted all their business in executive (secret) session.

The National Democratic General Committee met last evening. A committee was appointed to confer with the Regular Democratic General Committee with a view of making arrangements to send a united delegation to the State Convention at Syracuse.

A series of resolutions were also adopted, endorsing Governor Seymour's remonstrance "against the unprincipled and unjust operations of an unconstitutional and odious law," as exemplified in his late correspondence with the President. The reply of the President is designated as "humiliating and alarming" to the people. The concluding resolution implores the Governor, while aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore to constitution and the Union, "not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of the state from any pretext, come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations and usurpations would only tend to the certain destruction of our republican form of government."

The delegates were requested to organize clubs and societies in their several wards.

Affairs in this city remain quiet and orderly. No attempt appears to have been made to create a disturbance. Those inclined to aid in disreputable scenes proceeded to New York and left us in the enjoyment of peace.

**THE COLORED PEOPLE.**

The colored people are beginning to show themselves again in the streets this morning. Yesterday whole families vacated their residences in some parts of the city, and went off somewhere to secure safety. Some men were chased and beaten, but nothing that could be called serious occurred. A black man going along Hudson avenue was attacked and chased some distance.