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them for support, who may be drafted, and who are unable to furnish or procure the means to do it themselves.

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 encouraging of volunteering—I feel convinced that its adoption would be certain to receive the public sanction and approval.

After the Mayor's communication was read, Ald. Terman said that he highly approved of the Mayor's suggestions, and hoped it would be adopted in spirit. He moved its reference to a special committee of five, which was unanimously carried.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, July 20, 1863.

President Dennis O'Keefe, Alderman of the 12th Ward, in the Chair, and a quorum being present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR:
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN,
July 20, 1863.

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. While we can rejoice that our city has maintained its quiet and good order, and been permitted to escape any visitation of the terrible scenes of riot and outrage, which during the past week afflicted the city of New York, yet it must be admitted that there are causes still existing among us calculated to excite our liveliest solicitude, and apprehension for the future. The numerous notices served upon me by owners of property, that they have reason to fear its destruction by mob violence, is evidence of this fact, and conclusive as it is disagreeable. That there is a deep-seated and earnest repugnance felt among our people of all classes, to the conscription ordered by the Federal Government, must be apparent to all. Among those of limited means, who have not the pecuniary ability to avail themselves of the right of exemption, this feeling of repugnance amounts to a sense of deep personal wrong, to avert which, in their view, justifies a resort to forcible resistance to the law. Of course in a government like ours, of the people, with the ballot-box at their command for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, there can be no possible excuse or justification for mob violence. But it is unnecessary for me to stop here to discuss whether there is or is not any real ground for such a feeling as that to which I have referred. It is sufficient for the present purpose to know that it does exist, and that elsewhere in the State it has been manifested by acts of the most reprehensible and objectionable character. On

the other hand that it is the intention of the Federal Government to enforce the draft at all hazards, its official announcements fully acquaint us. With the knowledge of these facts before us let us as representatives of the people, entrusted with the conduct of their municipal affairs, and the preservation of the public peace and order, consider, what is our duty in the premises. In the first place, let it be fully and distinctly understood that we cannot consent even to appear in the remotest degree to concede or yield to the demands or threats of a mob, or of persons inclined to riotous demonstrations. But while we should not and cannot hesitate to call into requisition all the means within our control to suppress any riot or resistance to law, is it not equally our duty when manifestations of that character are to be apprehended, to exert ourselves to the utmost of our lawful ability to guard against and prevent if possible their occurrence? For myself, I have no doubt or hesitancy upon the subject. I therefore suggest that while we relax no efforts nor withhold the slightest preparations to maintain the public peace against all attempts to disturb it, that we endeavor if possible to remove all pretext for any such disturbance.

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 a 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 poorer classes, the men who do not possess, and 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 or 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 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 Hon. 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, the 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 burthen 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 purchases 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 recently transpired in New York, we may have a destruction of property, to say nothing of life, to reimburse which, would impose upon the taxpayers a burthen 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 your 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,
MARTIN KALEFLEISCH, Mayor.

Ald. Ternan had heard that communication read with a great deal of pleasure, and he was glad that the Mayor had the courage to send such a document to that Board. He moved that a special committee of five be appointed and the communication referred to them.

Ald. Belknap asked if it would not be as well to refer it to the Law Committee?

Ald. Ternan said he hoped not. He trusted that the Board would act liberally, as the Common Council of New York had done.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

The President of the Board appointed the following Committee of Five to whom was referred the Mayor's Message relating to providing exemption money for citizens:

Aldermen Ternan, Perry, Newman, Nodyne, and Saal.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HUDSON AVENUE FERRY.

The President appointed the following Committee of Three, to whom was referred the matter

JAMES T. BRADY charges—and justly—that the real authors and instigators of the late riot in New York kept out of the way of danger. He makes an eloquent appeal to the misguided men who participated in the outbreak, not to allow themselves to be made tools of by a lot of cowardly sneaks, who seek to further their selfish personal and political ends by exciting turmoil and bloodshed. Who these "cowardly sneaks" are it is not difficult to guess. Many of them are marked. The brand of guilt is stamped indelibly on their foreheads. They cannot escape the consequences of their crimes. The victims of their hellish plottings—the unhappy wretches whom they egged on, but had not the courage to lead—will curse them as the authors of their misfortunes. The time of their punishment is not yet; but it will soon come. The avenging Fates are on their track. They may flee from the "wrath to come," but they cannot escape.

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

To LET—in the TIMES BUILDING—a suite of rooms on the second floor, suited for a lawyer, surveyor, &c.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1863.

THE MAYOR'S PLAN TO EXEMPT MEN FROM THE DRAFT.

The special message of Mayor Kalbfleisch to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, recommending an appropriation, which in amount Alderman Ternan hoped would be liberal, to exempt drafted men from serving, will be found in the proceedings of that body, reported in our columns this evening. If concurred in, this recommendation here made would produce two results: the city would be out of pocket at least half a million of dollars, and the Government would be minus, to a large extent at least, of the soldiers which Brooklyn should furnish to put down the Rebellion.

That the Mayor and those who are with him in this recommendation have these ends in view, we are not disposed to contend; nevertheless, that such would be the legitimate operation of the measure, is clear enough. So far as it went, it would defeat the very objects of the law, and, for our part, we find it not a little difficult to reconcile support of such a measure with an honest desire for the vigorous prosecution of the war. While we do not question the motives of those who are in favor of this system of wholesale exemption by an appropriation of the public money, we do not see in it that support of the government which it needs at the present moment. We think, furthermore, that we perceive at the bottom of the business a concession to those who are avowedly opposed to the war, and are doing everything in their power to embarrass the government.

The injustice of such a measure in the cities to the other parts of the State, where the draft is neither resisted nor bought off, is manifest. For whose benefit do we propose to pay this half million? While many cases

would be justly relieved, the answer and the *animus* of the whole thing, will be found in the fact that the proposition comes on the heel of the riots.

A reasonable appropriation to support the families of drafted men, or any other plan that would facilitate the objects of the law, meet the wants of the government, and contribute to the vigorous prosecution and a speedy ending of the war, would present in itself the strongest possible claims to the support of loyal men and taxpayers.

We dissent entirely from the idea that the example of New York city is, preeminently worthy of imitation, whether in the manner in which money is appropriated, or the objects to which it is generally devoted by the common council of that city. If she has millions to bestow, and if her citizens are willing to submit to endless taxation, that is no reason why we should rush ahead blindly in the same course.

We would see this war ended at the very earliest day practicable, and, if possible, without further bloodshed. In proportion as we place men in the field, we believe both of these ends will be subserved. At a moment when the leaders of the Rebellion are straining every nerve to place men in the field, and when they have actually called out *every man* capable of bearing arms, we would have all our acts, whether as a municipality or as citizens, go to strengthen the government, not only by giving it men, but by giving them at once.

We have neither time nor space to continue the discussion of the question, to-day, and conclude by adding the following succinct presentation of the case, from one who, while liable to the draft, is neither able to pay the \$300 exemption himself, nor asks the city to pay it for him.

The propositions to pay drafted men from the cities at the expense of the property of the cities, from whatever source they may emanate, are objectionable, for the following among other reasons :

1. The action is not only without precedent, but without legal authority.
2. It would be construed in troublesome quarters into a peace offering to the rioters, the object of nine-tenths of whom is plunder.
3. It is calculated to promote disaffection in all localities where no opposition is made to the draft and where there are no rioters.
4. It is establishing a precedent which never had the authority of law, and which is almost certain to be succeeded by unbearable abuses.
5. It is disparaging to and in derogation of the authority of the Federal Government, while it is endeavoring to preserve its unity and integrity against the assaults of Southern rebels and Northern people who sympathise with them.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE \$300 EX-EMPTION.

To show how Governor Seymour is playing the demagogue, in opposing the draft, because of the \$300 exemption, a single fact only need be cited. On the 5th of May last, only two months and a half ago, the Legislature passed an act to amend "an act (which is in

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effect a draft for a possible contingency) for the enrollment of the Militia, the organization of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence," and the 6th article of these amendments is as follows:

Sec. 6. Add at the end of section 300 of this act as follows: Any person so drafted who may be a member of any religious denomination whatever, or from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused from said draft on payment to the Clerk of the County by whom such draft is made, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be by said County Clerk paid to the Controller of the State, to be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act.

To this Governor Seymour readily appended his official sanction; and there his signature stands, to convict him of the smallest demagogueism of which a man was ever guilty.

In one thing our Irish fellow-citizens refuse to be led by their semi-traitorous organs. They are almost uniformly in favor of arming the negroes and making them fight the battles of the Union. In this they vindicate their mother wit. They cannot see why, when every white man is wanted for the work of the North, able bodied negroes should rust in idleness at the South, or be permitted to labor for the support of rebels in arms.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of this body was held last evening, a full attendance of the members being present.

THE DRAFT.

An important communication, which will be found in the proceedings, having reference to the draft, and recommending that provision be made to pay the exemption of such drafted men as could not pay the three hundred dollars, and who for reasons could not enter the army.

Ald. Ternan had listened to the communication with great pleasure, and was glad that the Mayor had the courage to send such a document to the Board. He moved that the communication be referred to a Special Committee of five.

Ald. Belknap thought it would be just as well to refer it to the Law Committee.

Ald. Ternan was of a different opinion, and hoped no such reference would be made. He trusted that the Board would act liberally, as the New York Common Council had done.

The motion to refer to a Special Committee was unanimously adopted.

Brooklyn City News.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

THE DRAFT--THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, recommending the appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to defray the expense of purchasing exemption from the draft of such drafted men in the city as are not able to raise the means so to do themselves, and who have families depending on them solely, for support. The proposition was most favorably received by the Aldermen, and referred to a Special Committee of five, who, together with the Board of Contracts, are to confer and to carry the recommendation

devise some plan into effect. That conference was had this morning, and the Committee will doubtless be prepared to report to-morrow evening to the special meeting, which the Board has agreed to hold for its reception and consideration. It seems to be certain that the Aldermen will respond affirmatively to the recommendation of the Mayor.

The Mayor in his communication to the Board fully and clearly sets forth the arguments and the reasons which have induced him to make the recommendation which he has, to the Board, and we invite the attention of our readers to it, as published in our report of the proceedings. It will be seen that he most heartily and explicitly disavows any idea of yielding to mob violence, and not only deprecates any resort to it, but proclaims that to suppress and punish all attempts of the kind, no effort must be spared. He forbears any discussion as to the constitutionality of the conscription, its necessity, or the propriety of the manner of its enforcement, and bases his recommendation almost entirely upon economic considerations. His argument is, that to draft a man and send him into the army, who has a family dependent upon him for support, would entail upon the community a heavier expense than at once to purchase his exemption. His family would be left to the care of the public, and the expense of maintaining them in the end amount to a sum much greater than the \$300, which the exemption will cost. It is to this class of men only that the Mayor proposes to extend relief. The able-bodied who have no such ties, and those who are able themselves or have friends to raise it for them are not proposed to be included.

The Mayor states, as we ourselves know to be the fact, that the proposition he makes, he has long favored as an economic measure, and that it is not suggested now, because of any threatened resistance to the draft. The uncertainty as to the draft being ordered at all, and the suddenness with which it was commenced, is the chief reason why it was not proposed before. Besides, the Mayor very naturally, before suggesting a step of such importance, desired to ascertain how far it would be in accordance with public sentiment. The assurances he has received from leading and prominent citizens of all shades of political opinion, who have urged him to make the recommendation to the Board of Aldermen, were sufficient to dispel all doubts he might have entertained on the subject. The press of the city, we believe without a single instance of dissent, sustain the proposition, and, indeed, months ago, when the same idea was first originated in one of the cities in Maine, the City News urged its adoption in Brooklyn.

The only difficulty in the way of carrying the recommendation into effect, is the fact that the charter makes no provision for the raising and appropriation of the money needed to purchase exemptions. This, however, we are satisfied is an obstacle which there will be no difficulty in surmounting. Indeed, we have precedents enough in point where it

has been overcome. At the commencement of the war, similar appropriations, unauthorized by the charter, were made by the Common Council, to fit out our city regiments. Subsequently, appropriations under like circumstances, were made for the relief of the families of the soldiers; and still more recently, and an instance more directly in point, when a draft was apprehended under Gov. MORGAN, to avert it, the city did not hesitate to appropriate \$150,000 to be distributed as bounties to volunteers, to make up the quota for Brooklyn. The money was raised by loan, upon the faith of the city, and upon the assurance that the legislature would not hesitate to legalize the action. The loan now needed to purchase the exemptions, we believe can be raised in the like manner, and the next legislature will not fail to do as did its predecessor, in the other instances we have cited,—legalize the action of the city authorities.

There are others who may object to the proposition of the Mayor, that its adoption will operate to weaken the power of the government in suppressing the rebellion, by tending to cause the withholding of the troops it needs. The answer to this is that Congress itself, by adopting the clause permitting the purchase of exemption, invited precisely this action, and made the necessary provision to meet it. It made that provision when it authorized the money derived from such purchases to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers. In reality, then, the city in providing for the payment of this \$300 in the cases contemplated, would be contributing most valuable aid to the government. It would be helping it most powerfully to secure the services of the returned volunteers, veteran soldiers, any one of whom in the army is worth a dozen undisciplined, inexperienced, and unwilling conscripts.

The proposition, then, may be accepted not only as a measure of real and prudent economy, but as an act of unqualified loyalty to the government. This fact, and the other and not the least important, which, as the Mayor well says we cannot avoid taking into consideration,—the effect its adoption will have in allaying public excitement and preserving the public peace,—we have not the least doubt will command for the measure almost the unanimous public approbation.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.
THE DRAFT—MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR AND ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The different militia regiments returned on Sunday re-assembled at their several armories yesterday morning, and were informed that they would be required to do duty some time longer, in compliance with orders from the War Department, as requested by the authorities of this State. They were dismissed and again ordered to muster in the evening, when they were sent to guard various points in the city most liable to disturbance.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when the following communication in relation to the draft was submitted by the Mayor—

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

TO LET—in the TIMES BUILDING—a suite of rooms on the second floor, suited for a lawyer, surveyor, &c.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JULY 23, 1863

USING EXEMPTIONS BY MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATION.

Our objection to the plan of buying exemptions by municipal appropriation, conceding it to be legal, rests mainly on the belief that it does not go far enough, but falls short, if it is not in derogation of the law itself. In our judgment its limited scope will embarrass rather than afford that aid to the government on which it has counted, and which was the original purpose of the law. So far as the plan is designed to mitigate the rigors of the Conscription Act, it has our approval; wherein it falls short is, it being a substitute for the law itself, it does not produce the same results. In other words, it does not fill up the ranks of the army, but operates, practically, to hinder the accomplishment of that object. It is urged that the money proposed in lieu, will produce men. There is some show of fairness in this, but the answer by no means meets the case.

The government, foreseeing its wants, has relied on this law to meet them. It proceeds to put the law in operation to get men, and it gets money instead. Now, money will do almost anything, but it will not fight battles; and though it may, in time, bring the men, they may come too late, when, through the postponement and the frustration of the plans of the government, it will be too late to fight to any purpose. The rebels are calling into the field, at this very moment, every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Judging from the past, the call will be responded to. While they are doing this, we, instead of filling up the ranks of our army, are allowing them to thin out, by expedients to avoid the draft. A month hence, perhaps, we will have got the money, the rebels the men. While we are hunting up the men with the money in our pockets, the rebels defeat us in battle; and all the consequences, which we need not enumerate, follow. The postponement and delay, incident to the substitution of something else for the law itself, will have done the business, and all your municipal appropriations will be worse than thrown away.

Now, what we would do, would be to make support of the government the prime object of all our plans; and, we would further do everything consistent with it, to alleviate the draft. If we could do both, all the better. We believe both may be done, at least to a very considerable extent. That the plan proposed, while it alleviates the draft, at the same time tends rather to embarrass the government, is the principal reason why we object to it. We believe, however, that it can be made to cover the whole ground. Let us go a step farther; so that, while we fulfil the philanthropic purpose of mitigating the harsh features of the draft, we at the same time furnish the men contemplated under it. This, we believe, we can and should do. If you say it is a great undertaking, then all the greater the reason why this unexpected and extra labor should not be thrown upon the government, and at a moment, too, when it has its hands full, and when it is expecting men instead

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 of any substitute whatever, and which men only will save the country. If for every \$300 a man can be had, then let us produce him to the government.

We believe it was never contemplated that there should be anything like this wholesale exemption. If it had been contemplated that municipalities should step in between the government and the objects contemplated by the law, then it would have read distinctly, that any given locality having a certain quota of men to raise, on raising such a sum of money, would be relieved from the operation of the law. But there is a way in which municipalities can act, and that is by raising the money, and by procuring the men and handing them over to the government as the law, legitimately enforced, would. It will be all the same to the government whether the ranks are filled by the legitimate operation of the Conscription law or by the substitution of something else that makes to the same end.

Let all the cities pay money, instead of furnishing men; then let the counties do the same, as they may, if the cities may, and we conclude our obtuse cotemporary, to whom we are striving to make things plain will be able to perceive that the country would be without an army, the rebellion would flourish unopposed. Does any man contend that this would be the legitimate operation of the Conscription law? To most men the proposition would be tolerably plain that it had been pretty effectually nullified. A more effective method of serving the rebellion, would be difficult to devise.

We repeat, let the plan go far enough to cover the main objects dear to every true loyal man. Let us not stop at the wrong point, just when we ought to go farther. But let us, while we appropriate money to buy exemptions, place a man in the shoes of the exempted in the ranks.

This much, in reply to our cotemporary, *News*, had been written before the proceedings of the Common Council and of the Board of Supervisors came to hand. Those proceedings will be found in our columns. Both bodies postponed final action on this subject, in which we think they did well. While the subject should not be postponed too long, sufficient time for reflection, and conference should be taken.

We draw attention to the debates, particularly in the Common Council, and more especially to the remarks of Aldermen O'Keefe, Ternan, Nodine and Taylor.

Brooklyn.

Military Movements.—In consonance with the call of Governor Seymour for the organization of the militia regiments in New York and Brooklyn, Major General Duryea has issued an order to the exempt officers and members of the 5th and 11th brigades, and officers and men of the several regiments not on actual duty, and represented by substitutes in the field, to attend a meeting to-morrow, Thursday evening. The members of the 5th brigade, 13th, 23rd and 14th regiments, are to meet at the Governor's Room, City Hall; Col. A. M. Wood will have charge of the organization. The members of the 11th brigade, 23d, 47th, 52d and 56th regiments, will meet at the armory rooms, 363 Fulton street; Major Hubbard will take charge of the organization.

THE ENROLLMENT—ARREST OF TWO GERMANS FOR RESISTING OFFICERS.—In the main, the work of enrolling names, as required by Conscription law, is going forward with commendable promptitude, and an orderly spirit, which speaks well for the loyalty of the people, is manifest. In the 16th Ward a little disturbance occurred on Saturday, caused by the resistance of one Andrew Sauer, residing near the Cypress Hills Plank Road. When called upon by the enrolling officer, he refused to impart any of the information required, and set his dog upon the officer. The animal inflicted a severe wound, which at this season may be attended with the most serious consequences. Afterwards Sauer threatened the life of the officer, which induced the latter to make a complaint to Provost Marshal Maddox, who had the man arrested by a file of soldiers.

Provost Maddox, with a Sergeant and three files of men, on Saturday night arrested a man named John Krebs for hindering the proper officer from taking into custody his son, also named John Krebs. The parties reside in Montrose avenue, and the son last fall enlisted, it is charged, in the 139th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers receiving a large bounty. It is also stated that he had previously joined other regiments, and has quite recently boasted of his illegal proceedings. Last Saturday evening Provost Marshal Maddox and an officer attempted to secure the son, when the father and some German women forcibly rescued him and made their escape. The soldiers were then called in, and the father will be tried before the United States Commissioner this morning, at 10 o'clock, on a charge of secreting a deserter. The son is still at large.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

A Conference Meeting of the Committees of the Aldermen and Supervisors.

The Joint Committees appointed by the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of considering the proposition to appropriate money to pay the exemptions of drafted men. It was simply a conversational meeting and no decisive action whatever was taken. The Supervisors it was thought had no authority to appropriate money for the object contemplated, but with the city it was contended that the case was altogether different. It was requested that whatever action was taken should include the towns in the benefits proposed to be conferred. After a protracted conversation this Committee adjourned. In pursuance of such adjournment the committee again met this morning. The Committee from the Supervisors did not meet with them, the matter under consideration relating solely to the city, the county having agreed to take care of itself. After considerable discussion it was resolved to adopt the report of the committee presented to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, with the addition of the resolutions of Ald. Ternan and some other slight amendments. The report now adopted by the committee is as follows:

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 \$1,000,000, payable with interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, in one year from date, and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor. The avails thereof to be used for the payment of either the procurement of substitutes, or for the payment of the exemption fee as required by the conscription act, for such persons as may be drafted to fill the quota required from this city for the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee heretofore appointed upon this subject, be and are hereby continued and empowered to carry the provisions of the foregoing resolution into