Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

THE KENTUCKY CONFLICT.

A momentous struggle is now proceeding in Kentucky. Not that of arms, which is only casual and temporary, but one of opinions, which can terminate only with the triumph of one of the opposing parties. For the first time the lines are distinctly drawn between the parties in that State; between those men who are for the Union at all hazards, and those who are for slavery at all hazards. In its real character and in its manifestations the contest is very much like the one which has existed in the State of Missouri for some years, but which we have hope is now forever closed by the recognized ascendency of the Radical or Union party. The blood of Kentucky has been slower in warming, but it is now is well heated and the thoughtful, earnest, loyal men of the State are resolved to push the conflict to the end without giving quarter or taking it. The struggle is of national importance from the peculiar relations which Kentucky has been able to maintain in national politics, both before and since the rebellion. Kentucky is the stoutest buttress that slavery now has. When that falls away it will be comparatively easy work to tumble the others down.

There are really three parties in Kentucky, which are probably nearly evenly divided. One third of the people are thoroughly loyal and will remain faithful under all circumstances. One-third pretend to be loyal, but their loyalty is qualified by their attachment to slavery and by their hopes of preserving it. They are for slavery first, and Union second. They are for the Union with slavery, if possible, if not, they are for slavery without Union. The third faction comprise the downright rebels.—They do not profess to be loyal men. They speak in favor of the rebellion. They contribute to its success, so far as they can, from their means. They have been disfranchised, they did not vote at the last election. The Union men do not propose to permit them to vote in the approaching election.—Dr. Breckinridge, in the Union Convention, declared "that they have no right to vote. They have another governor and another congress than the loyal people of the State. Let them go there; they have no business voting for our governor or members of Congress." The hope of the Union men in the election lies in their success in excluding these open secessionists from the polls through the State laws. For the latter do not act independently and with a distinct party organization, but affiliate with the pro-slavery Democratic party. The Union party believe they can carry the State if they have to contend against only the last party. This opinion seems to be concurred in by the Democrats, for they assert their purpose to secure the admission of the secessionist votes at this election, even if they have to fight for it, although they will be forced to trample on the laws of the State in doing it. The immediate result of the election, it is conceded on both sides, will turn upon the vote of this rebel class. This will make the canvass unusually exasperating, and if the Union men are not so strongly supported by the national government as to awe the rebels and those who covet their unlawful aid in the election violence and turbulence in the election will be almost certain to ensue; for both parties are determined, brave and feel that they have great interests at stake.

The Union party in the State is deeply in earnest. Their platform—adopted in the Convention which sent delegates to Baltimore—declares "that the Union men of Kentucky, in convention assembled, are for the preservation and maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the destruction of the rebellion without any regard to what these objects may cost." This is a long step in advance of any pronounced party opinion in that State hitherto. Previously there has been an inclination to perform the difficult feat of riding two backs at once. There was a genuine Union feeling while there was an accompanying attachment to slavery. The Union drew one way and slavery the other, and the Kentucky Unionists sought to keep them on the same track, exhausting their energy in useless efforts in this direction. Their abandonment of this old position and their resolution in taking the new one are most encouraging. The Union party is also an emancipation party. Its anti-slavery policy has assumed no other shape than a sentiment as yet. The practical difficulties which environ the question hinder them. But in opinion as to the institution they are openly and decidedly opposed to it. Dr. Breckinridge, who, it is not too much to say, is the leader of the party, struck the key note of this sentiment in his speech in the Convention, in declaring "Use the whole power of the government to extinguish the institution of slavery, root and branch." Although the pro-slavery Democracy, aided by the avowed secessionists, may prevail in the next election the end of the contest now so clearly defined will inevitably result in the triumph of the Union party and in emancipation.

One aspect of the politics of Kentucky is instructive. It upsets the theories of those who have assumed that the radical policy of the government has intensified the rebellion. This State has been treated with the utmost consideration. Its prejudices have been tenderly respected. Its asserted neutral position was for a long time practically recognized. Its wishes were granted. Its demands were satisfied. Everything was done for it that was consistent with the prosecution of the war at all. Complaints were made that the Administration was too tender of Kentucky, that she was a stumbling block in its way. Now what has all this kindness and conciliation accomplished? Two-thirds of the State are opposed to the government and to the Union, except upon the condition that slavery shall be preserved. Only one-third of the people of the State are unequivocally loyal. These promise to be true at whatever cost the Union shall be maintained.—Doubtless they would have been at all times and under all circumstances. So the true men in other States would have been. The talk of intensifying the rebellion by the prosecution of rebels and by the removal of the causes of rebellion shows either a lack of information, little discernment or a very poor judgment. Incipient rebellion has always been quelled by prompt and heroic treatment. It has culminated finally under a mild and conciliatory policy. It thrives in Kentucky while it is treated with gentleness.

The Petrie Case.—The statements which have been made in the opposition presses in relation to the alleged unlawful arrest of A. W. Petrie of Greene county, convey a wrong impression in respect to the issue of the recent trial of the cause of the Supreme Court of this State. Marshal Murray declined to make any defense in that Court and suffered the case to go by default. His purpose was to bring out the prosecution and this being done he will now carry the cause to New York before a United States Judge. Marshal Murray's version of the case differs essentially from that of Petrie. The former states that Petrie was arrested on the complaint of a committee of citizens of Greene county that Petrie was a sympathizer with the rebellion and was using his influence to discourage enlistments. Murray telegraphed to Washington, and was promptly instructed to arrest the man, and require him to desist from his course and take the oath of allegiance. The arrest was made and on Petrie's declining to take the oath he was sent to the central office of the Metropolitan Police, in New York, and there detained three days and nights until he subscribed to the oath and gave bonds for his subsequent good behavior; but he was not at any time thrust into any of the cells of the police office; nor was he requested to pay Judge Barnes or any other Judge a dollar or a dime to draw up his bail bond; nor, indeed, did he at any time during his detention at police headquarters see Judge Barnes, or any other Judge who was a personal friend of Marshal Murray. It will be sometime before he gets any benefit from his $9,000 verdict.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac as late as 8 o'clock Monday morning state that the movement was at that hour in successful progress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate: Mr. Fessenden reported the bill to increase the duties on imports. The bill providing a territorial government for Idaho was passed. The bill to settle the title to certain land claims in California was indefinitely postponed—26 to 16.—The bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas was debated till the close of the morning hour. The fortification bill was passed. Mr. Fessenden reported the gold bill as amended by the House.—The Senate adhered to its amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers, and asked for a new committee of conference. The bill to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs was taken up and discussed. Mr McDougal offered a resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine. Mr Cowans objected and it was laid over. A joint resolution making an appropriation for works on the great lakes was adopted. A joint resolution for the relief of Wisconsin was adopted. Adjourned.

In the House. Mr Alley reported against resolution authorizing the Post Master General to extend the overland mail contracts, tabled. The gold bill was passed with Mr. Hooper's amendment—70 to 62. The appropriation bill for coast surveys, &c., had its enacting clause struck out and was then recommitted. It was resolved in future to take a recess from 6½ to 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. Fenton and Mr. Steele recorded their votes on the bill repealing the fugitive slave law—the former for it and the latter against it. The bill proposing an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery was then taken up and discussed.

Recess.—In the evening the debate was continued only a dozen members being present. At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Sturgis, with 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, is reported to have been defeated at Guntown, Tenn., by the rebels under Forrest, Lee and Roddy after a severe engagement. Sturgis lost both his wagon and ammunition trains. It is thought that the rebel force was en route to Sherman's rear to cut his connections.

Mexican dates announce the arrival of Maximilian and his wife at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult. They were received by a salute of 101 guns by the squadron and the same number from the forts. They proceeded immediately to Orizaba.

Chas. A. Berney, a commission merchant in New York was arrested on Tuesday by order of Gen. Dix and committed to Fort Lafayette. He is charged with being engaged in the blockade running business.

The President will visit Philadelphia this evening to attend the Sanitary Fair. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

The Cavalry.—During the earlier part of the war the cavalry of the rebels seemed to be omnipresent and everywhere successful. Their exploits and successes were doubtless a little mythical, yet certainly brilliant and important. Their previous life made them daring horsemen; and the celebrated raids of Stuart and Morgan testified to their superiority and efficiency. It was reported during Gen. McClellan's command of the armies, that that officer laid especial emphasis on the importance of organizing and enlarging the artillery of the service, anticipating that the operations of the war would be mainly carried on by its agency. Whether for that reason, the cavalry was neglected as comparatively unimportant or that it has taken so long to develop in northern soldiers the requisite skill and efficiency, it is certain that only since Gen. Grant took command of the forces of the Union have there been decided advantages gained by our cavalry. It was, indeed, reported last spring, that Gen. Lee has reduced large numbers of his cavalry to foot soldiers, showing thereby that their efficiency had, for some reason, become impaired. But for whatever cause our superiority is now every day apparent. Every day brings accounts of brilliant and substantial successes achieved by our cavalry. Whenever it meets the rebels it defeats them. In the great raids, which, as regular military operations, are peculiar to this war, it has done immense damage to the enemy, in cutting off communications, if only temporarily, in destroying his supplies and in rendering his position otherwise precarious at a time when his attention is absolutely demanded to operations on his front.—The last chapter of our cavalry successes is peculiarly gratifying. Morgan had made another of his periodical raids through Kentucky, stealing, murdering and conscripting. This time the news of his movements had not grown old, before the news of his retreat before Burbridge, and of his speedy overtaking and rout by that general, came following after. On one day of the same week General Kautz made a bold and successful dash into the defenses of Petersburg and only failed of holding them for lack of promised support. Meanwhile Gen. Sherman, too is using his cavalry to advantage as is seen in accounts of his advance toward Marietta. All this is palpable evidence of the improvements we are making by every campaign, and of the superiority in strength and endurance which the experience of the war is developing in our soldiers and their commanders.

Napoleon in Central America.—A Costa Rica correspondent of the *Evening Post*, claiming to have authentic information, states that it is well understood among the people of Central America that Arcinaga, the foreign minister to Guatemala, his brother Pedro, the bishop, and Pedro Zaldon, the foreign minister of Nicaragua, have perfected an arrangement through the intervention of Gutierrez de Estrada, the originator of the Mexican monarchy, by which a movement for annexation will be set on foot immediately upon the arrival of Emperor Max the First in his dominions. He says further:

The scheme is the result of an uninterrupted series of intrigues, partly of a date anterior to your civil war, and indeed to the machinations of the notorious Heily and his predecessors, for the acquisition of rights of transit and other immunities. In some respects the Mexican revolution itself is to be regarded as auxiliary only to those designs, for it is here that the conspirators desire to reap the fruit of their toils by the construction of the lines of inter-communication from which they expect to derive their profits. The speculators in monarchy throughout the continent, though inconsiderable in point of numbers, are active and shrewd. What they do they do quickly. The sun under which they are making hay will not shine forever, and they know it.

South American News.—Panama Papers of the 4th contain the following: A fire at Aspinwall on the 29th inst., destroyed two blocks, including the City Hotel. Loss not heavy. Valparaiso dates of the 11th state that the whole Chilian and Peruvian coast is excited at the recent Spanish occupation of Chincha Islands. Two Ministers, State and Finance, of Chili, have been compelled to resign on account of producing a settlement of difficulties by diplomacy, and new Ministers had been appointed. The Chilian navy is being augmented. The frigate Chili is being armored, the principal ports are being fortified, and large subscriptions are being added to that of Congress to place the country on a war footing and to aid Peru in resisting the Spanish invasion. The Peruvian works of offence and defence were rapidly going on. The naval vessels were being iron-clad, and a Monitor was soon to be launched. The people are unanimous in resistance to the Spanish. Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador and the Argentine Republic are also preparing to assist Peru. The Spanish Admiral and Commissioner were burnt in effigy at Panama. No new movements of of the Spanish Squadron are announced.

—The following attractions have recently been added to the zoological collection in the Central Park: An English rabbit, an American eagle, two Syrian broad-tailed sheep, a Canadian porcupine, one fox (the ninth,) a pair of ring-doves, a pair of swan-geese, four young fawns, three cygnets, two pair of curassows, two penelopes, a kinkajou, two macaws, five whistling ducks, a "pieris," two trumpet cranes, a fine parrot, a brown gallinule, South American opossum. Many thousand roses, situated near the Ramble, it is expected will be in full bloom this week.

—The Fremont Club had a meeting Monday evening to ratify the nominations of the Cleveland Convention. Little life was manifested.

From the Army of the Potomac.

BATTERY H, 1st N. Y. ARTILLERY, 5th CORPS, }
June 8th, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald.

Shortly after I dispatched my letter last Thursday, the bullets were flying and cannon shots howling in fearful earnest over the spot where I wrote. It seems that Wright and Hancock had been withdrawn from our extreme right, and shifted to the extreme left of our line, and that Burnside had also partially withdrawn, and was passing toward the left in rear of the 5th Corps. The watchful enemy observed the movement and followed up our pickets so closely that almost before we knew it, they had doubled around on our right, completely enfilading the right of Warren's Corps, while from our front they opened a most murderous artillery fire, raking both our own and Burnside's troops directly in our rear. This was about 5 o'clock P. M. A tremendous storm was raging, adding to the gloomy imagery of the scene. Very soon the rattling, scattered shots of the retiring skirmishers increased to steady vollets, and from the sound every soldier knew that the enemy was pressing hard on our right and rear. It was a trying moment. The rebel shells were flying thick and bursting everywhere, among our trains, hospitals and the thickly massed troops. None of Burnside's infantry were in line, and his batteries had all been withdrawn from their position and closely packed directly under the range of the rebel guns. A good portion, too, of Warren's batteries had been withdrawn from his right, and the infantry were preparing to leave, so that for a time the enemy had it all his own way. Part of Griffin's Division, the 146th among them, had already left their first line of intrenchments, and were retiring, wondering what the movement could be, when they were quickly ordered back to their first line. They had scarcely regained this position, the fighting on their right flank growing hotter every moment, when Burnside's pickets came rushing back in their rear, and the rebels following them close, began to pour a heavy enfilading fire into this line, compelling regiment after regiment to fall back with considerable loss, but in good order. In this manner the enemy drove part of Burnside's and Warren's Corps about half a mile, doing us considerable damage. But they soon came to a stop, for Burnside and Warren hastily formed a strong line nearly at right angles with the former front, and getting the artillery in position opened savagely on the advancing rebels, checking their progress and slaughtering them terribly. By this time darkness had fallen, and the fight gradually ceased.

Friday the enemy was forced back on our right and our line re-established on its old ground. Our losses on Thursday night and Friday morning were quite heavy. I am informed that the 146th lost about 60 killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant Chalmers is, I believe, the only officer lost. Lieut. Lowrey, of Utica, received a severe wound in the thigh during the day. While in the picket line, Battery D, 1st N. Y. Artillery, suffered a heavy loss in the death of Lieut. De Mott, the fourth officer lost in the battery during the present campaign.—Lieut. De Mott was but recently promoted from Battery L, and bore an untarnished character, both as an officer and a man. He was killed suddenly by the bursting of a shrapnell while working his guns on the advancing rebel lines.

In regard to Thursday's operations, it is said there is great blame attached to some officers of the picket line in Burnside's Corps, who allowed his skirmishers to come in long before the hour intended, thus exposing the flank movement of our army. It is reported that Baldy Smith is on our left, and has formed a junction with Hancock. Night before last there was a heavy cannonading heard to the left and we hear that it was Hancock repulsing a rebel charge. Yesterday the rebels withdrew from our right and have probably moved down to meet Hancock nearer Richmond. Grant has attempted nothing like another flank movement, and our left must have swung pretty well around toward Richmond by this time. We have Ewell in our immediate front and are holding ground less than a mile from that occupied by our corps one week ago. Then we were on the left, now we are on the extreme right. The army is if possible, in better spirits than ever and fully prepared to do the most stubborn fighting. Notwithstanding its thirty days fighting, its night and day forced marches, its digging and wading, it is just as ready for action as ever, though we are the roughest, ruggedest, dirtiest looking crowd you ever beheld. Many of the men have been and are without shoes, having literally marched them off their feet. But now that our base is so near, Quartermasters are exerting themselves to the utmost to get up supplies of every description. The fighting will not be stopped, however, for lack of shoes or anything else. It is understood to be Gen. Grant's intention to have the rebel capital by July 4th, and no doubt he will do it. You would be astonished at the amount of digging done by this army since it started. Every position has been intrenched as soon as taken, and though they have been generally abandoned without a shot being fired out of them, the troops no sooner gain a new one than the shovel and pick are busy again.

I am happy to state that Lieut. Fowler, of the 146th, has just received an appointment as A. D. C. on Gen. Griffin's staff.

Capt James E. Jenkins, of the 146th, has kindly furnished me the subjoined list of casualties in his regiment since Thursday's engagement. All the troops on the right of the regiment having fallen back, there was but one alternative left for it, and it retired. The enemy was so far in its rear that it lost quite a number of prisoners, as the following list shows:

Co. A—Lieut. J. S. Lowrey, wounded in thigh, severely.

Co. B—missing, privates Stephen Weaver, Geo. Wescot, Francis Coffin.

Co. C—wounded, private M. Godfry, head, slightly.

Co. D—killed, Cor. Z. P. Hoagland. Wounded, 1st Sergt. O. H. James, leg, (prisoner), Cor. Backus, arm, slightly, private D. Walley, foot, slightly.—Missing, privates B. Colton, J. Avery, D. Coon, E. Collar, J. Fitch, S. J. Garret, W. Hessee, H. Holloway, F. Loggin, J. Lenox, W. J. Scott, P. Kirchner.

Co. E—killed, private Jesse Thomas. Wounded, Private E. Farnsworth, left lung, Cor. Jno. Bowman, hip. Missing, Lieut. H. Chalmers, 1st Sergt. Jno. Kenedy, Sergt. Jno. Swanson, Privates C. W. Cook, F. Diamond, L. Empy, L. W. Green, A. S. Gibson, E. Galloss, C. Gaylord, Jno. Hays, J. McGoughlin, J. Morrison, D. Parish, J. Ready, A. Seavill, W. Sleut, H. Stowell, L. Starkweather.

Co. F—killed, Sergt. H. B. Saunders.

Co. G—missing, Cor. William Taylor, privates A. Buringame, J. Goodfellow, S. Hyde, E. Quinn, D. Williams, E. Smith. Wounded, J. Sullivan, fingers, slightly.

Co. H—wounded, Sergt. F. Sittig, neck, slightly.

Co. I—missing, privates J. West, W. Platt.

Co. K—missing, privates R. Little, W. D. Lake, Jas. Kelly, Geo. F. Berline, A. Weller. D. P. R.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned that our extreme left rests at or near Bottom's Bridge, and that Gen. Smith, with the 18th Corps, has crossed the Chickahominy higher up, and after a gallant fight taken the same fortifications erected by him two years ago, but so precipitately abandoned at the beginning of the Seven Days' fighting before Richmond. So the good work goes bravely on. God grant we may take no backward steps.

D. P. R.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

SHERBURNE, June 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The Sabbath School Anniversary Meeting of the Congregational Church, in this village, took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises were very interesting. The yearly report was delivered in a fine and clear manner by S. B. Marsh, Esq., (of the *Home News*. Addresses were delivered by Judge Kingsley, of Norwich, and Mr J. Foot, agent of the American Bible Society, who is a very fluent speaker and seems to enjoy talking to children.

—On Thursday night we were visited by a frost in this locality, doing damage on the low-lands.—Last week was the cold term down the Chenango Valley.

—Our Firemen are rousing themselves after a lethargy of a year or more, and the old "Torrent" that has stood 'til it has rusted for want of care and use, has at last been dragged out and put to the test, and the hose attached was proved anything but good. But we are soon to have it in trim again—Success to "Torrent."

—The Chenango Steam Flouring Mills are again at work, and the flour is pronounced to be equal to the best Western brands. The greatest cause of regret is the inability of the owners to supply the demand of customers. The same can be said of the extensive Plaster Mill in connection with the above named mills.

—A coal depot on an extensive scale has been erected here, within a short time by White & Co., who will hereafter be able to supply the deficiencies that have existed in the coal line. It has long been needed here, and our citizens will give it their hearty support.

—Our Citizens should be making strenuous efforts to break up the rum shop on South Street, kept by one Newton. He is engaged in selling liquor without license on all days. He has had two warrants issued against him, but has paid up the costs and there the matter rests. But this den of infamy will be closed and the infamous traffic of dealing out vile poison to age and youth without stint, and regardless of all law, must meet the end it so justly deserves. Many a mother's heart is wrung by its burning influences. Many a wife is made wretched by its curse that has seized upon her husband. Shall it longer exist as a curse as it now is under the very eyes of a law abiding people?—Can the people of Sherburne answer?

—The crops in this section are looking well—hope especially. Cheese factories are in vogue among the farmers, and are all doing a large and profitable business. Harry Holmes, Esq., of Ohio also, is now running the largest one in that section of the county.

—The Sherburne boys that were in the late fight have come out with but few scratches. Capt. Isaac Plumb, of the 61st N. Y. S. V., has a slight wound in the arm; Henry Hall, 7th Artillery, slight wound; Fred Morse, sick in hospital from exposure. Porter Whitney slight wound. Bravely the boys fought—as they always do—and we are glad to say that many of them are in the gallant Hancock's Division.

—The war seems not to stay the efforts of our citizens in beautifying and improving the looks of our village by rejuvenating their dwellings, and building new ones.

—We learn through the *Home News* that the telegraph operator at this place is no other than Herbert Bruce. DISABLED VOLUNTEER.

FROM THE WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, June 15—Midnight. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix.

We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as 4 o'clock this morning. The movement at that hour was in successful progress.

No reports to-day from Gen. Sherman.

The following dispatch from Gen. Burbridge has reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and after one hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing and wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly 400 of Gen. Hobson's command, and over 1,000 horses. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 150. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions. They have thrown away arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from General Butler, at 9 o'clock this evening, indicate no change in his command.

No further intelligence has been received from Gen. Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Capt. Dickson telegraphs to Gen. Carrington as follows:

Gen. Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The rebel loss is 300 killed and 400 wounded. Their force exceeded ours. Morgan's command is divided and utterly demoralized. They are trying to get off in small squads. Col. Hanson and Garrard are pursuing Morgan with a few hundred men northeast of Cynthiana. Gen. Burbridge with a part of his force, has returned here.

A telegram from Gov. Bramlette to Gen. Carrington, dated the 12th, P. M., says:

"No rebels in force are moving toward Louisville." A gentleman from Georgetown reports that a few hours after Hobson's surrender at Cynthiana Gen. Burbridge attacked the enemy, killing half the force. The remainder fled in great confusion, crossing the railroad. Yesterday, at Paynesville, we had repulsed the enemy before our reinforcements arrived, but felt insecure until their arrival.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Ky., this P. M., says after the Cynthiana defeat Gen. Hobson and part of his staff was sent under guard to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party, and are now at Falmouth.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The *World's* Washington special says: Several boats have arrived from the White House to-day, there last night. They bring no newspapers. But little skirmishing has occurred for a few days past. There was much anxiety to hear from Sheridan's raid. It was to be a long and important one. The city has been filled with a rumor to-day that Fort Darling is again largely invested, and must soon surrender, thus allowing gunboats to pass up James River further toward, if not into, Richmond. The army mail came up to day, and also the 2d Wisconsin regiment, whose term of service has expired.—The *Times'* Headquarters Army of the Potomac dispatch of the 11th, says the past few days have been quite uneventful to the Army of the Potomac.

Our lines are scarcely nearer the enemy than they were at the close of the battle on Friday, the 3rd inst. The troops on both sides, each behind their entrenchments, have kept up a desultory but useless fire, but sufficient to make it apparent that the respective works were not vacant. Both armies, in fact, have been enjoying the repose which was so much needed after the hard fighting and rapid marching of three week's campaigning from the banks of the Rapidan to the Chickahominy. To day the silence is even more marked than before. The sound of a musket has scarcely been heard along the entire front. A few bursts of artillery and the explosion of a shell over the trees about the centre of the line has been the only reminders of this P. M. of the enemy's presence. From present indications it is not likely that there will be fighting for several days to come, but the storm is brewing and will burst out in quarters least expected by the enemy. It is not proper at this time to say precisely how Gen. Grant will attempt to discomfit the enemy.

The *Herald's* correspondence "Off Point of Rocks, Appomattox River, 10th," says: At 8 A. M. on the 9th inst., the gunboats Commodore Perry and Gen. Putnam, opened fire on the rebel fort Clifton and Petersburg, Va., which was readily answered by the greybacks. The Commodore Perry lay up the right branch of the river above Fort Walthall, a distance of between three and four miles from the fort, while the Gen. Putnam, being of lighter draft, ran up the left branch within one and a half miles of the rebel works, and delivered her fire with such precision as to cause a partial abandonment of their works. But from a masked battery to the right of the main works an incessant fire was kept upon us until towards noon, when the fire from the gunboats having silenced the guns of the main fort, they directed their fire entirely at this interesting object on the right, which had been a source of great annoyance to us during our engagement with the main battery, but it is evident the rebels did not relish our mode of doing business and they retired. The firing from our side continued at intervals throughout the day. No damage was done the gunboats engaged. It was a splendid affair, and reflects great credit on the officers and men of both vessels.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The *Herald's* correspondent says Sherman's losses have amounted to 10,000 wounded, all have been taken to Nashville and Louisville, and are in a comfortable condition. The numerical force of the army has not been reduced by the losses, but has increased from the time he left Chattanooga, and it is believed he is stronger by several thousand at Marietta than he was at Resaca.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK.

A *Tribune* correspondent says: I had a conversation recently with a rebel colonel, who gave a very decided account of public opinion. Said he, "We are not afraid of Grant's fighting qualities, nor his strategy, (he should have learned more respect for both, but,) said he "we are afraid of a siege. We are afraid that Grant's bull-dog pertinacity will prevail in the end. That is all we fear for Richmond." I have been so inclined as to amuse myself occasionally with sidewise glances at Gen. Grant, for the purpose of discovering in his physiognomy the evidence of that greatness which his past successes and his present position indicate; and that which impresses me always, which never disappears and never is necessary to any other expression or emotion, is the terrible pertinacity of which the rebel colonel says the people of Richmond stand in fear.

WE CANNOT STARVE THEM OUT.

A *Times* correspondent says: I have seen a great many prisoners lately. Their appearance entirely refutes the very current stories that the rebel army is in a destitute and starving condition. It is simply idle to talk of starving the enemy into submission. The rebel soldiers, as a general thing, are stout, strong and the very picture of health. It is insulting to our own brave men that the statements so industriously circulated respecting the feebleness and lack of power of endurance of the Southern soldiers should be believed. The rations of the rebel troops may not be in as great variety as those furnished to our men, but they have proved to be fully as nutritious. This fact cannot be gainsayed.

GEN. GILLMORE'S FAILURE.

A *Tribune* correspondent in detailing the late movement on Petersburg, when Gen. Kautz had already forced the defences, says: Gen. Gillmore was two hours and a half behind time, instead of making a rapid march, a surprise, and a fight, crept on at a snail's pace, feeling its way. Officers present aver that, with the exception of capturing the outer pickets, there was no attack made, and no attempt made to attack. On the contrary, the troops were withdrawn on coming up to the intrenchments.—Both officers and men ask each other what they went out for; why they didn't take Petersburg, when it could have been done so easily; at least why didn't they try to take it. Prior to the outing of the expedition, the best and most trustworthy information gave the force at the place as 800 Confederate infantry, and three or four companies of cavalry. Then there was the militia composed of what? Boys between 14 and 18 years, and old men between 50 and 65 years, able to muster say 1,000 to 1,200 men. This gave the total force at say 2,000 men. The intrenchments were about 10 miles long, and this was all the force they had to guard and fight that line. The cavalry rode over the rifle pits and intrenchments of the enemy, but Gen. Gillmore suffered 3,500 men, all eager for a fight, to *look* at similar works and then—fall back.

—John J. Cisco, the assistant treasurer, just about to retire, gained his competence as a dry goods jobber, and had retired on a comfortable fortune before he was appointed to the treasurership.

—Edward Hunter, the wife murderer, has been sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for the residue of his life.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Job Printing.—In order to meet the demand for the neat and prompt execution of all varieties of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING we of

Adams' Improved Job Presses

and are ready to undertake, into the possession of the office, a number of Hobbs Gilles. Additions of new type have also just been made, and the establishment better prepared than ever before to do every variety of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

To Subscribers.—The term of Subscription for the Herald to being in all cases cash in advance, subscribers will oblige us by being careful to remit immediately on the expiration of the time for which they have paid. Those who are in arrears and to whom bills have been sent are requested to remit at once.

Cascade Glen.—Go to South street, and along South to Mohawk; follow the latter to its terminus in Pleasant street, turn east and continue on until you have come to the second brook, (now nearly dry,) and you have the thread to Cascade Glen, for this is Cascade Brook, which runs through it. The glen proper opens into a pasture about one-third of a mile south of Pleasant street. Another route is via the "Statenstush Road," or the continuation of Third street, into which you turn from South street just east of "The Gulf." Follow it for some distance beyond Pleasant street until you come to a lane on the left; this leads to a farm house east of which there is a pasture to cross, and then you are again within a few steps of the mouth of the glen. The distance is about the same either way, and is perhaps three miles from Baggs' Square.

Cascade Glen is about a third of a mile in length, and while presenting no sublime features is one of the most charming retreats in all this region. Fairly within it, we lose sight of civilization, and find ourselves surrounded and embraced by aboriginal nature. Wide, cultivated fields are but a few rods distant, and a little farther is the noisy city, yet no sound or object gives an intimation that the nearest human habitation is not a hundred miles away, and it is easy to fancy that we are deep in the primeval wilderness, and that the rustling of the undergrowth by the breeze is caused by the stealthy red man or the browsing deer. It is a place in which to get *en rapport* with nature, and taste the full sweetness of her wilder beauty. In some moods we might prefer more water and rock—something more rugged and grand—but the features of the glen harmonise admirably with the best of our common feelings. We hear the brook, the birds and the leaves, and sitting on a log or rock, may suffer their divine music to sing us into long, delicious reveries. Or the eye may watch and compare a thousand harmonies of color, form and motion, of which nature has such superabundance in her every nook.

On either side the banks rise from forty to sixty feet at an angle but slightly inclined from the perpendicular, beginning at the very edge of the stream, scarcely leaving room for a foot-path. We are in the angle of an inclined prism, or seem to be, of which the green, bushy banks and a patch of blue sky are the sides. Along the angle rapidly descends the brook, leaping at frequent intervals over short precipices. As it nears the lower extremity it disappears from sight in the finely pulverized shale which it has washed down from the heights in its tumultuous moods. The shale is a superior filter, and where the water oozes from it, here and there, it is as pure as crystal, and permits sweet and refreshing draughts. We roughly estimate the entire fall through the glen—that is to the point where the brook issues from the woods—at 180 feet. Of the upper cascade, which is ten or twelve feet high, Mr. Wiles, our recent landscapist, made a faithful little color sketch, which hung in the Art Gallery last winter. We are sorry that he did not also sketch the next cascade, some twenty rods below, which is the most charming of all. Here the brook makes a quick descent of nearly thirty feet, (we estimate the distance,) not all the way perpendicular, rounding a point in the fall. It would be worth while to stand by this cascade when the water is high. It is the most romantic spot in the glen; the banks are perhaps the highest here, and they crowd their thick undergrowth so closely against the stream that their leaves and twigs reach across and kiss each other. Standing a few feet below the cascade and looking up stream, we have one of the prettiest bits of wild landscape—fit material for the skill of the best artist in the land. Thirty feet farther down is another cascade of twelve feet, and twice, farther on, we come to a mass of tangled logs and branches piled up over other brief descents, showing what the brook has done in the days of its strength, when rains prevailed and it roared instead of rippled along its bed of rocks. It makes but two other noticeable jumps, in its downward course—perhaps descending a dozen feet in both—but afterwards runs on at a steep angle, and soon disappears in shale, and then is very coy about showing itself, both in the glen and for some distance beyond.

Rome.—A public meeting is to be held at Rome on the 20th, to hear and consider a report from a Committee to examine the condition of the Academy building, the Philosophical and other apparatus. The intention is to make considerable improvements and additions. The Committee are:

Messrs. H. O. Southworth, Samuel Wardwell, A. H. Brainard, W. G. Abbott, from the Board, and H. S. Armstrong, A. H. Bailey, and E. L. Stevens.

—The frost of Saturday night considerably damaged the beans, corn, pumpkin vines, and grass, in the vicinity of Rome.

—Rev. H. Mattison, A.M., of New York City, will preach at the quarterly meeting of the First Independent Methodist Church, on Embargo street, on Sunday, June 19.

—The *Sentinel* has the following relative to the escape of David Jones, the pickpocket, from Sheriff Crocker, on Monday:

"Sheriff Crocker was getting on board a train going west with David Jones, to take him to the Syracuse Penitentiary, where he had been sentenced to six months at hard labor by the County Court, when the prisoner suddenly slipped away from his attendant, and put off at good speed toward the Old Canal, and arriving at the old red school house cut across lots into the woods. The Sheriff, and several of our citizens and constables, started in pursuit; but the fleet footed convict evidently had the best of the race. As we go to press, we learn that a picket guard, consisting of the available help of the Poor House and the men employed by Mr. George Hammill, is stationed around the woods east of the toll gate, in which David Jones had taken refuge. Sheriff Crocker, Deputy Sheriffs Fox and Conley, Constable Obemacht, and a number of citizens are engaged in scouring the woods, and may have secured the prisoner ere this reaches the eye of our readers; still it is very probable, that he will get away. He was not handcuffed, and this would appear to be much to his advantage."

Jones is not yet captured.

Camden.—The Fire Department has been considerably augmented in members since the adoption of the revised charter. Twenty one new ones are added, divided among the companies as follows: Engine No. 1, twelve; Hose No. 1, five; Hook & Ladder, four. A new purchase of a hundred feet of leather hose has been made by the trustees.

—F. H. Conant has sold his tannery to Mr. Moore, of Amboy.

—A son of Joseph Vickers got entangled in the shafts of a hand-car, one day last week, and had a shoulder put out of joint, beside receiving other injuries.

Westernville.—One night last week the hotel of Harvey Paddock, in Westernville, was burglariously entered, and $600 in money, a valuable gold watch, and some gold rings stolen. The entrance into the house was effected by setting a plank up to the ball room window and climbing up into the window. After having thus gained admission, the burglar went into the room wherein Mr. Paddock lay asleep, took a tin box containing the money and articles mentioned, and escaped undetected.

"The Haymakers."—The *Loyal Citizen* closes a notice of the entertainment given at Ilion by the Utica Musical Institute, as follows:

"We bespeak for the corps a full house wherever they may go "haying," with the take-check to take along, and be sure, in preceding may they have of showing it. May their songs never end."

The Fire Brands, etc.—The Foreman of No. 2 pitches into us through the *Telegraph*, and requests us to publish what he there said. Here it is.

Permit me to say a few words in regard to the *Herald's* report of the fire on Sunday last. I notice in the *Herald* of this morning that their false statement in relation to the fire on Sunday last is reiterated. Our company, in common with other companies of the fire department, do not desire that the *Herald* should particularize in relation to a contest at fires. But we cannot remain silent and allow the credit to which, in this case, we are entitled, to be transferred to others. The facts are that No. 2 had a stream on the fire before the city hall bell sounded the alarm. The *Herald* man or his informant must have meant to do us injustice, for he might upon inquiry have learned the actual facts. The facts are these. No. 2 was playing upon the fire from first to last, long enough to burst two lengths of hose and replace them, before they were ordered to change around on Bleeck'r st., by our Chief Engineer. Was it not, at one time that the *Herald* man or his informant arrived? He also particularizes the stream that was playing on the cornice of Mr. Green's dwelling, and attributes it to the steamer, when in fact the stream mentioned was No. 2's stream. I would add that the members of No. 2 do not feel aggrieved, nor here would they at anything the *Herald*, through carelessness or false information, should be led to publish; but we do feel that the *Herald* would tend to promote harmony and good feeling in the department by not particularizing the actions of the various companies, or where special mention is made at all, to be sure, before publishing statements that they are in possession of the real facts. I would further add in reply to the *Herald* of this morning that when it says it will leave it to the firemen to discuss the matter themselves, that we do not feel disposed, so far as we are concerned to discuss fire matters through the public press. I should not have taken any notice of it at all had it not been repeated again this morning.

JAS. B. SMITH, Foreman No. 2.

We have long been satisfied that there is no more efficient fire organization in the city than No. 2—none more prompt at fires and none that works to better purpose when on the spot. We are also very sure that we have always been disposed to give it due credit, and every other company of the Fire Department. We have no prejudices in favor of one or another, and if we had, should not suffer them to influence us in reporting its well or ill doings. Mr. Smith's intimations to the contrary are false. He has worked himself into an uncomfortable state of mind needlessly, and allows his prejudices to betray him into gross inaccuracies. One of these is, that we yesterday reiterated the statement that the stream of Tiger Hose was first on the fire. We did not; we only told what we saw and heard; and our item was to indicate that the question of the first stream was a doubtful one, and that No. 2 might have been ahead. And it suggests a very "mixed" frame of mind in Mr. Smith to state also that we attributed the stream playing on the cornice of Mr. Green's dwelling to the steamer. We did nothing of the kind, though our neighbor, the *Telegraph*, did. You should be more careful, Mr. Smith, when you put yourself on paper. Is your memory so very bad, or do you "mean to do us injustice?" As to crediting the first streams or first arrivals at fires, we have done so because we believed it needed to promote a proper rivalry in the Fire Department; and when Mr. Smith says his company does not desire that we should particularize in these respects, he cannot speak advisedly, for we could name some of its best members who have at different times taken the pains to notify us that No. 2 was ahead, in order that the fact might be published.

Slings for the Wounded.—A gentleman from Washington states that there is a deficiency of slings in the hospitals, for holding the wounded arms of the soldiers. We publish the statement as a suggestion to the Aid Societies. That part of the sling on which the arm rests should be stiffened with padding.

New Hartford.—In consequence of the sickness of Bishop Delancey, confirmation service will not be held at New Hartford, on Thursday, 10½ A. M., the 16th inst., as was announced. Service and Sermon, however, will take place on the occasion—several Utica clergymen will be present and take part.

Funeral of Lieut. Rae.—The remains of Lieut. Rae arrived early this morning, and the funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

[Business Notice.]

☞ 300 Hand Knitters Wanted at the Oriskany Stocking Factory to take home Stockings to finish by hand; or we would let them in large lots to any responsible parties at a distance who might wish to re-let the work. Apply at the Factory in Oriskany to LOWERY & WILLIAMS.

[Business Notice.]

Norwich—Deafness and Catarrh, Dr. Lighthill.—Dr. Lighthill, of the celebrated "Lighthill Institute," No. 34, St Mark's Place, New York city, is to visit Norwich on Monday next, June 20th, and remain a few days at the Eagle Hotel for the purpose of treating Deafness, Catarrh, discharges from the ear, and all diseases of the ear, throat and Air-Passages. Dr. Lighthill visits Norwich for the purpose of accepting those who have not the time and opportunity to visit the Institute in New York City.

[Business Notice.]

Horse Pitchforks on Trial.—A trial of Forks was held on the farm of Mr. Archibald Ford, Esq., on Saturday, June 11, near Verona Springs, Oneida county.

The "Gladding Fork," manufactured by J. L. Mansfield & Co., of Clockville, Madison county, N. Y., "The Palmer Fork," (Sickle Tine,) and the "Champion Fork," (Grapple,) were the three put on trial—some sixty or seventy farmers looking on. They were tried in pitching over the purlin beam. "Gladding's fork" was operated by Mr. Wm. H. Pattes, agent of Westmoreland, using one horse. A fair sized load was put over the purlin in 8 minutes, 15 seconds. Next, Mr. Thompson, of Oneida, agent of the Palmer fork, made an attempt to put a load over, using two horses. The operation of the fork was a total failure; he not being able to get his fork back after it had passed over the beam. After trying some fifteen minutes, he abandoned the task and frankly admitted he could not do it.—The proprietors of the Champion then put theirs on trial, and also totally failed, having the same difficulty in getting their fork back which the "Palmer fork" had experienced. After a few unsuccessful efforts, the fork was broken, and the task also abandoned by the Champion. Another "Champion fork" was procured, and a few forksful were afterwards put into a horse-barn window,—the "Gladding fork" again showing its superiority. Thus the trial ended leaving the "Gladding fork" "*Master of the situation.*"

The manufacturers of the "Gladding fork" hold themselves in readiness to put their forks on trial against any other fork manufactured—the test to be under and over the great purlin beam, and into a common shed or horse-barn window.

The "Gladding Fork" is for sale by Dana & Co., of Utica.

[Business Notice.]

Teeth like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness, obtained by the use of that popular Dentifrice, Fragrant "Sozodont," a composition of the choicest and recherche ingredients, the three most important requisites, cleanliness, efficacy and convenience being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a pearl like whiteness to the teeth, gives tone to the breath and a cool, delicate, aromatic fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really a toilet luxury. It seems to be in great favor with the ladies.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & Co., Agents.

DIED.

In this city June 14, 1864, Malvina, wife of Ephraim Nutter, aged 19 years.

Funeral will be attended from her late residence No. 11 Pearl street, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Campbell Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the 13th inst., Hungary M. Jones, company C., 1st New York Dragoons, brother of R. R. Jones and half brother of T. R. Thomas, of this city, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Evening papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEME[NTS]

STRAWBERRIES.—Persons and famil[ies] ... to be supplied with Strawberries during ... from Buchanan's Gardens ... Genesee street.

Utica, June 15, 1864.

TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE O[F] ... on hand

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR A FEW

BREEN & CO.

will dispose of the balance of stock left over ... at great bargains. We are determined to close ... and will dispose of the balance ...

Brandies, Gins, Whiskies,

Utica, June 15 ...

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Bur[...]

... that we will abide by the following prices

For New Shoes ...

Forefour Removes ...

Second Hand shoes ...

JOHN ... MATTHEW ... BENJAMIN ... WILLIAM ... MICHAEL ... E. EVANS ... VALENTINE ... MICHAEL ... GRIFFITH ... ASTEN ...

Observer please copy.

PILES.—BLIND AND BLEEDING ...

DR. HICK'S

new and improved method of

CURING THE PIL[ES]

No inconvenience to the patient ... knife or ligature ...

SAFE, SURE AND CER[TAIN]

Office 181 Genesee St., Bradle[y] ...

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I, Henr[y] ... of Syracuse, having been cured of ... suffering many months of torturing pain, ... testimony in favor of

WOLCOTT'S INSTA[NT]

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

While on a visit to Utica and hearing ... for spoken very highly of, ... these torturing pains ... only know how to appreciate it.

OFFICE OF WOLCOTT'S ANNIHI[LATOR]

181 Genesee St.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST [OFFICE] UTICA

JUNE 15, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the ... call for "advertised letters," give the date ... pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within one month ... sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by carrier ... of owners may be SECURED by following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street ... as well as to the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post ... street and number, sign them plainly ... request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient ... or city, whose special address may be ... be marked, in the lower left hand corner, 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the ... corner, and leave space ... for post-marking ...

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN ... writer, if unclaimed within 30 days ... printed with the writer's name ... across the left-hand end of the envelope ... will be complied with at the usual prepaid ... payable when the letter is delivered to ... Sec. Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Mrs Joseph S Arnold

B

Mary Burns — Mrs John Barkley
Miss Caroline E Backus — Miss Bridget Bergan

C

Sarah Collins — Hattie Colbern
Mary Critton — Jennie Creamer
Alice Cooley — Clark
Mrs Campbell

D

Mary Dopary — Martha Davis
Hattie Dickson — Fannie Davis
Sarah Dooley — Margaret Donovan

E

Mary J Evans — Margaret Eustace
Angeline Eden

F

Lizzie P. Farrow — Jennie Freeman

G

Mary Green — Martha Grant
Mrs Benton Graves — Cornelia Green

H

Lucy Hoffmeister — Lillian C Howard
Mrs ... Hummer — Eliza Holmes
Bridget Houlahan

J

Miss V V Jacobs — Virginia Jacobs
Martha Jones — Kitty A Jones

K

Mrs Wm J King — Kate Kalmer

L

Mary Lloyd — Fanny Lane
Ann Lawler — Mrs Francis Livingston

M

Susan Morgan — Mary Jane Mitchell
Margaret Marsh — Mr Joe Mercer
Mrs Irene Martin — Mrs Anna Murray

O

Sarah Owens — Anna W Owens

P

Elizabeth Palmer — Hattie Pearl

R

Nellie E Russell — Maggie Rowlands
Mary J Roper — Ellen Robbins

S

Mrs Seymour — Susan Shaw
Mrs ... — Mrs Henry Seavy
Grace Sherman

V

Flora Vermain

W

Eliza Wood — Martha E Welles
Eliza S Wright

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Rev Dr Arnold

B

W L Burnham — Samuel Barnes
A H Brownson — A D Bailey

C

William Coughlin — Sam T Chapel
John Clark

D

Patrick Dudley — R Demoyer
James Doyle — Dennis D Drake

E

Evan Evans — Ellis E Ellis

F

John G Foster — John Floyd Jr
Charles Frisbee — Geo Firching

G

William Greene — Rev Wm T Gibbons
Martin A Greene — Kirtland Griffing
Alfred T Gill

H

Wm Humphrey — Wm Harris

J

Edward Jones — David Jones

K

John H Kimball — Jay J Kenney
Kerry King

L

Randolph Lane — John Loudon

M

Wm J Moore — Thomas McGuee
Malcolm McPhaid — Charles Morgan
A A Meyer

O

R W Owens — Geo C Owens

P

Oliver Phelps — S M Park
David Palmer — Mrs V H Powell

R

W G Richards — William Roberts
H L Russell — Amos Reed

S

Wm Sparks — Orris Stone
James D Stone — James Snyder
A Stewart

V

William C Vergeon — Fannie Vigara

W

William T. Wilkinson — Rev John Wiggins
Arthur Westcott — Frank Wild

FIRMS.

A W Wood & Co — G W Wood & Co 2
D & S Pratt — L W Knowlton & Son
W B & G Barber

FOREIGN LETTE[RS]

M

Mrs Edward Martin

J

Thomas Jones

REGISTERED LET[TERS]

D

Mary Dumayne

C. H. I.

PDF compression, OCR, web-optimization with CVISION's PdfCompressor