THE CALL FOR MILITIA.

The New York Regiments to Serve Thirty Days—Departure of the Fifth—Regiments Moving To-Day, &c.

The question as to the length of time which the militia are to serve has now been settled. They are to be mustered in for thirty days' service on arriving at their destination. This will have the effect of filling up to the maximum strength each of the regiments at present leaving the city. There was a rush of recruits to the armories yesterday, and the different regiments were receiving large accessions to their ranks.

The brigadier generals, staffs and regiments are to be mustered in at Harrisburg by United States mustering officers. The thirty days will be dated from their time of leaving New York.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

This fine corps left last evening for Harrisburg. They being fully equipped, and supplied with two day's rations, left the armory at eight o'clock, headed by their gallant commander, Colonel Burger. After the regiment came into Broadway they were joined by an immense crowd, who accompanied them amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of esteem to pier No 1. The Fifth is a first rate organization, and the soldiers are almost all Germans, with very few exceptions. Having halted for a short time, the boat to convey them to Amboy *en route* to Harrisburg, being in readiness, they proceeded on board and left with the deafening cheers of the vast concourse assembled. They will, we are convinced, do good service when called into action.

The following is a list of the officers:—

Colonel, Louis Burger; Lieutenant Colonel, J. P. B. Dodge; Major, A. Meyer; Adjutant, William Dickel; Quartermaster, E. Wilson; Assistant Quartermaster, —— Holsworth; Surgeon, Dr. Hagge; Sergeant Major, —— Zoebisch.

Company A, Captain Mangles; Company B, Captain Maurer; Company C, Captain Kreeger; Company D, Captain Meyer; Company E, Captain Hildebrandt; Company F, Captain Bruer; Company G, Captain Reiss, Company H, Captain Kattenborn; Company I, Captain Aberle; Company K, Captain Schneider.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Tellier, of the Fourth, yesterday issued the following:—

ORDERS NO. 26.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

The officers and men of this command will take notice that the regimental line will be formed at the division armory, 8lm street, corner of White, at seven o'clock A. M. to morrow, instead of four o'clock P. M. to-day, to proceed to Harrisburg, Pa. By order of

DANIEL W. TELLER, Colonel.

THOMAS B. PECK, Adjutant.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth will leave on Monday. The following has been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will assemble at Centre market drill room, fully uniformed, armed and equipped with two days cooked rations, on Monday, the 22d instant, for the purpose of proceeding to the seat of war. The field and staff will report (dismounted) to the Colonel, at seven o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies will report their commands to the Adjutant; also the non-commissioned staff, band and field music at the same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed in Broome street, right resting on Broadway.

Commandants of companies are hereby directed to report all absentees, in order that they may be arrested and dealt with accordingly.

Companies A, B, C, H and E will assemble at the armory, on Sunday, at eight o'clock A. M., to receive uniforms, arms and equipments, and companies F, G, D, I and K at two o'clock P. M. Quartermaster Banks will attend in person to the distribution, and the non-commissioned staff will assist him. Commandants of companies will be required to give their receipts to the Quartermaster for the articles received by their companies.

The officers must take as little baggage as possible, and have the same delivered to the Quartermaster at the armory, on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, properly marked with name, regiment and company. By order

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Detachments for this regiment will be sent off to-day, as the following will show:—

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

A detachment of the Seventh regiment will be sent forward on Saturday, 20th inst. Members who wish to join their regiment will assemble at the armory (uniformed and equipped and one days' rations) at one o'clock on that day. WM. H. WIBLET, Captain Co. D.

Sergeant Bond, of the third company, Seventh regiment, will leave for Baltimore this afternoon. Members desiring to join their regiment may report at the armory at one o'clock, and will be furnished transportation.

Captain W. P. Reusel will leave on Monday morning for Baltimore. A meeting will be held at the armory this evening, at which all members of the regiment who intend going at that time are requested to reopt.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment is now being organized as one of the National Guard to proceed to Harrisburg. The following orders have been issued relative to this regiment:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 26.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

The Tenth regiment New York National Guard will be reorganized as one of the regiments of General Ewen's brigade, under Colonel John E. Bendix, late of the Tenth New York Volunteers.

Colonel Bendix will send his company rolls, designating the line officers, to the Major General, as soon as completed, and will then receive orders to make requisition for supplies.

The following field officers are appointed until an election can be held, viz:—John E. Bendix, Colonel; J. W. Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel; J. Minsing, Major.

Colonel Bendix will appoint the officers of the regimental staff and make report to the Major General.

By order of Maj. Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH REGIMENT N. G., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

In accordance with the orders of the Commanding General the company officers will report, with their commands, at the Mercer House at two o'clock P. M. this day, in order that requisitions can be made to procure the uniforms and equipments, that we may be able to proceed to the seat of war without delay. All recruits will be furnished with a full Zouave uniform without charge. Any personal or returned regiments and others who may wish to join are invited to report at the Mercer House. JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel Commanding.

Members of the Fourth regiment New York Volunteers who may wish to join the Tenth regiment (National Zouaves) will please call at the Mercer House and enroll their names. JOHN H. H. CAMP,

Late Captain Fourth regiment N. Y. V. infantry.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will leave to-day. Colonel Ward has issued the following:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 42.

HEADQUARTERS, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

Transportation having been procured, this command will take up its march to-morrow morning, 20th instant. Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette place, right resting on Fourth street, at nine o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report at headquarters, dismounted, fifteen minutes before formation. Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at at a quarter to nine A. M. By order,

Colonel WM. G. WARD.

WM. L. BURNS, First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

ARMORY, CO. C, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., June 19, 1863.

The members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, on Saturday morning, 20th inst., at half-past eight o'clock precisely. Members will come fully prepared to start for the field. By order of

Captain WM. V. BYRNE,

ALEX. G. ATCHISON, First Sergeant.

ARMORY, CO. G, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., June 19, 1863.

In compliance with regimental orders the members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at eight o'clock. The regiment will leave at nine o'clock.

By order of Captain HENRY MAGRATH.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fifth has also been ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, as the following order will show:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

The Fifty-fifth regiment, Colonel E. Lee Gal, will proceed forthwith to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and report to Brigadier General Hall, as part of his brigade.

He will report his numbers, and when he will be ready to move, to the Major General, and will then be furnished with requisitions for transportation.

He will make requisitions for supplies upon the Commissary General and Quartermaster General.

By order of Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Div. Insp.

ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY FIFTH REGIMENT, GARDEN LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK, June 19, 1863.

In compliance with division orders of this day, the regiment will immediately prepare to leave for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for thirty days' service.

Commandants of companies will report to the Adjutant to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at headquarters, at Lafayette Hall, the effective strength of each company, in order that the necessary requisitions may be made upon the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, for supplies.

As raw recruits, under the present emergency, would only be an encumbrance and a useless expense to the State, commandants of companies, in filling up their commands, will only take men who have already some instruction and experience as soldiers.

The call being imperative, under the requisition of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, all enrolled members are compelled to obey it. They will be exempt from the draft. Substitutes may be received, but only competent men will be taken in place of those who may offer a satisfactory excuse for the absolute necessity of remaining at home.

Commandants of companies will make a return of absentees, in order that their names may be handed to the Provost Marshal.

By order of EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel.

W. P. WADSWORTH, Adjutant.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT, ESSEX MARKET, June 19, 1863.

The commandants of companies of this regiment will have the members of their respective commands present at these headquarters at nine o'clock A. M., on 20th inst. (Saturday), to receive their uniforms and equipments, so as to proceed forthwith to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for a term of service not exceeding thirty days.

By order of Colonel JAMES BAGLEY.

WILLIAM FOCKETT, Adjutant.

COMPANY ORDER, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY D, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

All members of this company are hereby ordered to appear at Essex market drill room on Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., to receive their clothes and equipments, in order to proceed with the regiment to Pennsylvania, as ordered by the Commander in-Chief. By order of THOMAS CLARKE, Captain.

McDONALD, Orderly.

Military Movements in Brooklyn.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—THE THIRTEENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH TO LEAVE THIS MORNING—THE MARCHING ORDERS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH COUNTERMANDED.

The Fifty sixth regiment, under command of Colonel John Quincy Adams, finally left for Harrisburg yesterday by way of Eastern Pennsylvania, on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The orders issued the evening previous were to assemble at the armory, in Raymond street, at nine o'clock A. M. At the hour named nearly every man was present, and a large crowd of friends and acquaintances thronged the vicinity. The companies filed out into Raymond street shortly after nine o'clock, but it was nearly three hours thereafter before they were ready to take up the line of march. Brigadier General Smith was present and superintended the arrangements. At length the order was given, and the regiment marched to Fulton avenue, down Fulton street to the ferry, where they crossed to New York and proceeded to the boat near the battery. The streets through which they passed were lined with spectators, and large crowds followed them to the place of embarkation. They looked very fine, presenting a neat appearance in their neat, new uniforms. The list of officers was published yesterday.

The Twenty-eighth regiment will leave the City Armory corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, this morning punctually at nine o'clock. They will cross Fulton ferry and proceed to the foot of Murray street, where they will take the boat for the depot of the New Jersey Railroad, and go to Harrisburg by way of Easton. The regiment is in first rate condition, and composed of stout, hearty men. Colonel Bennett last night read orders from General Crooke, commanding the division, to report the names of all officers and men who have neglected to report for duty, with the view of handing them to the Provost Marshal, who will cause their arrest and deal with them as the law requires.

The following is a list of the officers:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, Michael Bennett; Lieutenant Colonel, David A. Boker; Major, Adam Schepper; Adjutant, David J. Dean; Engineer, James Campbell; Surgeon, John J. Campbell; Surgeon's Mate, Wm. Rappold; Quartermaster, Samuel Duell.

Company A—Captain, Samuel Wandell; First Lieutenant, H. Thain; Second Lieutenant, L. Hundt.

Company B—Captain, Henry Obmann; First Lieutenant, Chas. Fredel; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wittmann.

Company C—Captain, Joseph Altenbrandt; First Lieutenant, Henry Spangenberg; Second Lieutenant, Christian Volkmer.

Company D—Captain, John Rhim; First Lieutenant, Wm. Blessfelt; Second Lieutenant, Henry Alt.

Company E—Captain, Charles A. B. Zerrenmann; First Lieutenant, George Scheillein; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lanzer.

Company F—Captain, John Mattez; First Lieutenant, John Grebel; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company G—Captain, Jos. Burger; First Lieutenant, Louis Fuchs; Second Lieutenant, Valentine Scheick.

Company H—Captain, Anthony Wilts; First Lieutenant, Louis Dehling; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Schaffer.

Company I—Captain, Joseph Merkert; First Lieutenant, Ludwig Seib; Second Lieutenant, Adam Enderz.

Company K—Captain, Jacob Weber; First Lieutenant, Henry Klenow; Second Lieutenant, Fred. Hitzelberger.

Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, George Hesslinger; Quartermaster Sergeant, Joseph Marshall; Commissary Sergeant, Charles Jenkins; Ordnance Sergeant, Andrew Kane; Hospital Steward, Thos. A. Campbell; Drum Major, Henry Rohde; Color Sergeant, Edward Ritzner; Right General Guide, Charles Wills; Left General Guide, Thos. McCormick.

The Thirteenth regiment is now fully prepared, having been provided with every requisite for the campaign. They will form in front of the armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, this morning, at eight o'clock, when they will proceed to Harrisburg, by way of Easton, transportation having been secured on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The following is a list of the officers:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, John B. Woodward; Adjutant, Wm. Augustus McKee; Surgeon, R. Armiston, Jr.; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Leggett. (The positions of lieutenant colonel and major are vacant.)

Company A—Captain Mead, Lieutenant Copeland.

Company B—Captain Baldwin, Lieutenants Dean and Lane.

Company C—Captain Dodge, Lieutenant Felt.

Company D—Captain Balsdon, Lieutenants Strang and Chase.

Company E—Captain Briggs, Lieutenant Richards.

Company F—Captain Heath, Lieutenants Clirehugh, Beadle and Barnett.

Company G—Captain Thorne, Lieutenants Kissam and Hunter.

Company H—Captain Eakin, Lieutenants Bache and Van Cleef.

Company I—Captain Baker, Lieutenant Jones.

Company K—Captain Powell, Lieutenant Law.

The members of the Forty-seventh regiment were dismissed at their armory in South Fifth street on Thursday night, the order directing them to proceed to the seat of war having been countermanded. The cause is not definitely ascertained. Many of the members, however, anxious to go, joined the Thirteenth and Fifty second regiments yesterday.

The Fifty-second regiment is under orders, and will probably leave on Monday.

Captain W. K. Comstock, of the Twenty-third regiment, has already raised a company to be permanently attached thereto. They will proceed to Harrisburg the first part of next week. Those members left behind for one cause or another will be sent off to-day. The Rev. P. J. H. Myers has been appointed chaplain to the regiment, and will leave in a few days. A despatch received from Harrisburg last evening states that the regiment has arrived there and is engaged at work in the intrenchments on the other side of the Susquehanna.

Movements of New Jersey Troops.

TRENTON, June 19, 1863.

The Twenty first regiment was mustered out of service to-day. Those of the regiment belonging to Hudson and Bergen county go to Jersey City to be paid off. They started this afternoon at six o'clock.

The Union Light Infantry, of this city, started at noon for Harrisburg. Applications are constantly making to the Governor for acceptance from different parts of the State.

A Grain Operator Arrested—He Negotiates $50,000 in Drafts on New York.

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 17.]

Financial circles have been somewhat agitated for several days past on account of alleged fraudulent negotiations of drafts on New York, by a somewhat notorious grain operator of this city by the name of John H. Lester, which drafts were returned to the holders unpaid. The amount stated to have been so obtained is about $50,000.

Of this sum $35,000 was from the well known house of S. Sturges & Sons, and $15,000 from the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank. Other banks and bankers have been connected with the matter by street rumor; but we are assured that the two parties named are all who have suffered.

Lester was formerly of the firm of Fish & Lester, and latterly was connected unfavorably with the swindling Hartford County Bank of Indiana. He is possessed of shrewdness and cunning, and has carried on his well formed plans successfully.

We understand that the system of drawing drafts, which he would subsequently sell to a banking house and then pay by selling a similar draft and remitting to New York by telegraph, has been practised by Lester for the past year, and that during that time he has drawn hundreds of thousands of dollars, nearly all of which have been paid at maturity.

Lester was arrested on Saturday, at the instance of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, but was subsequently released, though under what arrangement we have not learned.

Obituary.

BENJ. SMITH, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence, Hopkington, Mass., on the 18th instant, at the advanced age of one hundred years and four months.

Madame TACHERON DE LIGNY, a great granddaughter of the famous French Admiral Jean Bart, died in Paris May 31, at a very advanced age. This lady leaves a daughter (the wife of M. Urban Devaux, son of a general of the first empire), who is now the sole living representative of the most famous sailor in the annals of French history—the man who, in 1694, ran the English blockade of Dunkirk, with a large fleet laden with grain, and thus relieved a famine.

The Leeds (England) *Mercury* says:—The *Record*, quoting from the Melbourne *Weekly Review*, states that Prophet Wroe had died in Australia, whither he went a short time since. At Melbourne House, near Wakefield, however, the residence of Mr Wroe, the attendants deny that he is dead, and are preparing the mansion for his return. They do not consider that his mission is yet fulfilled, as the "millenium" has not yet arrived.

Mr. HARRIS, the well known Indian sportsman, has recently been killed near Rajghaut by a tigress.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, June 17, 1863.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the following Directors were unanimously elected:—John Gardnier, Joseph Lyman, H. B. Hurlbut, Samuel M. Young, A. Stone, Jr., James Mason, R. G. Jerome, A. N. Ramsdell, W. M. Vermilye. The agreement to unite with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Cleveland was unanimously approved. A consolidation with three other roads was ratified. The following vote was the largest ever cast:—

For consolidation	58,021
Against consolidation	4,000
Total shares present	62,021

NEW PATENT LAW IN CANADA.—The Canadian government is about introducing a new patent law, which will be found of great importance to American inventors. Under the present system, patents are granted only to resident Canadians; under the new, it is proposed to extend the protection to inventors of all nations, without distinction in favor of natives.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Reception of the Fifteenth Regiment New York State Volunteers.

The municipal authorities will receive the Fifteenth regiment N. Y. S. V. on Monday next. This regiment returned to the city on Thursday last. The following is the

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

The regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council on Monday, the 22d inst., at five o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall.

After the review they will proceed up Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, where they will be entertained by the city authorities.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

SAMUEL T. WHEDON, Secretary.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the above the regiment will parade in light marching order on Monday, the 22d inst. Line will be formed at three o'clock P. M. in Lafayette place, right resting on Eighth street. Field and staff mounted

C. G. COLGATE, Colonel.

BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

General Burnett has addressed a letter to Mayor Opdyke in relation to the formation of his brigade, asking his influence to obtain a grant of ten thousand dollars from the municipal authorities in order to aid him in the formation of his brigade. The Mayor has transmitted a letter to the Common Council strongly recommending General Burnett, and it is probable that the amount will be furnished. Adjutant General Sprague has also sent a communication relative to General Burnett's brigade to Colonel H. S. Lansing, commanding troops in camp and garrison in this vicinity, setting forth the circumstances under which the brigade is to be raised. The following is the letter in question:—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 20, 1863.

COLONEL—The President of the United States has said that he will commission General Ward B. Burnett a Brigadier General in the service of the United States when Governor Seymour turns over to him a sufficient number of regiments to warrant it, in accordance with the usages of the service. The Governor has assured General Burnett that he will, at the proper time, and under proper circumstances, cause to be turned over to him two or more regiments of troops when they are organized and mustered into the service of the United States, thus enabling him to form a brigade.

General Burnett is by his Excellency commended to your consideration, as you may be able from time to time to give him much valuable information in relation to the progress of recruiting. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General.

To Colonel H. S. LANSING, Commanding troops, New York.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES—NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Lawrence Leahy, late of Company I, Ninth New York Volunteers, is organizing a company from the old Ninth to serve for three months in Colonel Bendix's Tenth New York State Militia. A Zouave uniform furnished. All members wishing to join are invited to call this day at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Only twenty men are wanted to complete the company.

Committee on National Affairs.

The Committee on National Affairs met yesterday, when Adjutant General Sprague and Major General Sandford attended and gave some useful information and advice in reference to the defence of our harbor, military organization and collateral subjects. Alderman Farley, chairman of the committee, put several pertinent questions to the Generals, which were answered freely and in the most unreserved and soldierlike manner.

Quite a lengthy conference ensued in reference to the defence of New York harbor, during which Adjutant General Sprague assured the committee that a plan was on foot by which ample provision would at once be made for any and every emergency which might in the course of events arise. The plan about being devised is decidedly an excellent one, and will be proof against any hostile attack that might be attempted.

Alderman Farley suggested, with the concurrence of the other members of the committee, that a plan might be effected by which the General, State and local authorities might be enabled to co operate, and act in concert at any moment for the defence of the city, should such an emergency arise, and after a further conference the proceedings terminated.

Promotions in New York Regiments.

ALBANY, June 19, 1863.

The following are the latest promotions in the New York volunteer regiments:—

Eldredge G. Floyd, Lieutenant Colonel, Third; John E. Mulford, Major, Third; Debahar Von Einsiedel, Lieutenant Colonel, Forty first; Frederic Menshamen, Major, Forty-first; Albert R. Nicholson, Lieutenant Colonel, Forty-seventh; Wm. H. Peters, Colonel, Fiftieth; Ira Spaulding, Lieut. Colonel, Fiftieth; Jos. E. Hamblin, Colonel, Sixty-fifth; Wm. W. Clark, Lieut. Colonel, Eighty-fifth; John T. Lockman, Colonel, One Hundred and Nine-tenth; Aaron B. Miner, Major, One Hundred and Twenty fifth; David E. Gregory, Colonel, One Hundred and Forty-fourth; Charles B. Randall, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Forty-ninth; Daniel B. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty fourth; Lewis D. Warren, Major, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth; Wm. B. Kingsey, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Sixty-first; John B. Donnelly, Major, One Hundred and Seventieth; Lewis M. Peck, Colonel, One Hundred and seventy third; Wm. N. Green, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Seventy third; Wm. E. Beardsley, Major, Sixth cavalry; John C. Lemmon, Colonel, Tenth cavalry.

Bounties to Returned Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I recognize the fact that money is the sinews of war, and appreciate your suggestions in yesterday's paper and your offer of $1,000 as bounties to our returned veterans. When I see all classes of society respond in the same spirit, the poor man offer his mite, and the loyal women of the North tender their trinkets for the same purpose, then it will be apparent we have realized the fact that we are at war and our existence as a country in danger. That result attained, our war will be a short one. To prove that I have realized the present danger, I am willing to make some sacrifice. I am a policeman, poor, have a large family of small children, age some years over fifty; I am willing to sign an order for twenty dollars, ten to be deducted from my pay this month and ten next month. There are few men on the force who will refuse to do the same, if properly applied to. There are patriotic capitalists who will advance the money. By this means you will add to the bounty fund over fifty thousand dollars, and induce by example other classes of the community to go and do likewise. Let captains of police test the patriotism of the men in their respective precincts, and if the response is such as will warrant the Commissioners to move in this matter the sum can be realized in less than a week.

A PATROL POLICEMAN.

Diplomatic Presentation.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF SALVADOR.

Henry Segur, Esq., was presented to the President by the Secretary of State on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at twelve o'clock M., as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador. The Minister accompanied the delivery of his letter of credence with the subjoined remarks:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—The President of Salvador has sent me here to express to your Excellency the sincere sympathy he entertains for the cause of the American Union and the deep respect he feels for the Chief Magistrate of this great nation. He desires me particularly to say that it is with profound grief that he has seen the dissensions that have occurred in the American Republic; but at the same time he has full hope and confidence that, in the prudent administration of the great power which you possess, the integrity of the Union will soon be re-established on the firm basis of your glorious constitution. The younger republics of this continent look with dread on whatever cause which tends to shake the potency of this government, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, to it they look as the bulwark of their own independence and security against ambitious and aggressive Powers, and the agents of rescuing principles at home and abroad. The President of Salvador has beheld with wonder and admiration the vast resources which have been called forth in this sacred struggle for law, order, liberty and justice, in defence of the Union and to suppress civil discord, and feels full faith and confidence in the ultimate triumph of the principles for which the brave people are sacrificing so much life and treasure, and from your wise administration that your Excellency's government will soon be established in peace and harmony through out the land. For myself, personally, I feel most happy that the President of Salvador should have selected me as the medium of communication with your Excellency, and beg to offer you the expressions of my sincere and deep respect.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To these observations the President replied in the following terms:—

I receive with much pleasure a representative of Salvador. Accept my best wishes that you may find your residence in our country agreeable and your mission entirely satisfactory in its results. I am not uninformed of the devotion of Salvador to the principles of republicanism and the interests of civilization, which are common to all the States situated on the American continent. You will find the government and the people of the United States earnestly sympathizing with your own country in these respects. It could not be otherwise, for they are the very principles and interests which the government and people are maintaining through all the perils and sacrifices of a painful civil war. I trust, sir, that the war cloud which was lately gathering over Central America has already passed away, and that peace, prosperity and progress will continue to prevail throughout that very interesting and most important part of the world.

Police Intelligence.

SAVAGE ATTACK UPON A POLICEMAN.—An policeman Andrew Geoghegan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was proceeding to the station house on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, he was met by a gang of rowdies in Second avenue and beaten in a shameful manner. One of his assailants struck him in the head with a stone shot, felling him to the earth, while another stabbed him in the forehead as he by prostrate. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, corner of Thirty ninth street and Second avenue, where he now lays in a precarious condition. Yesterday Dr. Hogeman advised the brother of the patient to notify the coroner, so that an autopsy mortem examination might be held and the guilty parties brought to justice. Last evening Geoghegan was very low, and seemed unable to recognize his most intimate friends. The doctor is fearful that his skull is fractured, in which event the chances are decidedly against the patient's recovery. Geoghegan is twenty four years of age, and has been a member of the Police Department for the last four years. He bears a good reputation as an officer, and has the sympathy of Captain Speight and his entire command.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, May 30, 1863.

Stonewall Jackson—Impressions Produced by His Death—Close of the Prussian Chambers—Order Reigns in Berlin—Reorganization of the Prussian Army—Its Supposed Advantages—Expectations of a War, &c.

The death of General "Stonewall" Jackson has excited no little interest here—perhaps more than the unceremonious dismissal of the Chambers. His name was not only familiar to the public from the daily papers, but biographical accounts of him had appeared in several German periodicals, including the *Unsere Zeit*, which forms a sequel to the *Conversations Lexicon*. He was indeed a "representative man," the incarnation of Southern chivalry, its brilliant heroism, its naive simplicity, its wild and reckless enthusiasm, and his loss will be a heavy blow to the Southern cause. It is as if Napoleon had fallen in one of his great battles, not at Marengo or Jena, but at Eylau or Asperne; for it is clear that the second action of Fredericksburg was not a decisive victory of the rebels, but something very like a drawn battle, after which the Unionists were obliged to retreat; but the rebels were in no condition to advance. The death of their favorite leader cannot but have had a disparaging effect upon their morale, whether Hooker is the man to profit by this depression is quite another question. He appears to be a brave soldier, on whom the name of "Fighting Joe" has not been unaptly bestowed; but he has yet to prove himself a general.

The address of the House of Deputies to the King produces the only effect that could be expected, and which the liberal majority were undoubtedly prepared for. After declaring publicly that they could not continue to act with the present ministry, and that it was useless to proceed with their deliberations while the constitution was systematically violated, the only course left to the King was to dismiss either the Ministers or the Chambers, and, it was not difficult to foresee which of these alternatives would be adopted. Whatever may be the moral power of the Legislature, physical force is on the side of the government, and the events of the last few months has shown in the most unequivocal manner that they do not scruple to make use of it. The session was accordingly closed on Wednesday with an ungracious message from his Majesty, delivered by M. de Bismark, whose triumphant mien gave sufficient evidence that he considers himself master of the situation. And for the present it must be acknowledged that he has some right to think so; for the *coup d'état*—and a *coup d'état* it certainly is, though unattended with massacres or transportations to Cayenne—has not given rise to the slightest disturbance, or even caused any particular excitement. Everything goes on as usual; there are no meetings held, no agitated groups collecting in the streets; the press roars as gently as a sucking dove, and even the funds have scarcely been affected. In a word, a political crisis, which in some nations would have led to a revolution, or at least to sanguinary *emeutes*, is passing over so quietly, and with so little apparent change in the physiognomy of this great city that a stranger arriving here would hardly believe in its existence. The Germans have always been a patient, long-suffering race; their "blunder" is not easily raised, and it is this imperturbable good nature and placability that forms their most attractive characteristic in private life, which their rulers presume upon to obstruct their political advancement.

As I have just stated, the session of the Legislature has been closed, but the House of Deputies has not been dissolved. This distinction is of some importance, as in case of a dissolution the government would be bound—unless they did away with the constitution altogether—to issue writs for a general election within the space of thirty days, when the liberal majority would be sure to be re-elected, while the handful of conservatives and ultra monarchists who have backed M. de Bismark's policy would probably lose their seats. Now, on the contrary, the Chambers need not be convoked again till January next, and in the meantime government will be at full liberty to carry out their plans without the troublesome interference of the Deputies. It is true the King will have to reign without a budget, and to levy taxes which have not been voted by the representatives of the nation; but he has done that for the last twelve months without experiencing any difficulty or without the taxgatherers being met with a single Hampden. Besides, he is said to be prepared that before next session the European complications will have resulted in a general war, and when the die is cast he depends upon the patriotism of his people, or their instinct of self-preservation, to assist him in bringing the nation to a successful issue. In this he may perhaps be mistaken, particularly if the events of the campaign should prove that the reorganization of the army of which he is the originator, and which was the chief cause of the split between him and his Legislature, was after all a judicious measure and requisite for the defence of the country. There can be no doubt—and I have frequently adverted to the fact in former letters—that the Prussian army, as heretofore constituted, was extremely inefficient, being in reality no better than a raw militia, as it would have stood no chance whatever against an army of veterans like the French, while the necessity it involved of calling out the landwehr on every emergency made it an intolerable burthen for the people. By the new organization the landwehr system is virtually abandoned, and instead of it the *cadres* of the regular army are so much increased that in time of war Prussia would be able at the shortest possible notice to bring 500,000 well drilled soldiers into the field without the rest of the people being disturbed in their avocations by a call to serve in the landwehr. So at least I am assured by Prussian officers, although it remains to be seen whether a plan which may be very excellent in theory will work quite as well in practice. The great objection of the liberals to the new organization of the army is that it eliminates the domestic element supposed to be contained in the landwehr. But this I consider a mere illusion, as when the landwehr are once embodied they are as much subject to military law as the regulars, and, with a few trifling exceptions during the revolutionary period of 1848, they have never shown the slightest disposition to resist the commands of their superiors, or to take any collective share in political questions. That the landwehr institution is highly unpopular among the lower orders I have frequently had occasion to observe, which is easily accounted for when we recollect that every time the army was mobilized or placed on the war footing thousands of married men were obliged to enter the ranks and leave their families entirely unprovided for, the wretched pittance doled out to them not being even sufficient to supply them with food. It is by no means certain, therefore, whether the people at large (I don't mean the middle classes, who mostly get off with one years' service) are so decidedly opposed to the King's military schemes as their representatives imagine, and if he were to reduce the term of service from three years to two (besides five or six in the reserve), it is not at all impossible that the relief thus afforded them might be regarded as a complete set-off against his constitutional shortcomings. Even the moderately liberal party of the second Chamber, who, though not the majority, would at least form a respectable minority, have offered to support his government if he consented to such a reduction, but hitherto he has obstinately refused to allow the slightest modification of his project. There is no telling, however, whether he will not eventually be induced to yield on this point, especially as, if a war breaks out, the question will at once lose its practical importance. In that event the soldiers will of course have to serve as long as it continues, whether the legal term be two years or three.

The Polish Revolution.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE CZAR.

The following is the text of the despatch sent by the government of the Netherlands to its Minister at St. Petersburg relative to the Polish question:—

THE HAGUE, April 28, 1863.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—The events which are actually taking place in Poland have created a sensation throughout Europe. Various governments, fearing more serious complications, have addressed themselves to the government of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, appealing to the magnanimity and benevolence of which his Majesty has given so many striking proofs during the whole course of his reign. The government of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has received communication of the notes which have been presented to that effect to his Excellency Prince Gortchakoff by the representatives of the Courts of France and of England, and it entertains the conviction that they were only dictated by the interest which every friendly government must take in the prosperity of the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The relations of friendship which have always happily subsisted between the Cabinet of St Petersburg and that of the Hague impose upon me the duty, M. le Baron, of acquiescing in the request of the Cabinets of Paris and of London to communicate to that of his Majesty the Emperor the views of the government of the King as regards the painful events in which all mankind takes an interest. We think we cannot better explain those views than by annexing ourselves to the ideas suggested to the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French by the state of affairs in Poland, and, taking our ground upon the spirit of conciliation which animates us, we flatter ourselves that this step will be fully appreciated by the government of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander. The cabinet of the Hague has thought it advisable not to delay making this communication, which is a new proof of the good relations existing between the two courts. The recognized benevolence of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander gives us the certainty that these considerations will be agreeable to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg at a moment when, in his high wisdom, his Majesty purposes taking measures necessary to assure the happiness and the prosperity of his subjects.

You are requested, M. le Baron, to read this despatch to his Excellency Prince Gortchakoff, and, if requisite, to leave him a copy of it. I am, &c.,

P. VAN DER HAZEN DE SOMBREFF.

THE NOTE TO THE CZAR.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Poles to the Emperor of Russia. The full text has not yet been published:—

According to information we have received from our private sources, the letter of the Provisional Council, which bears the date of the 16th of April, was presented to Prince Gortchakoff a few days after the notes of the three Powers, through the intermediation of the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, the Holy Father, as it is known, not having an official representative at the Court of Russia. If we are rightly informed, Pius IX. says in this letter, which is elaborately written, that, considering the terrible speech now offered by Poland, he should be wanting in his most sacred duties if, as Father of the great Christian community, he did not raise his voice in favor of the children plunged into the deepest misery, and a prey to all the evils consequent upon war. That the duty to do so was the more binding upon him, as the evils which have now befallen that unfortunate people are to be attributed solely to the Russian government itself, which has never kept the promises contracted by treaties, therefore he followed the example of his venerable predecessor, Gregory XVI., who, in the secret consistory of the 22d of July, 1840, addressed to the Sacred College a very explicit allocution on the odious persecution then suffered by the church in Poland, in which that Sovereign Pontiff reminded the Czar of the Concordat of 1847, the prescriptions of which have never been observed. His holiness could see by appealing to the sentiments of humanity, of justice and of clemency of the Emperor Alexander, and to give him to restore at length to the Catholics of Poland freedom of religion and of their faith, as the only means likely to put a term to the actual troubles, to stop the effusion of blood, and to effect a reconciliation between the Poles and the Russian government.

OUTRAGES BY THE RUSSIANS.

REPORT FROM THE MAYOR OF THE T