Brooklyn Daily Eagle

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

The Draft and the Riot which it has Provoked.

There can be but one opinion among right-thinking men of the proceedings which yesterday excited terror in every home within the commercial capital of the nation. A volcano is not more indiscriminate in destruction than is an infuriated mob when its passion is once excited. Its fury grows with what it feeds on. The object which first excites its wrath is soon forgotten or lost sight of, and ultimately its leadership passes into the hands of those who have only the basest purpose to subserve. There is and can be no two questions of the duty of the good citizen in an emergency like the present. Our rulers, however, have duties to perform which it would be folly for an instant to lose sight of. It would be a libel upon a city which has so zealously stood by the government as New York to charge her people with disloyalty. That the people of New York are willing to do all within their power to sustain the government the sixty thousand soldiers New York has sent to the field is an all-sufficient attestation. It is the manner in which her support is demanded that is objectionable. It would be impossible to devise a conscription law, the execution of which would not be attended by great hardship. It would have been very easy to have devised a law much less objectionable than that which yesterday provoked a riot in New York City. The suddenness with which it was put in operation, the unseemly mystery as to the number of men required, the disregard of the authority of the States, which, instead of dividing, throw the entire responsibility on the General Government, were all impolitic antecedents to a law which it was not possible for the Government to render unobjectionable.

The government will bear in mind that the enforcement of the conscript law has been resisted elsewhere than in New York. In Indiana and Ohio blood has been shed. The lawlessness in the West was less formidable, mainly because it is in large cities where great massess of people can be readily collected, that great riots are possible. From what has happened in New York and elsewhere we believe the government will be justified in taking it for granted that the conscription law is objectionable to the people. Conceding that it is the right of the government to enforce the law, the policy of doing so may well be doubted. To place muskets in the hands of men who are taken by force from their homes, and to rely upon them in positions where the safety of a whole army may depend upon their conduct, is to invite disaster. It is the experience of the South that the men forced into the ranks of the rebel armies are of no value; the strength of armies is not in numbers alone, but mainly in that spirit which a reluctant and disaffected soldier can never feel.

This war is the people's war. If the administration has wisely used the means the people have placed at its disposal, and if after making an appeal to them for further means of prosecuting a war, which is their war, and the people fail in their duty, then the administration cannot be blamed. It will be held to have done its whole duty. It is not possible to bring this war to a successful close, unless the great mass of the people are heartily with the government. If they are they will voluntarily provide the means to carry on the war.

Now is the hour for those men who have talked so loudly of their loyalty to come to the rescue of the government, menaced as it is by foes on every side. The indications are that one vigorous campaign will secure for us all that war ever will. If there are disloyalists among us, there is only the greater necessity for those who vaunted of their loyalty when it cost nothing to do so, to make greater exertion. Where are the Union leagues, so valiant in talk, so mighty in resolutions? Let them take active efforts and they can relieve the government from a position from which it can neither proceed with safety nor retire with dignity. They have been called merely lip loyalists: now is the hour to refute the charge, and by coming themselves to the rescue put to shame those who shrink from their duty. Where is Mr. Greeley's large reserve force of 900,000? Let but one hundred thousand of them speak, and the government can within a week declare that the patriotism of the people has exceeded its expectations, and that volunteers have come forward in such abundance that the draft is abandoned. If they want to relieve the government from an embarrassing position, win honor for themselves and confound the councils of the opposition, let them step into the breach and each proclaim—

> "By Jove, I am not covetous for gold,
> Nor care I who doeth feed upon my cost.
> It yearns me not, if men my garments wear,
> Such outer things dwell not in my desires:
> But if it be a sin to covet honor,
> I am the most offending soul alive.
> Proclaim it, Westmorland, throughout the hosts,
> That he who hath no stomach in this fight
> Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
> And crowns for convoy put into his purse;
> We would not die in that man's company,
> That fear his fellowship to die with us."

THE WAR NEWS.—No general engagement was fought yesterday between the armies of General Meade and the Rebel Lee. A correspondent telegraphs that during Sunday night the atmosphere grew very hazy, and in the morning of yesterday it was so heavy that objects could be discerned only at a short distance. About noon a steady rain set in, bidding fair to last the remainder of the day. The mountain streams were fast rising, and it is probable that within twenty-four hours the Potomac will have several additional feet of water on the fords. Sunday night the Rebels drew in their lines in a number of places, although on our extreme right and front they still maintained a front and were engaged in throwing up intrenchments and works for their artillery. Gen. Kilpatrick is in possession of Hagerstown and forms our extreme right. Nothing has been heard of Longstreet since the battle of Gettysburg, and the rebel troops while passing through Hagerstown told the citizens there that he was wounded and a prisoner. Our army is represented as being in fine spirits. The capture of Vicksburg is not believed by the rebels, and the officers, doubtless, use every effort to conceal the fact from the privates in the army, denouncing it as a falsehood and an invention of the "Yankees." Lee's lines commence about a mile and a half from Hagerstown, running to Downsville and thence to the Potomac. Gen. Meade's forces face them, and so closely that there had been continual picket firing between the two lines for twenty-four hours. The rain which commenced falling at Hagerstown yesterday, has proved very heavy, pouring down in flooding torrents, without cessation, during the afternoon and evening. A later despatch from Frederick states that near noon yesterday our skirmishers brought on a pretty severe engagement, which ended in the Union troops taking the Rebel works at the point of the bayonet, together with three hundred prisoners.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred from the Third and Fourth Corps. It was reported that a large body of our cavalry had crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and were moving down the river for the purpose of heading off the enemy in his efforts to cross to the Virginia side. The wagon trains belonging to Lee's army, which had already reached the right bank of the stream, are in imminent danger of being captured or destroyed by this cavalry force. Lee had succeeded in placing a bridge of boats across the Potomac, but our artillery it is said commands it.

The Safety of Our City.

We trust Mayor Kalbfleisch is not unmindful of the fact that a fierce mob is surging through the streets of New York, and that no man can tell where their riotous proceeding may be stopped. We believe there is no fear of trouble in our city. There is no provocation for it. The draft has been for the present postponed, and it may be that means will be taken to obviate the necessity for it altogether. There is no doubt that the constitutionality of the law will forthwith be tested in the Courts. We believe there is no material for a mob in this city, but there is a possibility that a party of infuriated men from New York may extend their field of operations to this city. We take it for granted that the Mayor and Sheriff are preparing for the emergency. We trust they are in communication with the ferry companies, and are prepared to nip in the bud, any lawlessness like that which has sullied the fair fame of our sister city.

THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The New York journals of this morning are entirely occupied with details of the great riot of yesterday. For the first time in over two years the news from the seat of war is of secondary importance. The press of New York is unanimous in condemning yesterday's lawlessness, unless the New York *Herald* may be taken as exception. This journal has never been noted for its resistance to any measure which is popular, when such resistance involved the slightest risk of profit or safety. The *Herald* is desirous of sailing with the current. This morning, its conductors not knowing the way the current runs, say nothing. The *Tribune* has most to fear from the continuance of yesterday's doings. The people engaged in the riot were all but successful in destroying the *Tribune* office. Mr. Greeley himself, with some difficulty, escaped from the enfuriated mob. The *Tribune* found fault with the local authorities while giving credit to the alacrity and zeal with which the police transacted their hazardous duty. Mr. Greeley now demands that the national government shall take the matter in hand, and advocates the proclamation of martial law forthwith. We quote from the *Tribune*:

"The plain obvious duty of the Government is to declare at once Martial Law in this city, and to place some officer in command who will enforce it. A mob, not formidable by organization, by arms, hardly even by numbers, was suffered all yesterday to work its will on lives and property. Where the police were used, they did in the main very well, but they were not half used. The civil power was at fault; lacked capacity and lacked courage—even the poor courage to summon the military to its protection. Such military leadership as we had was no better. It presented only the spectacle of irresolution, and incompetence; was worse than useless, and must be replaced. Let the Government take thought for this city. The mob which governed it yesterday, and may resume its lawless scepter at any moment, needs to be crushed with relentless purpose and an iron hand. Only the Government can do it, or the citizens who, failing the Government, will organise for self-defense. The Government can do it only by martial law, and by declaring that promptly, exercising it mercilessly, and maintaining it till the last vestige of treason is annihilated."

We believe that there is no necessity for this extreme course. The State of New York—if not the city—is capable of maintaining order within its limits. Martial law has been defined as the absence of all law. We desire to see law, and would be sorry to find that Mr. Greeley's panic should be contagious.

The *New York Times* calls upon the people to respond to the Mayor's call for the enforcement of the law. It says:

"Mayor Opdyke has called for volunteer policemen—to serve for the special and temporary purpose of putting down the mob which threatened yesterday to burn and plunder the city. *Let no man be deaf to this appeal!* No man can afford to neglect it. No man, whatever his calling or condition in life, can afford to live in a city where the law is powerless, and where mobs of reckless ruffians can plunder dwellings and burn whole blocks of buildings with impunity. Let the mob which raged yesterday in our streets with so little of real restraint, obtain the upper hand for a day or two longer, and no one can predict or imagine the extent of the injury they may inflict, or the weight of the blow they may strike at our peace and prosperity. *This mob must be crushed at once.* Every day's—every hour's delay—is big with evil. Let every citizen come promptly forward and give his personal aid to so good and so indispensable a work.

The *World* believes that New York yesterday witnessed the saddest sight that she has ever seen since her first foundation stone was laid. It characterizes the attack upon the inoffensive negroes as mean and cowardly. While condemning the doings of the mob in the strongest language, it does not hold the authorities blameless. It says on this point:

"Does Mr. Lincoln now perceive what alienation he has put between himself and the men who three years ago thundered out with one voice in Union square—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved? These are the very men whom his imbecility, his wanton exercise of arbitrary power, his stretches of ungranted authority have transformed into a mob. At the beginning hundreds of thousands of men went willingly to risk their lives at his and the nation's call. Was it impossible for him so to have rested upon the nation's heart, so to have obeyed the nation's will, that if need were still other hundreds of thousands would have gone forth willingly at his bidding? Who believes it? It was not impossible. What has he and his infatuated party done instead? They have framed a Conscription Act, never tolerable to a free people, unconstitutional beyond any manner of doubt in its provisions if not in its very nature, offensive and most unwise in the method of its enforcement, discriminating between rich and poor, unfair, onerous, and most oppressive here where the attrition of discontent was at its height. Does any man wonder that poor men refused to be forced into a war mismanaged almost into hopelessness, perverted almost into partisanship? Did the President and his cabinet imagine that their lawlessness could conquer, or their folly seduce, a free people?"

The *World* in conclusion urges the cessation of unlawful resistance, intimates that the law will be found to be unconstitutional, holds that this question should be legally tested, and promises on behalf of the State authorities "that the decision of the courts will be sustained in the "Empire State against any and every power which attempts to overrule them.

The New York *Daily News* claims that it warned the Administration that there would be trouble. It now advises the people to rise above the level of abolition fanatics, and to save the country in some way which the *News* fails to point out. We quote:—

Let a voice that comes from one whom you can trust, and who is with you in all legitimate opposition to despotism, be heard among you. Listen to it and take counsel from it, for you have but to search the record to know that it has never lied to you and will not betray your cause. We have so much at stake, our poor country appeals to us so piteously, that we cannot afford to lose our opportunities in the vortex of excitement and blind fury. For the sakes of your cause, be men. Arise superior to the passions of the moment, and let your future action be calm, considerate and noble. New York City must give an example to the North, but it must not be an example of unbridled license, anarchy and rashness. Die, if it need be, to defend your rights, but let there be no stigma upon the names of your fraternity, and let no history hereafter recount of you deeds that your children will blush to read.

The *Journal of Commerce* thus points out the duty of the citizens in this emergency:

"There is but one word of advice to be given to every man. It impresses itself on all citizens to-day. Sustain the laws! Stand by the constituted authorities, local, State and national. There is no other security. Every man has his duty to do. Every voice should be raised in this behalf. It is a pressing duty this morning. Our lives and property are dependent on its fulfilment. The authorities need every man's support, and they must have it."

The following is the *Sun's* view of the matter:

"It is now useless to repeat our condemnation of the policy that has provoked this outbreak of violence, and we can only deprecate most earnestly and sincerely any continuance in proceedings that will surely result in arraying the adherents of law and order against the rioters. All eyes are instinctively turned towards Governor Seymour for the counsel and action that will restore harmony. He cannot fail to be profoundly affected by the occurrences that have dishonored our city, and though he is not responsible for them, he will not fail to interpose his broad shield, both for the protection of the people, and the preservation of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government."

THE POLICE COURTS THIS MORNING.—In consequence of the absence of the police force of this city, who were ordered to New York yesterday to put down the disturbance there, there were but few arrests made in this city and the Police Justices had but few cases before them this morning and these all cases of intoxication. The whole number of arrests in this city did not exceed twenty.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The Draft and other Matters Connected with the Anti-Draft Demonstration.

The draft in this city has been postponed for the present. The excitement in New York is the consequence. Capt. S. B. Gregory of the Third Congressional district, taking time by the forelock, secured all his lists and enrollment papers, and placed them where no mob can destroy them. Meanwhile, the draft, which was fixed for to-morrow (Wednesday) is postponed for the present at least.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment, as we have heretofore stated, has been completed and the result is as follows: in the second Congressional district.

	Number enrolled.	No. of men required.
1	707	180
2	944	257
8	1,057	340
4	1,367	369
5	1,960	551
7	1,374	373
11	3,37-	1,050
18	1,869	528
15	866	235
19	686	169
Total	14.208	4,052

The above figures apply to the first call. Of the second class in the same district, there are in round numbers eleven thousand which, with the additional names constantly coming in, will increase the total to about 30,000 men.

THE FIREMEN.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in view of the present state of affairs across the river, has rescinded the orders heretofore issued, dividing the city into seperate districts. The following are his orders which speak for themselves:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, CITY HALL, Brooklyn, W. D., July 14, 1863.

To the Firemen of the city of Brooklyn, W. D.:

Gentlemen—You are hereby requested to do duty in all the fire districts, day and night, until further orders from JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, W. D.

THE ARSENAL AND THE ARMORIES.

All the heavy guns as well as the small arms in the State arsenal and various city armories, have been removed to a place of safety. Some five thousand stand of arms are thus disposed of, besides several batteries of field artillery.

THE NAVY YARD.

The navy yard is bristling with cannon. The Flushing avenue side is guarded with thirteen 18-pounders; at the main entrance are two 32-pounders, and all the vessels have been placed at anchor in the stream, and in readiness to meet any emergency. All the available force in the yard and on the vessels not required for immediate duty, are held in reserve for contingencies. They are well armed in every respect.

THE POLICE.

The police of this city are also held in reserve to act as occasion may require. Last night one hundred men, in charge of Inspector Folk, went to New York, but returned about 9 o'clock, their services being no longer required.

THE ARTILLERY CALLED UPON.

Capt. George Chappell, of Co. C. 1st Battalion N.Y. Artillery, has received an order to report his company at the Arsenal in 35th street, N. Y. Capt. Chappell has issued an order directing his men to assemble at Gothic Hall. Any person wishing to join the corps should report at once at Gothic Hall.

THE NEGROES SCARED.

A number of colored women applied at the Station House of the 42nd Precinct last night, for protection. They told some alarming stories about crowds coming to sack their houses and kill the occupants. There was considerable apprehension excited in Green lane, Stewart's alley, Talman street and other places where the darkies most do congregate. A crowd of boys, who amused themselves by hooting and yelling at some darkies they encountered, and throwing a few stones, were the only resemblance to a mob, and they were easily dispersed.

Affairs in the Eastern District.

A BROOKLYN MAN BLOCKADED BY RIOTERS.

Yesterday morning the capable manager of the Wall House in the E. D., Capt. Henry Anderson, went over to New York to obtain the necessary papers which would exempt him from the draft, he being entitled to exemption by virtue of being an Assistant Draft Commissioner. After procuring the necessary documents, he called at the residence of Col. Nugent, Provost Marshal, in Lexington avenue, to obtain the signature of that officer to the certificates, and when he made his exit from the building he found it surrounded by an infuriated mob, who devoted themselves immediately to him. He made his way down the thoroughfare followed by the crowd who began to make some blood-thirsty threats, that if carried out would materially have effected the future of the Captain. He quickened his pace and the crowd did the same, when fortunately he met a friend, who obtained an entrance for him through a basement door and thence up stairs. The crowd surrounded the building and were apparently bent on mischief; but by this time the houses fired in the neighborhood claimed their attention and the crowd swayed up the avenue again. Captain Anderson remained in the house all day, as the proximity of the rioters rendered his re-appearance unsafe. After dark he ventured forth and made his way to the Wall House, witnessing on his way the firing of the houses destroyed opposite Essex Market.

MORE TROUBLE.

At noon to-day, the police of the 45th, 46th and 47th Precincts were ordered to report themselves immediately at head-quarters in Brooklyn W. D. They set out immediately.

THE DRAFT IN THE 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Provost Marshal Maddox announces that the drawing for conscripts for the 2d Congressional District will be begun on Monday next.

The Riot in New York.

The 13th of July, 1863, will be a sadly memorable day in the history of New York, when the city was given over to the rule of a desperate mob. Opposition to the draft was the exciting cause of the outbreak; but the spirit of lawless violence once let loose, there was no staying its progress or prescribing any limit to its work of destruction. The destruction of the Provost Marshall's offices in the Eighth and Ninth districts was followed by reckless acts of brutal ferocity in all parts of the city, violence, rapine and arson were the order of the day until a late hour of the night.

Half the incidents of the riot have not yet been told; the number of killed and injured not yet known. The wildest rumors were afloat, and there is much exaggeration of the events yet.

The unfortunate negroes became marked objects for attack, and whenever a colored man was seen on the street he was chased and beaten by the mob. Not content with this, the mob fired the Colored Orphan Asylum, and several houses in different parts of the city where colored people reside. One colored man was hung to a lamp post in Clarkson street and his clothes set on fire. It is likewise reported that many other colored persons have died of their injuries.

The *Tribune* office, which had been threatened once or twice during the afternoon, was finally attacked about eight o'clock in the evenening. The crowd here was rather small, not over fifty or sixty active rioters. They smashed all the windows on the first and second floor, broke into the counting room and destroyed the counters and desks, and attempted to fire the building, but the timely arrival of the police saved it from destruction.

To sum up the result of yesterday's riot so far as known, the loss of property destroyed by fire is about $300,000. The number of lives lost is not yet known.

The Police seemed to be powerless with the mob up town, and the military force, what there was of it, seems to have confined itself to the protection of the 7th Regiment Arsenal.

The following additional particulars we have from an eye witness:—

One of the serious disturbances of yesterday occurred in James' slip, a negro woman coming down the street was chased by a number of men boys and women, two or three persons near by at the time interfered; immediately four or five hundred men came down Chambers street, one of the gentlemen who interfered ran into Mr. James Valentine's No. 15 James Slip for safety. The crowd then set upon the building, a perfect rain of stones broke through the windows, and the crowd followed in. Mr. Valentine sought safety in the roof where he lay until 11 P. M. Two others in the room made an escape by the back window. Patrick —— the bar tender was brutally beaten and finally rescued by two women. A number of shots were fired. An Irishman was shot through the neck, killing him; another was shot in the cheek and a third in the leg. The bar-room was completely gutted, even to the counter, decanters and gas fixtures, the water pipes also were cut. Captain Freeman at pier No. 32 East River at the same time seeing a negro and a woman fighting peaceably separated them. The crowd seeing it made a rush upon the Captain who took refuge in the sloop Diligent, Capt. Brown. He was there caught and greatly mangled. His face receiving two cuts one upon the lip and the other running from the eye down the cheek. He also received a severe blow in the breast from a missile. He was finally rescued by some friends. Three policemen endeavored to stay the mob, one of whom was beaten almost to death, another received a severe cut in the temple, and the third escaped by flight. After a quiet of a few minutes the crowd made a rush for the negro sailor boarding houses, near the corner of Roosevelt and Chambers street. The Liverpool House, 62 Roosevelt, kept by John McKean, the houses, 68 Chambers, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Roosevelt street, and the whole block in Batavia street, from Chambers to Roosevelt, were completely gutted. There are numerous reports of negroes brutally mangled, but the greater number found safety in the station houses. The 4th precinct house had its windows smashed. When your reporter left the scene at ten this morning, there was an immense and excited mob, who, with axes, crowbars, and shovels, were finishing the demolition of the buildings. It was utterly impossible under the circumstances, to gain authentic particulars.

Rumors of a Riot at Jamaica.

We have heard a report that riots had taken place at Jamaica and Flushing, but we have been unable up to this time to obtain information as to the truth of these rumors.

What is a Riot!

The word riot is derived from a Latin word *riota*, signifying a brawl. In law it is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons, who have assembled together of their own authority for the purpose of assisting one another in the execution of some private enterprise, and in resisting any one who shall interfere with or oppose their proceedings; and afterwards carry out that purpose in a violent and turbulent manner.

It is wholly immaterial whether the act intended is lawful or unlawful, for it is not in the act itself, but in the manner in which it is done, which creates the particular offence. Women may be punished as rioters, but children under fourteen years of age cannot. In the trial of Lord George Gordon, the leader and instigator of the celebrated "No Popery Riots" in London, in 1781, it was the unanimous opinion of the King's Bench that an attempt by intimidation, and violence to force the repeal of a law, was a levying of war against the king. The laws for the punishment of riot are based upon the statute 1, George I., commonly called the "riot act," which made it a capital felony for persons riotously assembled to the number of twelve or more, to continue so assembled for one hour after proclamation by a justice of the peace commanding them to disperse. Subsequent statutes made other specific offences felonious such as riotously demolishing any church, chapel, or other building, or any machinery or manufactory, or forcibly obstructing the export of corn. Principals in the second degree and accessories before the fact are also punishable as felons. In the United States the statutory provisions respecting riots follow in a great measure those of England, but are milder in their punishment and more qualified in their application.

DRAFT REGULATIONS.—The Provost Marshall General has published a further series of regulations in respect to the draft: one of these provides that "a drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination." This is an arbitrrry rule. A man may believe that he is physically disqualified, and seek exemption on that ground; if he is declared qualified he is compelled to serve whether he can provide a substitute or not. On the other hand, men who are obviously disqualified, through fear of a capricious decision of the enrollment Board, may pay the exemption money, which the government has no right to take from persons who are not liable to service. The government has been unfortunate in the selection of agents who, by prescribing arbitrary and unwise regulations, have heightened the popular discontent with the conscription.

Letter from the Brooklyn 23rd.

CAMP OF 23D REGIMENT, WAYNESBORO, July 8th.

A gentleman about to return to Brooklyn has offered to convey letters from the regiment and I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to send you a few lines.

Our march from Harrisburg has been a very fatiguing one and the men stagger along as though intoxicated, so completely are they worn out. We have not as yet reached our destination, but it will probably be Gettysburg, the scene of the late battles, or Chambersburg. All Saturday night last we were on our march and the route lay through rugged mountain passes, which were almost impassable, owing to the heavy rains. That nights' march I shall remember to my dying day. We have traversed since Wednesday last at least sixty miles, through the wildest country imaginable. Many fagitives from the late terrible fight have been met with, who give the most encouraging account of affairs. Many of them were wounded. Our men complain much for want of food; in fact we have almost been tempted to boil down our own shoe leather to make soup. All we do get is by foraging. A piece of "hard tack" is a luxury.

At last, however, we are resting; our toilsome march is at an end, for awhile, at least. We are now encamped in a grove about a mile from the pretty town of Waynesboro. During the latter part of our march we saw many proofs of the rapid flight of Lee's army, such as shells, solid shot, a dead horse branded S. C., caissons, &c., and you may be prepared to hear in a few days of the surrender of the rebel army to Gen. Meade. A gigantic and impassable barrier is thrown in Lee's path in the Potomac river, which has been very much swollen by the late rains. That very rain which made our march of about 75 miles so laborious and painful will doubtless be the means of throwing Lee into the hands of the Union army; should that be the result I shall feel repaid for the suffering I have endured. Meade's army is marching in an oblique direction and is expected to engage Lee at Hagerstown. A large cavalry force, a part of the Army of the Potomac, is here. They have been following up the retreating rebels in order to annoy them and make them understand that a large army is on their heels.

We are to act as a reserve, so that should our forces be defeated in the next battle we can march forward and reinforce them. Our term of service will expire on Saturday, 18th inst., but it will probably be the week following before we return. In fact, if our services are required, there is not a man in the 23d who will not cheerfully remain till they are no longer needed. A little fighting will be a relief to all of us after the hardships and privations we have endured since leaving Harrisburg. L. B. W., Jr.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION—DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.—The interesting exercises pertaining to the close of the season, the distribution of premiums, took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of the Visitation, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets. There was a large attendance of the friends of the pupils, and a number of distinguished members of the clergy, including Bishop Loughlin, Rev. E. M. Johnson, and Rev. Fathers Pease, Malone, Fransioli, Turner, Mullane, Keegan, McGuire, Phelan, and McDonnell.

The premiums were given out by the Bishop, and were awarded in the several classes, to the number of over one hundred.

The distributions were agreeably diversified by music and singing by the pupils. The performances on the harp and singing by Misses Yates and Dougherty deserve especial mention.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Board met last evening, the President in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Of E. M. Blackwell to have tax sale cancelled. To assessment com.

Of Engine Co. No. 11, E. D., to have engine rebuilt. To Fire Department com., E. D.

Of Hose Co. No. 9, W. D., for a new house. To Fire Department com., W. D.

Of the Engineers of Steam Fire Engines of the city for increase of salary. To salary com.

Of Hetty Williamson to have 14th and 15th streets repaved so as to carry of water. To grading and paving com.

In the matter of the opening of Main street, touching the refusal of the city to apply to the court for the confirmation of the report of the commissioners therein. To the counsellor.

Petition of Michael Kennedy, foreman of Engine Co. No. 7, W. D., for a new hose tender. To Fire Dep. com., W. D.

Of Inspector of Board of Contracts for a horse and wagon each, that they may be enabled to more properly and thoroughly perform their work.

Of the Ridgewood Chemical Works to have a deodorizer made by the company tested by the city. To the special committee on Health Officer's communication.

Of Charles Williams and others, to have South 11th street graded, &c. To grading and paving com.

Of J. Polgreen, foreman of Hose Co. No. 6, E. D., for ventilation in front office. To Fire Dep. com. E. D.

Of E. C. Johnson for permission to remove a building in Second street to First street. To Ald. of Ward with power.

Of John Turner and others, to have Skillman street graded and paved. To grading and paving com.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From com. on opening streets in the matter of opening Leonard street from the Peter Colyer farm to Green Point avenue, with a resolution favorable thereto. Adopted.

From the same, in the matter of opening Oak street from the easterly line of L. S. Thomas' farm to Guerney street, with a resolution favorable thereto. Adopted.

From the Assessment Committee in the matter of sewers in Drainage District No. 21, map 1, with resolutions recommending the filing of the report in the Street Commissioner's office, and that the Counsellor and Controller take the usual action. Adopted.

From the Committee on Supplies and Expenses of Departments on the petition of the Comptroller for a fire proof safe, recommending by resolution the purchase of a safe, and that proposals be advertised for the same, he cost not to exceed $500. Adopted.

THE MILITARY AND THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

From the Committee on War and military affairs, on the petition of Col. Murphy, Kings County Volunteers, for aid to enable him to complete the organization of his regiment, with a resolution denying the prayer of the petitioner, and asking that the committee be discharged.

Ald. Ternan remarked that this communication took him by surprise in view of the deplorable events which were transpiring in New York to-day, and he hoped that the Board would not pass such a resolution. There was a strong opinion against the draft in this locality, and he hoped the government would not attempt to enforce it. As he had heard a good deal of blood had been shed in New York to-day, and God only knows where it will stop, Col. Murphy was of opinion that a bounty of $20 each would bring in a good deal of men, and he had thought that the committee were going to report in favor of the bounty. He (Ald. Ternan) would not have said a word in this matter but for the events which had transpired to-day. We were standing on the brink of a volcano and God only knows where the matter would stop. No man would go further in support of law and order than he (Ald. Ternan) would. He believed in the Constitution, and he was a great stickler for State rights and he would support Governor Seymour in whatever action he deemed necessary for the support of both with his heart's blood. He moved to lay the matter on the table.

After some further debate, the matter was referred back to the committee.

From Ald. of the 11th Ward in favor of digging down lots in De Kalb avenue, between Portland ave. and Oxford street. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 10, 1863.

To the Hon. Board of Aldermen.

Gentlemen.—I return without my approval the resolution adopted by your Honorable body on the 29th ult. directing the Board of Contracts to furnish the 56th Regiment N. Y. S. M with a stand of colors, at an expense of $200, for the reason that there is no money in the Treasury applicable thereto. I am, however, glad to inform your Honorable body that the regiment will not suffer in consequence thereof, as it has already been provided with a stand of colors by its friends.

Respectfully, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Ordered to be spread at large on the minutes.

FROM THE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Annual Report of the Finances of the city, from the Tax Collector, is as follows:

Balance June 30, 1862		41,382 35
Received from all sources		318,655 84
		$3,231,538 19
CR.		
Amount paid City Treasurer	1,756,411 61	
" Co. Treasurer	1,185,664 86	
" Redemption Depositories	195,115 13	
" Refunded different parties	7,944 33	
		$3,095,135 09
Balance in Bank	$136,402 26.	
Balance due Redemption Ac't June 30, 62.	7,656 79	
Amount reed on account of Redemptions.	202,115 13	
		$14,005 97
Paid City Treasurer July 3, '63	24,056 87	
County Treasurer "	93,399 46	
		$122,396 29
Due Redemption depositors as above		14,005 97

To Finance Committee.

FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

The weekly report of the city finances are as follows:

	Balance July 6.	Amount disbursed.	Balance July 13.
Public debt	$ 13,013 93		$ 13,013 93
Int. on city bonds	51,066 92		51,066 92
Prin. and int. on certificates	6,727 37		6,727 37
Salaries	41,247 59	$384 00	40,863 59
Police expenses	110,583 62	5 00	110,583 62
Lighting streets	37,407 88	104 17	37,303 71
Gen'l purposes	31,131 24	5 15	37,613 09
Fire dept. W. D. & E. D.	45,775 47	675 25	45,100 23
Cleaning and repairing streets	15,553 98	481 00	45,072 39

Ordered printed in the minutes.

FROM THE CITY CLERK.

Communicating the service on the Board of Contracts, the resolution of the Common Council relative to the changes in building the dock at the foot of South 6th st. Ordered on file.

FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Fixing the amount of assessments for grading and paving, gas lamps and posts, crosswalks, fencing lots, &c., confirmed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Determining to have new fence in rear of premises of Engine Co. No. 4, E. D. Adopted.

Requiring the Coney Island R. R. Co. to raise the grade of their track on day st., at the intersection of Tillary st. To R. R. Com.

Deciding to have foundation of house of Engine Co. No. 19, W. D., protected against an adjoining excavation. Adopted.

Repealing the resolution passed April 19, 1861, fixing the amount to be assessed for the expense of grading Hamilton ave. from Smith st. to 3d ave. at $72,528 55. Laid over for one week.

Ald. Taylor moved that the majority and minority reports of the committee on gas lamps be taken up. Laid over one week to be the special order.

Deciding to furnish a new badge to Peter Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer, at an expense not to exceed $6. Adopted.

Ald. McLaughlin moved to take up the report of the salary committee in the matter of the communication of the Collector for power to employ the usual additional clerks in his office.

Ald. Taylor moved to amend the second resolution by appointing the index and bill clerks, the former when the books are received from the Supervisor, the latter when the taxes are confirmed. The amendment was accepted.

Ald. McLaughlin moved the adoption of the third resolution, appointing an interest and examining clerk, at a salary of $800 per annum. Ayes 15, nays 8.

Ald. McLaughlin moved the adoption of the second resolution, appointing a map clerk at $700 per annum. Adopted, ayes 17, nays 1.

Ald. McLaughlin moved the adoption of the first resolution, authorizing the collector to appoint five bill clerks and nine index clerks, (with the amendment of the time of appointment named by Ald. Taylor.) Adopted ayes 15, nays 2.

By Ald. Ternan, resolution directing the repair of curb and gutter on the north side of Fulton and Franklin avenue, to all expense not to exceed $25. Adopted.

By Ald Belknap, directing the Comptroller to make no further payment to any contractor for cleaning streets and removing ashes and garbage, except upon the certificate of the President of the Board of Contracts, certifying that the work has been done in conformity with the terms of the contract, to the satisfaction of the Board of Contracts. Adopted.

By Ald. Belknap, a resolution eulogizing the report of Dr. Bauer on the sanitary condition of the city, and recommending the printing of one thousand copies of the same. Withdrawn for the present.

By the same, a resolution to procure additional furniture for the rooms of the Fire Commissioners, W. D., at all expense not exceeding $365. Adopted.

Ald. Belknap moved to reconsider the resolution adopted at the last meeting, relative to placing a street washer in front of the 44th precinct house. Agreed to.

The same, moved to insert the words "and have" after the street washer and after amended. Adopted.

Ald. Strong moved to take from the report of the Assessment Committee in the matter of the petition of George Ricard for leases for certificates held by him, and that the resolution be adopted. Agreed to and resolution adopted.

Ald. McLaughlin moved to take from the table the nomination of John H. Funk for Water Commissioner.

Ald. Murphy moved to reconsider the action had at the last meeting on the nomination for Water Commissioner. Lost.

Adjourned.

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REMOVAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MEDICAL INSTITUTION.
On May 1, 1863, the business of the Grafenberg Company its sales-room and offices, were removed from No 2 Bond street, to the capacious stores CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS, N. Y., (entrance No. 139 WILLIAM STREET), over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.
Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The above location is the most convenient in the city for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.
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Of all Remedial Agents IODINE stands pre-eminent. The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the HUMAN SYSTEM has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence.
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SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
It acts up