

Brooklyn.

The East Baltic street Affray—Death of the injured man Beatty.—George Beatty, who was shot at 83 East Baltic street, on Saturday morning, by Mrs. Eliza Casey, died at one o'clock this morning, at the L. I. College Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Morris directed a post mortem examination to be made of the body, and the inquest will be held this afternoon.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—There were some very interesting exercises gone through with in the primary department of School No. 27, in Nelson, near Hicks street, yesterday afternoon, which reflected great credit on the Principal and her assistants in the department. There was quite a gathering of the parents of the little ones in the primary school, and all were satisfied at the results of the excellent training that had been given their children. The proceedings were of a very gratifying character to all concerned.

BROOKLYN.

The Fourth of July in Brooklyn.

The committee appointed by the Common Council have completed the arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July in Brooklyn. In the Eastern District a salute will be fired by Captain Taff's Duncan Light Artillery, on the high ground north of North Third street, at sunrise and at noon. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Declaration of Independence will be read in Dr. Porter's Church, and an address delivered by the Hon. George H. Fisher. A small admission fee will be charged, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments of Brooklyn. In the Western district salutes will be fired at Fort Green, by the Seventieth Artillery regiment, under the direction of Colonel Graham. An oration will be delivered at 12 o'clock noon, from the steps of the City Hall, by Alderman Demas Strong.

In the evening displays of fireworks will be made in the Eastern District, in the open lots bounded by Ewen, Devoe and Ainslie streets, and in the Western district at the City Hall. The sum appropriated for the celebration is \$1,000.

Brooklyn City News.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Recovery of Government Property at East New York.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of officers was sent by Provost Marshal Nugent to East New York, to search a tavern out there for government property, supposed to be concealed there. The officers succeeded beyond their expectations, they found arms, clothing and equipments to the value of a thousand dollars on the premises, which they seized. These supplies had belonged to the various military organizations which have been encamped at East New York during the past two years, and had been traded away by the soldiers in exchange for liquor. The proprietor of the tavern has not yet been arrested, and what further proceedings will be taken has not been ascertained.

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

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

TUESDAY EVEN'G, AUGUST 18, 1863.

Local Items.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN MADDOX.—Last evening the officers and clerks connected with the

office of the Provost Marshal in the Second Congressional District, having arranged to obtain the presence of Captain Maddox, the Provost Marshal, at the house of Mr. John Davison, in Second near South Tenth street, there they met him in a body. The Captain was called into the parlor, where, to his astonishment, his whole official force met his gaze. Upon saluting the company and inquiring what was the matter,

Mr. S. Harvey Ellis arose and said that he had been delegated by his fellow officers and clerks to speak to him, (Capt. M.) about some little matters which had occupied their attention for some time past, and as they thought things had just gone far enough, they were determined to break the secret, and tell him, whether he was pleased or displeased about it, that he needed watching; hence they had made an appointment for that purpose. He then unhorsed a handsome gold hunting-case watch, chain and seal, which he desired Captain Maddox to accept as a small token of the esteem which they entertained for him, and the watch they had ordered to overrule while discharging their duties in their respective positions in his office. He handed the watch and accompanying to the Captain.

It contains the following inscription:

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oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo
o Presented to o
o Captain Samuel T. Maddox, o
o by the Officers and Clerks connect- o
o ed with the Provost Marshal's office, o
o in the Second Congressional Dis- o
o trict, Brooklyn, B. D. o
o August 17, 1863. o
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Captain Maddox having had no opportunity of preparing for the surprise, expressed his thanks in a very brief manner, but was as hearty as if he had made a long speech.

The party then enjoyed themselves with music, conversation and snuff, other good things which were calculated to prolong good cheer and friendly feeling, until the approaching hour of midnight, when they sought their homes.

The seal appended to the watch-chain is a very handsome statue of a fireman on a pedestal. The fireman holds in his hand the trumpet, and bears on his head the usual cap, with a dome. The pedestal is the seal in Cornelian stone, on which are the Captain's initials, in old English characters, (S. T. M.)

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, AUGUST 18, 1863

THE DEMOCRACY OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Democratic party in Brooklyn and Kings County, have the infelicity of having within its bosom a class of men who, in addition to being disturbers in general, are just at present organising themselves into a "peace party." In other words, they are opposed to the war, and are sympathisers with Fernando Wood; they accept the local copperhead organ that will see the effort of being rather urgently requested to display the American flag,--and they think the war to preserve the government is a useless expenditure of men and money. It is unnecessary to particularise further this class of voters with leaders, who would be more at home, barring the short supply of whisky in the dominions of Gen. Davis than the Empire State. They are now agitating for the control of the Conventions, and the nominations, for the

various offices to be filled this fall. They have a General Committee, and more or less a local organization throughout the City and County. It is not our business to be deeply concerned with the domestic affairs of the democrats. But we have a right to protest against every disloyal purpose. In this spirit we reproduce from the Brooklyn News, whose course we have lately had occasion to commend, and to bear evidence in favor of the correctness of the opinion expressed, that on any other than an unequivocally loyal platform, and with any other than unconditional union men for candidates, the democratic majority of ten thousand in Kings County, "would disappear like the exhalations of a morning." We quote from the News of yesterday:

The assemblage of the State Convention will it is probable, afford the means of judging of the strength of these peace men. Should they be sufficiently strong, to enable them to control the action of the Convention, to nominate its candidates, and above all, to lay down a platform of principles embodying their peculiar views, the result, we believe, requires no prophet to foretell. It must dishearten and render lukewarm, the mass of those who adhere to the patriotic platform, laid down by Gov. Seymour in his Brooklyn speech, and other speeches, last fall; it does not drive them from the support of a ticket nominated under such circumstances. Under such a state of feeling the democratic majority of last fall of a little over 10,000, would disappear like the exhalations of a morning.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your remarks recently in reference to the charges preferred against the Sheriff of Kings County you say that Judge Garrison and myself made the charges. This is an error. Judge Garrison had nothing to do with the charges, and knew nothing of them. I drew them, and presented them to Gov. Seymour while he was in this city. Judge Garrison granted the attachment against Col. Burke after long and careful deliberation, and there his duties ended.

By inserting this you will oblige

Yours,

JOHN C. VAN LOON.

The Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, the President, Mr. William Hunt in the Chair.

During the calling of the roll by the Secretary, Mr. Gale objected to the calling of the names of the delegates from the 5th Ward, and made a motion that the Secretary omit the names of said delegates. The motion, however, was lost.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Oliver Beard said that as Mr. Gale seemed to be somewhat interested in the matter of the trouble in the 5th Ward, and as he was not present at the last meeting, when the report of the Committee on Organization was adopted in relation to the matter, he would move that the vote be reconsidered.

Mr. Reeve voted for the adoption of the report, but if Mr. Gale had any light to throw upon the matter as to why that report should not be adopted, he would vote for a reconsideration; but if there was nothing new in it he would vote to reaffirm the report.

Mr. Hubble moved to lay the matter on the table.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, when Mr. Beard moved that the calling of the names of the delegates of the 5th be omitted. Mr. Beard was declared out of order.

The motion of Mr. Hubble prevailed.

On Motion of Mr. Joseph Reeve, the Committee went into executive session, and invited all not members of the Committee to leave.

Trades Movement.

COOPERS OF BROOKLYN.

A large meeting of this society was held the other evening, at No. 93 Boerum street, between Dean and Pacific streets, Mr. Spence, the President, in the chair, and Mr. Philip Runge acting as Secretary. Nothing of public interest transpired, the meeting being of a general routine character. The Society is progressing, and it is said has already accomplished more than was anticipated by the most sanguine of its friends. So it is with all the Brooklyn trade organizations, which are thus far a decided success.

SHOEMAKERS OF BROOKLYN—ENGLISH BRANCH.

This Society met on Monday evening at No. 368 Fulton street, the President, Mr. Bouffolar in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of distributing the constitution and by-laws, but as these documents were not ready, the business was confined to the reception of dues, payment of fines admission of new members, &c.

The association meets at the above place every Monday evening, and is said to number some three hundred members.

GERMAN BRANCH.

This organization also hold their meetings on Monday evening, and meet at Turner Hall, corner of Smith and Atlantic streets. The business of the last meeting was for the purpose of electing a full set of officers, to serve for one year, but a quorum not being present on last Monday evening, it was resolved to postpone the election for one week. The President is Mr. N. Noerling, and the Secretary Mr. H. Wollrab.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee—Important Resolutions.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the National Democratic General Committee was held last night at the Capital in Joralemon street.

The President Sam. D. Morris in the chair. The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved.

A communication was received from the German Democratic Club of this city, asking to have a voice in the organization and management of the affairs of the Committee. The communication was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Linskey offered the following resolutions which were adopted with great unanimity, and the Secretary was instructed to send a certified copy of the same, to the different Democratic organizations in this city and New York, and also to Gov. Seymour.

Resolved, That we hail with just pride the firm and dignified remonstrance of his Excellency Governor Seymour, against the unprincipled and unjust operation of an unconstitutional and odious law, as exemplified in his late correspondence with the President of the United States, upon the enforcement of the conscription law in this State.

Resolved, That the language of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation in his reply to Governor Seymour, is as humiliating to the Nation as it is alarming,—humiliating for its admission, that the most popular and best form of government in the world, can no longer (the first time since its establishment) rely upon the voluntary and unrestrained support of its citizens in what he is pleased to call its death struggle. Alarming because of its avowed determination (although admitting its apparent unfairness and injustice) to disregard the constitution and sovereign rights of the people and state, and usurping in the person of the Executive, the powers and functions of the other co-ordinate branches of government, viz: Legislative and Judicial, so jealously guarded against by the States respectively in the federal compact.

Resolved, That in behalf of the democratic and conservative citizens of Kings County, we earnestly implore his Excellency Governor Seymour, while yielding and aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore the Constitution and the Union, not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of this State upon any pretext, or come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations or usurpation will only tend to the certain destruction of our republican form of government, in support of which, we hereby pledge our hearty co-operation.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Morris addressed the committee appropriate to the occasion. He referred very eloquently to the state of national affairs, and animadverted severely upon the course that had been pursued by those in authority. He referred to the departure of the Administration from the course which had been promised by the President in his Inaugural Address, and to this departure he attributed much of the trouble that had come upon the country. The remarks of Mr. Morris were received with every mark of approbation.

It was moved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Union General Committee, in relation to sending delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Albany in September. Also to agree upon a plan for uniting the Democratic party in Kings County. The motion was adopted. After which the Committee adjourned.

Adv.
parent.

The Freedom of the Ballot Box.

Under this head we publish a number of articles in another column, and we respectfully invite attention to the statements contained in them. We believe to-day peace at the North is guaranteed to us only by the belief that we have still left to us a peaceful remedy for the mistakes which prolong this war, and leave to the chances of war the very existence of the nation. The people are waiting patiently for the opportunity of removing lawfully from power the men whose policy they cannot endorse. Deny them the opportunity of doing so, and no man can answer for the result. In no country is there a greater respect for law among the people than in ours. While a legal remedy for the redress of grievances is left to them, there is no danger of any other being resorted to. In the result of the election in Kentucky few men outside of the State took any especial interest. Both the candidates for Governor are Democrats, both of them declared themselves to be for the old Union, and neither of them endorsed the policy of the administration. The only difference between the parties in the recent struggle was that one of them believed its representatives were justified in using the power given as a check upon the Executive to compel the abandonment of a policy which both parties agreed in believing stood in the way of a reunion of the States, and was therefore antagonistic to the best interest of the country. The constitution provides that for the army no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years. The object of this provision is to leave it within the power of the representatives of the people to control the policy of the government. Mr. Wickliffe, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, believed he was justified in using this power to enforce a change in the policy of the administration. His opponent, Mr. Branlette, thought otherwise. The one would withhold "the supplies" until the policy he believed advantageous to his country was adopted, the other, while condemning the policy pursued, did not favor the exercise of the power given by the constitution to change it. Little as the difference was between the opposing candidates, the administration believed it sufficient to justify it in taking extreme measures to defeat the candidates of the party which believed in providing a remedy for a course which both sides agreed in condemning. Does anybody believe that if Congress exercised the power which it has over the public purse to bring the Executive in harmony with the views of a great majority of the people that the war would not be nearer a close than it is to-day? Two years ago the Congress of the United States almost unanimously voted for a resolution which declared that this war was waged for the restoration of the Union, and for no other purpose. While the policy of the administration was directed with a view to this end, the nation was a unit in sustaining it. Other issues have been introduced since, and the consequences are that no man can see the end of the war. Military success apparently brings us no nearer to it. We have it on the authority of a gentleman who has spent the last year in North Carolina that the people of that State are ready to return to their allegiance, if there was any way left open to them to do so besides that which involves the loss of every acre, of every dollar they possess in the world. The loss of this single State to the rebels would end the war. The recall of the troops from North Carolina would leave Lee's army at our mercy, and would end the war in Virginia, the only State in which the rebellion is to-day formidable. Lee is at this hour threatening the

Army of the Potomac; should a conflict ensue, no man will contend that the result is by any means certain. It is within the chances of war that Lee can achieve a great victory, and that victory would change the aspect of the war and might place the very Capitol of the nation in the hands of the foe. Is it right to hazard the National life in this way? The return of North Carolina to the Union will end the war; the policy of the administration stands in the way of it. Is not Mr. Wickliffe, or any other representative of the people, justified in using every means which the Constitution places at his disposal to enforce a change in a policy on the part of the Executive so dangerous to the nation? What was the purpose of giving to Congress the power to check the Executive if that power was not in great emergencies to be exercised? The pretext that a representative in Congress is disloyal to his country because he sees fit to exercise a power without which Congress would be powerless, and would have no more control over the affairs of the country than a political debating society, is so preposterous that it is idle to refute it; and this is the single charge brought against the Democratic party of Kentucky, and this is the only justification for interference with the rights of the people, which has alarmed the nation. The object of taking the sense of the people is to give them an opportunity of changing, when they see fit, the policy of the men in power. To lay down as the condition upon which the right of suffrage is to be exercised agreement with the policy of the men in power, is to make of a popular election an unmeaning farce.

The policy pursued by the administration in Kentucky has produced its legitimate effects in Ohio. Instead of the rival parties going peacefully to the ballot-box, and expressing through it their purpose, the bludgeon has taken the place of the ballot, and men are convinced by that system of argumentation of which the "Dead Rabbits" of large cities are the great expounders. In the apprehension that the remedy till now found peacefully in the ballot box, will be denied to the people in Ohio, the differences which will always exist among the people find expression in the manner following:—

"Yesterday, August 8, hearing that a few more of the Third Ohio boys were here, about forty of the Harmony boys came here to 'clean' out the town," as they said, but such fighting I never saw. It lasted nearly twenty-four hours. One of our boys was hurt quite badly, but we drove them out of the town at last, without a coat or hat, and some even without a shirt, and that was not half what they deserved. One noted Butternut started to run, after doing what damage he could, but was headed off by Charles Benedict, of the Third Ohio Infantry, who gave him a sound thrashing and sent him on the road to Harmony, where it is thought he will remain for a season. They left fourteen wounded here and were glad to get off even so."

This is the legitimate result of interference with that safe medium through which the will of the people has heretofore made itself known. That this state of things cannot, and ought not to continue, it needs no argument to prove. The people of Ohio may be able to re-establish their rights, if not they will most assuredly seek security from this lawlessness in the protection which a despot can offer them. If the citizens of Ohio are exposed to outrages at the hands of soldiers paid for quite another purpose, they will prefer a standing army which a strong military arm will be able to keep under control. If the citizen, on his way to the ballot box, is to run the gauntlet after this fashion, the sooner we abandon our system of government and retain our coats, our hats, our shirts and at least a portion of our self-respect, the better.

An article from the *Tribune* appropriately concludes the series upon which these comments are made. We agree with the *Tribune*, that if the system carried out in Kentucky and threatened in Ohio is to be adhered to, the preparation for the next Presidential election is little else than a "dreary impertinence," "a stupid anachronism."

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It is possible that we may go through the form of another Presidential election, but it will be merely a form if the condition of exercising the right of suffrage is unconditional support of the policy of those in power. There never was a people called upon to exercise a higher degree of public virtue than the people of the Northern States of this Union. The integrity of their country is menaced by rebels, their liberties are invaded by those who have sworn to defend them. Of all misfortunes, loss of liberty is the sorest. Let what will happen, the people must uphold their institutions in letter and in spirit. Freedom of election is the corner-stone of our system—nay, it is our system. At every cost, at every risk, it must be preserved. When we are denied it, the true American must seek liberty wherever he can find it; he will look for it in vain in the land of his fathers. The issue is fairly presented to the people. Upon their virtue and courage all depends. Union is desirable; liberty is indispensable—for it is it alone

—Which gives
The flower of life its lustre and perfume,
And we are weeds without it.

THE TRADES' MOVEMENT.

The Working Tailors.

The working tailors held a meeting on Wednesday evening at their rooms, No. 231 Grand street. There was a full attendance of delegates, and after making further arrangements for the forthcoming fair, the question of aiding the cabinet makers now on strike was brought up. The Secretary, R. Crowe, made a statement sustaining the action of that body. He said, "the cabinet makers had made an appeal to the general trades for help. Shall it be said that we who have had to contend against the combination of capital, in its attempt to control our own rights, refuse to respond? The boss cabinet makers had conspired by a combination involving the worst features of European despotism—they conspired against the men by a species of espionage—by converting each employer into a detective; and lest the infamy of their proceedings should excite a sense of justice in the breast of those who were not wholly lost to honor, they used the power of capital to compel all employers to subscribe to their arbitrary conditions, by threatening expulsion from their body, and the infliction of a heavy fine. Admit this act, and you make combination for mutual aid a terrible compulsion. For what purpose is this combination against the workmen? First, to prevent the workman from obtaining employment without a written character or recommendation from his last employer; and, second, the assumption of authority over the Courts of Justice; for they propose to inflict a penalty of six months compulsory starvation on the workman, his wife and family, without further offense than that prescribed by their lordly wills. He called on the Association to respond to the call, and show by their generosity that this act done to the Cabinet-makers is an injury done to all the laboring classes, and must be repelled.

The meeting unanimously voted \$200 from their funds, with instruction to be handed over immediately.

Painters of Brooklyn.

A regular meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening last, at their rooms, No. 369 Fulton street, William Barker, Esq., the President, in the chair, and Mr. David Pringle acting as Secretary, being the regular one of the Association. The Painters of Brooklyn have at last taken the bull by the horns and sent a committee to the different shops for the purpose of ascertaining the actual wages paid by each employer and advertising the result, of which investigation was that only three in the whole city were paying less than the regular wages \$2 per day. This is said to be the only fair method of dealing with the employers, who wish to charge high prices and pay low wages, as their customers can then see what they really are paying. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, a short report from the Committee of the "Workingmen's Union" was read, in which they stated that all trades adopting the Constitution would be taxed two dollars each. The report

was adopted.

Some discussion then arose upon the question of fining members who come late to the meeting, or not at all.

The fines hereafter will be strictly enforced.

Mr. Janes, who is reported as being one of the three who are paying low wages, was next attended to. Several members stated that he is now paying the regular rates only to grainers however, which is another branch of the business.

Mr. Bold wished to know if colored men would be admitted to the society, as he had been told that they are already working at the business. This brought down such an emphatic "No," that the subject was immediately dropped. It was stated then that the reports were so contradictory that the better way would be to refer the matter to the next meeting, and a motion was made to that effect, which was discussed at great length on both sides. The motion was at length carried, the men employed in those ships to be notified in the meantime.

Mr. Stany, the Vice President, then asked permission to read a series of amendments to the By-laws, but the Constitution requires that "all laws or amendments to laws" must first be submitted in writing to a committee for their approval with the consent of the society. Permission was granted, and the amendments were read. They relate principally to members who may be inclined to work under rates established by the society. Referred to the following committee: Mr. Irving, Mr. Van Nostrand, and Mr. Doyle. The advertisement of the bosses' names is to be continued to the next meeting. The meeting was quite spirited and shows that the Painters take great interest in their society, which is in a very prosperous condition. The officers are all men of experience and are indefatigable in their exertions in behalf of their organization. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

Cabinetmakers' Union.

A special meeting of this body was held last night at Harmony Garden, in Essex street, F. Muhlmeister in the Chair, J. Simon, Secretary, and a very numerous attendance, including many members of other trade societies present.

Immediately after the opening of the proceedings, the Chairman stated that the appeal of the Union to the other trades had met with the desired success, as nearly every trade in this large metropolis had promised moral support, while many had proffered pecuniary aid. The explanation of the bosses, through the columns of the press, had been condemned by every feeling person, who had read it, as an evasive document, which did not meet the points at issue. This speech was received with tremendous applause by all present.

A delegation from the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union, headed by Messrs. G. Buss, President, and Robt. Crowe, Secretary, entered the hall, and, proceeding to the officers' seat, announced, through the Chairman, that, in pursuance of a resolution of their Society, they were the bearers of \$200 as a contribution toward sustaining the cabinet makers during the strike, which, in their estimation, was of equal importance to all trades. The tailors were the first who had succeeded in overthrowing the power of capital by standing together, and there was no doubt but that the cabinetmakers, by being a unit, would also succeed.

The liberality of the Tailors was acknowledged by Messrs. Muhlmeister, Simon, Klein and others in warm addresses, at the close

of which the Committee withdrew amidst loud cheers.

A large amount of routine business was then transacted, and a determination expressed not to resume work until all reasonable demands be compiled with.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.—The German Democratic Central Club of Brooklyn has applied to the two General Committees representing the Democratic party of this county, claiming a recognition upon the basis of nationality. In both Committees the application has met with no reply. The German Club occupies a position which entitles it to the consideration of an answer to its demands, and to prevent any further division in the ranks of the party, or unnecessary bickerings, it is as well that an understanding was ar-

rived at, and the sooner the better. In the first place, as regards the Committees, those bodies have no power to concede what the German Club demands. The members of the Committees are elected by the Democratic voters to manage the business affairs of the party; they are governed by certain rules and regulations, none of which confer any power on them to apportion offices; their authority is limited to calling for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, with whom rest all responsibility of making nominations. But there is a graver question than this involved. If the Germans band themselves together into a political organization they make an issue of the question of nationality, and justify the existence of a proscriptive party like the Know Nothings. The German adopted citizens have their rights as well as other citizens, native or adopted, neither more nor less; our laws recognize no distinctions. If the German citizens constitute a large proportion of the Democratic votes of this county, they have the same opportunities for making their influence felt, and for obtaining a fair representation in the councils of the party, namely, at the polls, at the popular and primary elections. There is no other legitimate way of obtaining a recognition of their claims. The narrow platform of distinct nationality will always be dangerous ground, and our German fellow-citizens had better abandon it for the broad basis of American citizenship, which places them on terms of equality with all men. The organization of German clubs may be necessary to propagate the principles of the party among those who are not sufficiently familiar with the English language, but their nationality should not pass this limit. We are afraid some gentlemen with a longing for office have placed the German Club in a false position to further their own private ends. The Club claims to represent five thousand voters; we doubt if five hundred of these voters would sustain its action if the question was fairly put to them. There is too much good sense among our German citizens to lead them to give countenance to another Know-Nothing movement, which would be the final and legitimate result of the issue raised by the German Central Club.

The *News* thinks that in denouncing one party as "fanatics" and the other as "rowdies," Alderman Strong, "was much nearer the truth than is the average," and on that fact the *News* "congratulates" the Alderman. — [*Times*, E. D.]

Certainly, we do. The Alderman is a leading member of the Republican party, and knows all about it, and we are bound to accept his description of it as truthful. We gave him due credit, therefore, for telling *half* the truth, which is nearer the whole truth, than is the average of these rabid partisans. We shall be happy to congratulate the *Times* when it shall give us as good cause.

HAZARDOUS.—The Satanic Press nominates FERNANDO WOOD as Speaker of the next Congress, alleging that "in taking his seat in Congress and oath of office he is no longer that electioneering politician, but is called upon to look at matters in a far different light." The nominee has looked at matters in so many lights, that unless he assures us of the magnitude and power of the photometer he intends to use, there may be as much hazard in his decisions as there is in a "quarter ticket."

JUDGE WATERBURY'S REPORT.—The papers are publishing in full the report of Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY, setting forth the unjust inequalities of the proposed draft, or rather the apportionment of it, and which were so forcible

bly explained by Governor SEYMOUR in his letter to the President. The leading points in the Judge's report were anticipated by the figures used by the Governor, and published in the CITY NEWS two or three days ago.

DISEMBOWEL THE CONFEDERACY is recommended by a cotemporary as the proper manner to close the war. An Adjutant-General suggests that it would be rather nauseating work in the vicinity of some of the great battle fields.

Mr. Bradford, of New York, succeeds Mr. D. H. Craig, as agent of the Associated Press. The New York "Evening Post" says that Mr. Bradford is well known not only for his experience, but for his uniform courtesy and his desire to do equal and exact justice to all persons concerned in the receipt of authentic intelligence.

Letters from the People.

To Workingmen of Brooklyn.

MR. EDITOR.—In view of the consolidation of the different branches of mechanism into one great Union. I have thought it advisable to address the mechanics of Brooklyn through your esteemed and widely circulated paper a few words of advice. I take the more pleasure in doing so as your columns have always advocated the workingmen's interest, and in political matters universally conservative—open to the advocacy of right irrespective of partizanship. The "News" I believe to be the only Brooklyn daily untainted by the extremes of political chicanery or intrigue, however much others may boast of impartiality or unprejudiced partizanship when either the "white or the black have just claims upon the public consideration." I speak from what I know through positive experience, having tested the matter to my satisfaction. Myself a mechanic and knowing the thousand and one impositions practiced constantly in a political point of view on the class of men that can only be justly regarded as the producers of wealth, I claim to feel and write as any mechanic ought who has the best interests of the workingmen at heart.—Fellow workingmen, the associations representing each respective branch of industry, and consolidated as a Union that you have formed will prosper only independent of political tricksters. Be careful that the representatives you send from your association to the Union are men free from party prejudice, and that your bye-laws prohibit any others representing you in that body. Allow no politics to find open voice in your counsels, and should any tempt to bribe your influence who is known as a party leader, or politician by donating money under the pretence of aiding you, frown it down, and unmistakably let such a one know by immediately returning the pretended present, that workingmen's confidence, and conscience is not in the market as merchandize. Select for yourselves some suitable organ through which you may communicate with each other in all the outside business relative to your individual and union associations. Let that selection be made free from partizanship—some public print of Brooklyn that hitherto has been and is likely to continue conservative. Like all organic bodies of men either civil or religious to become well represented—to have your interests advocated and sent broad cast into the hearts and conscience of the community, you ought to have your recognized organ of public communication. Let me recommend to your favorable consideration the Brooklyn City News, a public print whose universal character has I believe always borne the strong imprints of devotedness to the undivided interests of the community as a whole and the workingmen's particularly.

MECHANIC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SECRET LEAGUES.—We exposed one of the Loyal League movements in Brooklyn yesterday, and give another exposure in this city today. Here it is as furnished us by an eye-wit-