IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARANA AT BOSTON.

The Letters of Marque Question in England.

The Significant Speech of Lord John Russell on the Subject.

The Southern Privateers and the British Cabinet,

&c., &c., &c.

The Galway steamer Parana, Captain Prowse, arrived at Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 18th inst., from St. Johns, N. F. She sailed from Galway on the 7th and from St. Johns on the 14th of May.

The Parana landed nine cabin and four hundred and thirty-nine steerage passengers in Boston.

Strange to say, the Parana, although a mail steamer, has not brought any regular newspaper mail, and very few European papers were found in the hands of her passengers. From these we have the following extracts from an editorial in the Dublin *Morning News* of May 7, on the subject of the American war crisis, with the pith of the second statement made in the English House of Commons by Lord John Russell relative to the position of England towards the privateers to be sent out under letters of marque by Jefferson Davis. The words of the speech are much more explicit than the telegraphic report from St. Johns, published in The Herald of Wednesday last, with respect to the intention of the British government to recognise the Southern confederacy as a belligerent power.

THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Lord John Russell to Recognize the Rebel Letters of Marque.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, May 18.]

The foreign papers received this morning by the steamer Parana give a more complete report than that sent by telegraph of the debate in Parliament on American affairs. Lord John Russell is reported to have said—"As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. *The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern confederacy.*"

This is a very important statement, but it may only mean that Great Britain will not, like the United States, regard the Southern privateers as pirates. Pirates being the enemies of all civilized Powers, every nation is bound actively to assist in their destruction. Great Britain declines to take this ground; yet she may *none the less refuse to allow her ports to be used by Southern privateers, and her courts to adjudicate on prizes.* Meanwhile the London *Times* says that there are letters of marque in London.

[From the Dublin News, May 7.]

The exciting accounts which follow each other so rapidly from New York show that the crisis so long anticipated has at length arrived. The American question has now superseded all others in immediate interest. * * * * The federal government has proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but until they can cover 2,000 miles of seaboard with their cruisers, the blockade will not be what is called "effective," and the British Admiral on the station will protect British vessels in entering and leaving ports not effectively closed by a considerable naval force. *This matter may easily lead to an collision with United States ships of war, and very probably John Bull may not be unwilling to seize the present favorable opportunity for wiping off old scores.* On the other hand, it was thought that England would refuse to acknowledge the legality of the letters of marque issued by the President of the Confederate States, and would hold his government accountable for any loss or capture, under the authority of these letters, of British property sailing in American bottoms. This hope, however, has been disappointed. Privateering has been condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized nations of Europe, the United States alone raising its voice in opposition to the condemnation. The South is so weak in naval resources that an energetic protest from the maritime powers would probably put a stop to the threatened renewal of this barbarous system of privateering, which, indeed, is little better than piracy. It is worth remarking, that one of the first writers who held up privateering to execration was an American, the famous Benjamin Franklin, next to Washington, the founder of the freedom and independence of the United States. His authority, however, does not seem to have much weight with his countrymen at the present day, as both Northerners and Southerners have declared for the continuance of this species of legal piracy. *The Times has been told that there are Letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns, and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention.* "Both parties," says the writer, "will come into the markets of Europe and bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage. No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce, and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a plunderer. There are silk cargoes to be intercepted, even in the Eastern seas, and the treasures of California are to be met with about." *It is now quite plain that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about slavery, England sides with the Confederate States.* She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self interest. Her cotton manufactories cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a protectionist tariff very unfavorable to English interests, and, in resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battle. Still more, the jealousy of the United States, as a maritime Power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just struck, and on a navy which, in some respects, was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not loud, but deep, to the great body of Englishmen. *It is so easy to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find her Majesty's government assuming a position with regard to this civil revolt which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports is hardly to be expected.* Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning of Gosport dockyard has, for the moment, placed the *United States navy at England's mercy*, and if, on this occasion, England is considered as a rival and foe, we must be nearer to the Millenium than is popularly supposed. This has been announced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell in words which point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord John declared that the British government would not recognise the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, *but that they did recognise the validity of the letters marque issued by President Davis.* Now, the Washington government threatens to treat the holders of these letters of marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Jackseland has sunk very low, they will probably show that she on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord John knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the house and the public. *And it is evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.*

FUNERAL OF THOMAS BENBOW.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Thomas Benbow, the member of Company F, of the Twelfth regiment, who died in Washington of congestion of the brain, were conveyed to their last resting place in Greenwood. A large number of the friends of deceased assembled at his late residence, 118 West Twenty-fourth street, all the neighbors congregated round the premises, and Company K of the regiment in which he was a volunteer took their position in the street to escort his body to the cemetery. Thomas Benbow was a smart young man, and very much endeared to his family and friends, as the tears which flowed at his funeral yesterday abundantly attest. He was seventeen years and five months of age at the time of his death, and was the only son of his parents. Thomas, it is said, was determined upon going to the wars; nothing could restrain him; and his determination was the inspiration of patriotism rather than a spirit of reckless adventure; yet he went against the remonstrances of his parents, and those premonitions of danger which some of us receive, and which told them that their son would never return alive, were sadly realized by them. At two o'clock, the house being crowded with mourning and sympathizing relatives and friends, Rev. William Roberts, pastor of the Welsh church, in Fourteenth street, conducted the funeral services. He read the 15th verse of the 22d chapter of Job:—"When a few years are come then I shall go away, whence I shall not return," which he took as the foundation of a few remarks. Deceased, he said, was born in Llandloes, Montgomeryshire, in Wales, and came to this country when a child. His firm resolution was to sacrifice his life on the altar of the Union, and to ratify the articles of the constitution with deeds of valor to the latest moment of his existence. Mr. Roberts made some spiritual reflections upon death in several of its aspects, and at the close improved the occasion by making an appeal to those present to prepare for it. The friends then passed round and took their last look at the remains. When the family were invited to take the farewell glance, it seemed as if every heart but theirs stood still. Out of the solemn silence which reigned for a moment rose the mourning cries of the bereaved; the little sisters kissed the lips now coldly sealed in death, and the mother clung to them, reluctant to part with the lifeless form of her only son. The coffin was covered with the American flag, whose honor the deceased young man had gone forward to defend. Surrounded by every mark of respect, it was placed in the hearse. It was then escorted by company K of the regiment, the friends following in carriages to Greenwood Cemetery.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF TROY.

The Second Light Infantry regiment of Troy volunteers left Albany at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, in the steamboat New World, and arrived at the foot of Canal street at nine o'clock yesterday morning. They were to have come here in company with the Albany men; but previous to their departure some difficulty appears to have taken place, according to the statement of one of the Troian officers, which is in substance as follows:—We left Troy in two barges, about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and came to Albany. At about four o'clock in the afternoon we were joined by the Albany regiment, Colonel Townsend. All of our men were put into one barge, the Alida, and another barge alongside her having the Albany men on board. The barge alluded to was chartered by the people of Troy for our use, but Colonel Townsend would not let any of our men cross the Alida to get on board the barge. On this Colonel Carr ordered Colonel Townsend to let the barge loose or he would have the ropes cut, which had the effect of making the Colonel of the Albanians succumb, and the Trojans were cut loose from the Alida, and they were towed back to Albany by the steamboat Corning. Colonel Carr then reported the matter at headquarters, upon which the New World was hired to bring his men to this city.

The Second regiment of Troy are mostly short, thick set men, full of activity and vigor. They only got their uniforms and guns on Saturday; but notwithstanding they drill well and handle their muskets admirably. Soon after their arrival yesterday morning they marched up Broadway to Canal street, where they entered a building at one time known as Devlin's building, which has been set aside for a temporary military barracks. Here, it is stated, they will remain for three or four days, at the expiration of which they will depart for Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of the officers:—

Colonel, Joseph B. Carr.
Lieutenant Colonel, R. Wells Kenyon.
Major, Richard D. Hoes.
Adjutant, Timothy Quinn.
Surgeon, Reed B. Bontecou.
Surgeon's Mate, Leroy McLean.
Quartermaster, C. L. Mcarthur.
Chaplain, V. B. Lewis.
Sergeant Major, I. G. Benedict.
Quartermaster Sergeant, J. P. Donnelly.
Drum Major, Thomas E. Bulger.

Company A—Captain, J. W. Armitage; First Lieutenant, Calvin W. Link; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Hitchcock.
Company B—Captain, Wm. A. Olmsted; First Lieutenant, T. C. Haddock; Second Lieutenant, Lee Churchill.
Company C—Captain, Geo. H. Otis; First Lieutenant, Lee Perkins; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Pitt.
Company D—Captain, Michael Cassidy; First Lieutenant, John Maguire; Second Lieutenant, John McCaffrey.
Company E—Captain, Geo. W. Wilson; First Lieutenant, John H. Quackenbush; Second Lieutenant, C. Wilson.
Company F—Captain, S. W. Park; First Lieutenant, Jas. Cress; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Harrison.
Company G—Captain, W. B. Tibbits; First Lieutenant, James Savage; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Sullivan.
Company H—Captain, J. G. McNutt; First Lieutenant, Wm. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, W. H. McFeeters.
Company I—Captain, —— McConihe; First Lieutenant, Jos. Lafutra; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Tefft.
Company K—Captain, John Arts; First Lieutenant, Henry Jansen; Second Lieutenant, Auguste Kalbe.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment of volunteers in command of Colonel Frederick Townsend, late Adjutant General of the State of New York, which has been recruited from different portions of the State, but had their headquarters at Albany, arrived in this city yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, in the steamboat Alida. They left Albany on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, having, prior to their embarkation, received a great ovation. The fire department escorted the regiment to the boat, and on leaving the wharf great enthusiasm was displayed.

The regiment musters eight hundred and fourteen men, and this number being evidently too great a load for so small a steamboat as the Alida to carry, the boat, on getting to Castleton bar, ten miles below Albany, grounded there, and was not floated off until past ten o'clock. Otherwise the regiment would have been in this city on Saturday night.

On their final arrival in the bay, the transport anchored in the stream, opposite Morton street, where she remained until after one o'clock, when the troops were landed at the dock opposite where the Alida lies. The regiment, preceded by the fine band accompanying them, marched through Morton street to Hudson, down Hudson to West Houston, through West Houston to Broadway, and thence to the Park barracks, where the command is now quartered.

The march down Broadway must have been very encouraging to the officers and members of the Third regiment, inasmuch as their martial bearing and gentlemanly appearance attracted considerable attention. As is usual whenever a band of music marches through the streets, an immense crowd was soon gathered. But on this occasion the approbation manifested by our citizens in behalf of the Third regiment was really well bestowed. They are as fine looking a body of men as any officer might wish to command. As a general thing they are all of more than the medium height, and not a few measure over six feet in their stockings.

For marching and keeping step these recruits vie with some of our veteran regiments, and notwithstanding the difficulty of marching in column without firearms, the regiment presented a solid phalanx which any common enemy would rue to dislodge after they are furnished with weapons. Colonel Townsend may well be proud of his command, and the report that has preceded it of being the crack volunteer regiment outside of New York city seems to be verified thus far. The Third also appears to be the banner regiment, for every company in the line possesses a handsome ensign presented by their friends. Besides these flags, the ladies of Albany, to evince their admiration for the regiment and their patriotism, presented them with a stand of beautiful and costly colors, which also appeared in the ranks. The regiment having had to pass through the ordeal of circumlocution at the hands of the Military Board, arrived in this city *sans* weapons and if Colonel Townsend had not happened to be popular as an efficient military officer, his men would not even be equipped. The Third regiment were offered old muskets, which they refused, and preferred to await better arms during their stay in New York, which is supposed to be about five or six days, and then proceed to the seat of war, subject to orders from the War Department.

The Third regiment was inspected and mustered into the United States service on the 14th inst. by Captain Frank Wheaton, of the United States Army. The uniform of the troops consists of a dark blue [illegible] jacket, overcoat and cap, and light blue pants. The officers wear the regulation uniform. The regiment occupy the Park barracks, while the officers have been assigned quarters at the Astor House. A military band of seventeen pieces accompanies the regiment, having enlisted to serve during the war.

The annexed is a list of the field staff and line officers:—

Colonel—Frederick Townsend.
Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel M. Alford.
Major—George D. Bayard.
Adjutant—J. Owen Moore.
Quartermaster—Jackson H. Chase
Surgeon—Dr. Alexander H. Hoff.
Assistant Surgeon—J. J. Van Rensselaer.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Andrew J. White
Sergeant Major—Augustus Linburger.

Company A—Captain, Abel Smith, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John G. Fay; Second Lieutenant, M. L. Stearns.
Company B—Captain, Stephen W. Fullerton, Jr.; First Lieutenant, E. A. Jones; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Mann.
Company C—Captain, E. G. Floyd; First Lieutenant, Geo. E. Minck, Second Lieutenant, George Van Vechten.
Company D—Captain, John G. Butler; First Lieutenant, C. H. Burdick; Second Lieutenant, E. D. Wicks.
Company E—Captain, Justus W. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, B. B. Whalen; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Goldwait.
Company F—Captain, H. S. Hulbert; First Lieutenant, W. N. S Sanders, Second Lieutenant, T. Ellery Lord.
Company G—Captain, Edward N. Jenny; First Lieutenant, W[illegible] E. Blake; Second Lieutenant, Leon H. Ballard.
Company H—Captain, J. H. Ten Eyck, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Henry Cooper; Second Lieutenant, E. Hunter Chapin.
Company I—Captain, [illegible] Catlin; First Lieutenant, W. N. Babcock; Second Lieutenant, [illegible] F. M. Stone.
Company K—Captain, John E. [illegible]; First Lieutenant, Hiram L. Couch; Second Lieutenant, [illegible] Tuthill.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The officers of this regiment, in charge of Colonel Goodwin, their commanding officer, paid a visit yesterday to the Union Defence Committee. They were admitted to the private office of the committee, and paid the compliment of an inspection by the members then present. Mr. Simeon Draper, the chairman of that body, expressed himself to the Colonel as highly pleased at the appearance of his officers, and tendered such assistance within his official power as would further the early completion of the organization. The gentlemen composing the official corps should consider themselves highly complimented in the fact of their receiving an audience, as the multiplicity of business entailed upon the committee precludes its general occurrence. The headquarters of the regiment is at the corner of Nassau and Beekman street.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

Some five or six hundred men of this regiment, in pursuance of orders, were yesterday transferred to quarters on Staten Island. The regiment is yet ununiformed, and though they marched steadily and in good time through the quiet Sabbath morning streets, they presented anything but a gallant array. There is, however, good material in the men, and when armed and equipped, and trained to military exercises, they will become a creditable regiment. The first move in the right direction taken in their favor is the move to Staten Island, where excellent quarters have been prepared for them.

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. McIver, Vice Principal of Ward School No. 23, suggests to the teachers of this city the necessity of some united effort on their part for the relief of the families of the volunteers of this city. He thinks that five or ten per cent of their salary, paid in monthly, and distributed by means of a ward committee, would do a great deal of good, and not materially affect the purses of the donating parties.

NEW YORK TROOPS.

THE MILITARY BOARD AND SICKLES' BRIGADE.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, May 19, 1861.

I have just ascertained that the opposition that arose to the acceptance of Sickles' brigade at Washington came from the Military Board here. The politicians composing the latter board were trying to get some of their own favorites elected as officers of Sickles' forces, retaining Sickles as colonel of one of the regiments instead of commander of the entire brigade. This Mr. Sickles would not consent to, hence the bitter opposition that manifested itself in regard to the authorities at Washington accepting them.

As soon as it was ascertained that parties were at work endeavoring to prevent the authorities at Washington receiving the volunteers of the Excelsior Brigade, Mr. Sickles immediately started to Washington, and the sequel shows that he is a better diplomatist than the famous Military Board in this city, for he not only succeeded in getting his brigade accepted over the heads of the powers here, but received, it is reported, full authority to enroll ten thousand men, and it is also stated that he is to hold the office of Brigadier General until the ten thousand are enlisted, and then he is to be styled Major General. He will have no trouble in getting the requisite number from the interior and Western part of the State. The representatives of several companies who have been rejected by the Military Board because their political complexion did not suit, have gone to New York for the purpose of tendering their services to Mr. Sickles. It will also be remembered that when two or three of the New York companies, who had been accepted by the Military Board, asked to be discharged for the purpose of entering Sickles' command, Attorney General Myers, who has been officious in this matter, opposed their discharge. The Secretary of State favored it, and the petitions of the companies were granted.

The truth that President Lincoln has given the Military Board by immediately accepting Sickles' forces, it is to hoped will teach the members of this Albany humbug not to stand in the way of the movements of the people to maintain the government and the integrity of the Union.

OUR TROY MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY, May 18, 1861.

Universal Complaint Against the State Military Board—No Harmony or Unity—Deficiency in Action—Very Few Troops Completely Organized—Resolutions Offered and Rejected—General Government Snubbed and Snorted at—Two Regiments En Route, &c.

The constant complaints made against the State Military Board at Albany are reaching the centre of the State from its most remote regions. In order to learn some of the facts in relation to the matter, the writer of this article was induced to visit headquarters yesterday. From information derived from reliable sources, it seems that the Military Board has scarcely had any unity of action since their organization. Instead of being men possessed of military knowledge, or any idea of the ability and energy necessary to organize, commission and equip companies, regiments and brigades for immediate active service, their actions prove them to be absolutely incompetent to form a corporal's guard. The proclamation of the Governor, calling for thirty thousand volunteers, brought forward the required quota in double quick time; and if the call had been for four times that number the aggregate would have been equally as speedily volunteered.

The delay, embarrassment and perplexity in furnishing the troops has been altogether owing to the discord, inefficiency, jealousy and incompetency of this Military Board of State officers. They have had no system, no order, no plan by which to proceed with their duty; and, for several days, when companies upon companies were awaiting orders to be received and recognized, no quorum of this Board could be gathered together, thus obliging the men to live on charity, soliciting food and shelter until it was rendered convenient for the State Board to take their applications into consideration. As the companies were reporting quite numerously, a proposition was submitted that as soon as ten companies were received with a quota of seventy-seven men each, then a regiment should be formed and immediately turned over to the general government. There would have been some sort of system about such a plan. The State would very soon have been relieved of the expense of keeping and feeding the men. But no; Attorney General Myers opposed any formation of regiments until the entire two hundred and ten companies were received and organized. The Secretary of State seems to appreciate the responsibilities of the Board by offering a resolution, as we understand, giving the Governor alone, or the Governor and Comptroller, power to act in the absence of a quorum of the Board. This very reasonable proposition was also rejected; and the fact is, that not a single ration has been allotted, nor the quality or quantity of a ration to a single volunteer, except after a long and animated discussion on this military commission. At this late day, when regiment after regiment is marching from other States towards the seat of the general government, this Military State Board are about opening proposals for furnishing caps, shoes and clothing for the thirty thousand volunteers. If there had been the least foresight or efficiency in this State Military Board, the furnishing those indispensable articles would have been attended to in person, so that they might have been on hand ready for the men this moment.

It was ascertained likewise that the rules adopted by a majority of the Board are so stringent that neither the Commander-in-Chief nor his Adjutant General can exercise the least military authority without the consent of the Board. Not a movement can be made towards organizing companies or regiments, not an order given in relation to the minutest detail of movement or discipline, unless Myers, Denniston & Co. authorize it.

At a late meeting of this Board the Secretary of State undertook to facilitate the reception, organization and forwarding of the volunteers, as well as relieving a large number of companies from further suspense, and asked the adoption of a preamble and resolution carrying out this design. [See proceedings of the State Military Board.—Ed. HERALD.]

A majority of the Board refused to adopt the resolution; instead of which they adopted a resolution snubbing the United States Secretary of War for refusing to receive all the regiments they say he contracted for.

The War Department at Washington has become disgusted with the small pace of the New York State authorities. Mr. Cameron telegraphs to Governor Morgan that no more volunteers are wanted, while at the same instant he authorizes Mr. Draper, of the city of New York, to send on with all despatch fourteen more regiments. The War Department also receives the entire brigade tendered by Daniel E. Sickles, all of whom have been enlisted, equipped and rendered effective for immediate service, while the New York State Military Board has been wasting the time in discussing the propriety of feeding the men with beef soup or codfish balls.

The people of this State are united in this contest against the rebels. It is their desire that prompt, efficient and energetic measures should be adopted. They are willing and anxious to contribute any amount in the shape of men or money, to bring the issue to a speedy termination. And for the culpable neglect of these State officers, who have been the means of holding back our volunteers, of frittering away the most precious time, they should be held to a strict accountability.

As yet only two regiments of volunteers have been organized and despatched South—one, Colonel Carr, from this city, and the other, Colonel Townsend, of Albany. Both are to be stationed at Fort Schuyler, Throgges Neck, for the present. They are composed of men who seem fitted for the most arduous duties. Large numbers, many thousands, are quartered at the Albany barracks, but it is not understood that any other regiment will be ready for marching orders for several days. General Viele, somewhat distinguished as a militia officer, is raising a regiment, having his headquarters at Batentown, midway between this city and Lansingburg.

OUR ELMIRA CORRESPONDENCE.

ELMIRA, May 11, 1861.

I arrived at this rendezvous at four o'clock this morning, and found that I would have but about five hours in which to visit the officers in command, inspect the barracks and quarters for the troops, ascertain all facts and write the result.

At six o'clock I called at headquarters, and, early as was the hour, I found Gen. Van Valkenburgh and a part of his staff busy with the care and disposition of the volunteers; but upon making my business known the General seated himself, and kindly submitting to a course of reportorial "boring," communicated the following facts:—

The whole number of men arrived here up to four o'clock this morning is 5,098, officers and privates, organized into sixty-six companies. Ten companies of seventy-seven men each are to arrive to-day, which will swell the whole force here to 5,868. Two full regiments have been organized under Colonels Wainth, of Syracuse, and Quimby, of Rochester, one of which is the first organized under the new act of the Legislature. Two other regiments will be organized to day. The regiment first organized here will be mustered into the government service to-morrow (Sunday) at ten o'clock.

The following are the staff officers:—

General, R. B. Van Valkenburgh, of Steuben county, commanding; Acting Quartermaster, Colonel Chas. C. B. Walker; Acting Assistant Quartermasters, Major E. G. Durfy and Captain E. P. Graves; Aid to General Van Valkenburgh, Captain Wm. Ramsey; Inspecting Surgeon, Major Wm. H. Gregg; Assistant Surgeon, Captain J. S. Janiston; Hospital Surgeon, Captain J. C. Way.

Captain Elliott, of the Mounted Rifles, and Captain Tielball, of the Sixth infantry, are here as agents of the government, to muster the regiments into the United States service as fast as organized by the State officers.

The officers here have met with considerable difficulty arising from the same blundering or incompetency at Albany, which has given the metropolitan militia officers so much trouble. When Gen. Van Valkenburgh was sent to this post, he was ordered to provide quarters and food for only two or three regiments. It was not intended to allow more than that number to be here at one time. But instead of organizing into regiments, and despatching the troops to the seat of war as fast as organized, he finds thrown upon his hands to provide for, in a town of only ten thousand inhabitants, nearly six thousand men. However, every man has been provided with food and lodging upon his arrival, and I am told by the townspeople that the first murmur or complaint is yet to be uttered. In order to accommodate all, however, the General has found it necessary to resort to the "impressment" process; every hall, concert room, vacant store, warehouse, and even several churches, have been taken possession of for quarters, while every hotel, saloon, bakery and many private houses are driven to their fullest capacity to provide rations for the troops. The story of "seizing" upon the churches for barracks I could hardly believe until I called in at one or two and found them filled with devout worshippers of the (just now) most potent of gods, the Stars and Stripes and "Yankee Doodle." The pews were filled with mattresses and other camp equipage, the aisles resounded to the tread of heavy shoes "marking time," while in the altar the uniformed captains were giving in quick, short accents, the commands with as much spirit and energy as ever were displayed by white cravatted preacher or surpliced prelate when draining into the ways of Godliness, the raw recruits in the army of the King of Hosts. But it must be remembered that this apparent desecration of the churches is by the consent of the congregations owning them. Barracks are now being erected in three places in the town, which, when complete, will furnish quarters for ten thousand men, if need be; so it will probably not be necessary to use the churches after this week. One set of barracks are already done and occupied, and is a model of excellence; and I am told that those now in course of construction will embody new features that will militate much to the comfort and convenience of all concerned.

General Van Valkenburgh has received no information yet as to when any of the regiments will be forwarded to the seat of war, but it is evident that some of them will have to be moved shortly, to make room for those constantly arriving.

There are now here five thousand Minie muskets, but no field pieces or cavalry, as was reported in two or three morning journals of New York on Friday.

P. S., 9 A. M.—Two companies from Canandaigua have just arrived, and are now at the depot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of State officers named in the act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia and to provide for the public defence" passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive chamber on the 17th day of May, 1861—

The Comptroller moved to take from the table the following preamble and resolution offered by the Secretary of State on the 15th inst., which was carried:—

Whereas, applications have been made to this Board from various portions of the State of companies for orders of inspection, preparatory to their being accepted into service and formed into regiments; and whereas, many of these companies so applying are known to be composed of men well drilled and mostly equipped, and affording well grounded assurance, if accepted into service, that they will prove to be amongst the most efficient soldiers whom the government is calling upon to aid it in preserving its integrity and sustaining its institutions and laws; and whereas, it is believed that this State will soon be called upon to furnish additional troops, and the inevitable effect of rejecting the proffered services of these companies at this time will be almost universal disappointment and dissatisfaction, and must create difficulties hereafter in bringing these disbanded and disheartened men into the service of the country; and whereas, there is now no certainty that the quota of 30,000 men authorized by the act of April 16, 1861, has been filled by previous acceptances; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will accept into the service such companies as upon inspection shall be found to be full and are ready and anxious to be mustered into immediate service and volunteer to serve for two years, and will proceed without delay to form them into regiments, and either tender them at once to the general government or order them to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, so that they may be in a position to respond to any sudden demand that may be made for their services, and be ready at a moment's notice to rally at the call of their country, to the defence of its rights and the protection of its flag.

Mr. Myers moved to amend the preamble and resolution by striking out all after the words "institutions and laws," and inserting as follows:—

And, whereas, the Secretary of War, by a late despatch, seems unwilling to receive more than twenty-eight of the thirty eight regiments agreed by him to be received, but it is expected he will still receive the whole thirty-eight; and whereas, twenty-eight of said regiments are already organized and officered in full, and the regimental officers of two or more elected and the regiments formed, and other companies are now formed and accepted, or, having filed their applications, are waiting only inspection and acceptance, more than sufficient to form the remaining regiments, exclusive of those who have applied since the 7th inst., each officer and man of whom has acquired the right to be received in the order of his enrolment, and a denial of which right would be an act of bad faith on the part of the State, and of gross injustice on the part of this Board; and whereas, inasmuch as this Board has no shadow of authority by law to enlist more than thirty thousand men, or thirty eight regiments, the acceptance by them of full regiments from the cities whose applications were not filed before the 7th inst. will operate to exclude just so many of the country companies; and whereas, the funds provided by the Legislature will not more than uniform, arm and equip thirty eight regiments, having no means to subsist or pay such as the general government will not receive, and the constitution we are sworn to support forbids any debt to be contracted for that purpose; so that to organize a force beyond what the United States will accept would be not only a wicked but useless act, inasmuch as they must be at once disbanded for want of both authority and means to maintain them; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will receive, arm and equip thirty eight regiments, including those already organized, and no more. That each company shall be entitled to be received if full when called upon in its order of priority, and none shall be supplanted by companies of later application through any favoritism, political, personal or local.

The question being on accepting the amendment, the ayes and noes were called, and it was determined in the affirmative, by the following vote:—

AYES—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General—3.

NOES—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2.

The CHAIR put the question whether the Board would agree to the preamble and resolution as amended, and it was determined in the affirmative, as follows:—

AYES—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General—3.

NOES—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

REVIEW BEFORE MAYOR WOOD ON THE BATTERY—THEY TAKE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE WAR TODAY.

The Battery was besieged all day yesterday by thousands of persons watching the manœuvres of the Second regiment, who are at present encamped there, and who will take their departure for Washington to-day. Everything is in readiness, and the men are joyful at the thought of a speedy change from the monotony of their position on the Battery to the excitement of a campaign the regiment had a dress parade last evening, when they were reviewed by Mayor Wood and one or two of the Defence Committee. The men looked remarkably well, and went through the different manœuvres of drilling with much precision and exactness. They seemed to have acquired a hardy and healthful constitution since inhaling the breezes from the bay on the Battery, and as they marched past in review the Mayor expressed himself much pleased with their appearance. The regiment went through several difficult evolutions with almost the exactness of regular soldiers, and the crowds who surrounded the parade ground signified their approbation by repeated cheering and clapping of hands. The loading and firing in solid square was excellent, and received peculiar marks of praise. When the men ran around the ground in double quick time, the even and regular tramp might be heard distinctly. On forming into line along the entire length of the ground, Mayor Wood, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, marched around in review, the men presenting arms, and the drum corps pealing out their stirring sounds. The parade concluded about six o'clock in the evening.

It appears that the regiment are in want of twenty-five more recruits, which will be sent on to Washington after the main body. Application for enlistment can be made at the Armory, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue, to Capt. Joseph Byrne.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment, as we have before stated, has been accepted by the government. They have nearly their complement of men enrolled, but the Enrolling Committee will continue to be at their headquarters, Fifth Ward Hotel, every day, between the hours of eight A. M. and six P. M.

Colonel May, of Mexican fame, has been tendered the command of the regiment, but has declined to accept the position offered him. It is expected that the men will immediately go into quarters.

At a meeting held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, General Nathan B. Graham was unanimously chosen colonel of this regiment.

EIGHTH REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES, COLONEL BLENKER.

At noon yesterday the German Rifle regiment, Colonel Louis Blenker, quartered at Palace Garden, had what in their language is termed a *ward-parade*, which was the occasion of a very pleasant reunion of the lady and gentlemen friends of the officers and members. It was expected that Governor Morgan would be present; but he was absent, for some reason. The ceremonies consisted of reading the daily reports by the officers to the Colonel, promulgating the bulletin for the ensuing twenty-four hours, and inspecting the company whose turn had arrived for guard mounting, subsequent to which Colonel Blenker announced his appointment of Arthur Brandt to the ensigncy of Company H, vice August Gouse, removed. The men were then dismissed, and the visitors promenaded the hall to the inspiriting strains of the excellent regimental band, which discoursed a number of operatic, patriotic and national airs. The regiment will receive their arms on Wednesday, and proceed to Staten Island for encampment.

In our report on Saturday of the parade and presentation of banners to this noble regiment, we inadvertently stated that Lieutenant Colonel Stahl proposed three cheers for the President of the United States. It was Colonel Louis Blenker, whose place it really is to honor the Chief Magistrate of this country, in proposing any cheers for, and he is too good and experienced a commandant not to understand his duties in this respect. In justice to Colonel Blenker we make this correction.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE RAILROADS.

A few days since we had occasion to refer to the conduct of a conductor on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, who refused to carry a volunteer free on his car. It is but just to state now that the conductor was not to blame in the matter, as no specific instructions have as yet been conveyed to the employes of the line to transport the soldiers gratis. It is true that many of them do so, but it is upon their own responsibility, and in view of the fact that a similar thing is done on the other lines, Porter orders should be issued for free transportation on the railroad companies, and notice to that effect posted in the cars.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR.

Free Gift Offerings Amounting to $31,105,000.

CONNECTICUT.			
State	$2,000,000	Norwich	$13,000
Bridgeport	31,000	New London	10,000
Hartford	64,000	Woodbury	5,000
Mystic	7,000		
New Haven	30,000	Total	$2,160,000
INDIANA.			
State	$1,000,000	Indianapolis	$5,000
Cass county	6,000	Noblesville	10,000
Elkhart	8,000	Madison	6,000
Evansville	15,000		
Greensburg	2,000	Total	$1,052,000
ILLINOIS.			
State	$3,500,000	Ottawa	$18,000
Chicago	25,000	Sycamore	4,000
Clinton	5,000		
Galena	1,000	Total	$3,553,000
IOWA.			
State			$100,000
KANSAS.			
State			$20,000
MAINE.			
State	$1,300,000	Portland	$31,000
Bath	10,000	Rockland	10,000
Bangor	1,000		
Damariscotta	3,000	Total	$1,356,000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
State	$3,000,000	Marlboro	$10,000
Abingdon	5,000	Marshfield	5,000
Amesbury	5,000	Mansfield	5,000
Acton	5,000	Millbury	2,000
Agowan	2,000	Needham	3,000
Attleboro	10,000	Northbridge	5,000
Andover	17,000	North Reading	2,000
Boston	215,000	Norton	5,000
Berkley	2,000	Newton	3,000
Bedford	2,000	North Andover	3,000
Becket	2,000	Newbury	3,000
Barre	2,000	Newburyport	4,000
Braintree	2,000	Oxford	4,000
Charlestown	16,000	Pawtucket	10,000
Charlton	10,000	Plymouth	2,000
Conway	2,000	Quincy	10,000
Concord	4,000	Rehoboth	2,000
Cohasset	1,000	Raymam	2,000
Canton	5,000	Salem	17,000
Coleraine	2,000	Southbridge	8,000
Dighton	3,000	Somerset	3,000
Douglas	4,000	Stowe	2,000
Deerfield	6,000	Southboro	2,000
Dorchester	20,000	Salsbury	5,000
Dedham	10,000	Sutton	6,000
Easton	10,000	Springfield	25,000
Fall River	10,000	Spencer	5,000
Framingham	10,000	Shrewsbury	2,000
Freetown	1,000	Stockbridge	3,000
Franklin	3,000	Taunton	40,000
Fair Haven	5,000	West Cambridge	10,000
Gloucester	16,000	Weymouth	5,000
Georgetown	5,000	Williamsburg	2,000
Hatfield	5,000	Waltham	5,000
Ipswich	4,000	Watertown	2,500
Lynn	10,000	West Cambridge	10,000
Lowell	8,000	Westboro	8,000
Lawrence	5,000	Woburn	5,000
Lexington	4,000	Webster	4,000
Ludlow	2,000	Wrentham	10,000
Marbl