Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

SOUTH OF JAMES RIVER.

The state of the campaign before Richmond is suddenly changed. Gen. GRANT has transferred his army to the south bank of the James River, whence it is to be expected immediate active operations will begin. The main movement began on Sunday night: all the preliminary arrangements having been previously completed. The 18th corps, under the command of Gen. SMITH, moved to White House, and thence were transported to Bermuda Landing. The other corps which constitute the Army of the Potomac proper, marched across the Peninsula, making a flank movement, resembling all of the great flanking operations of Gen. GRANT since the campaign began, both in its direction, its relations to the rebels, celerity, and success. Monday afternoon our advance was on the north bank of the James. On Tuesday they were to begin the passage of the river. Unofficial dispatches state that Gen. BUTLER has made preparation for their crossing with expedition. The movement was attended with little fighting, nothing occurring beyond some cavalry skirmishing. Tuesday evening the rebels showed no signs of having brought any troops south of the James.

By this operation Gen. GRANT obtains a secure and convenient base of supplies, and an advantageous position for offensive movements against Richmond and the rebel forces. The country south of the James offers no such topographical advantages for defense as the country about the upper part of the Chickahominy does. The enemy have not anticipated attack from this quarter, and have not strengthened the approaches to the city as they had on the north and north-east, except along the river where they feared our gunboats. Butler advanced to within about seven miles of Richmond without encountering any serious opposition. With the powerful forces which he now south of the James, there is nothing save the whole rebel army to prevent the approach of Gen. GRANT to the city of Richmond. If the rebel army should not cross the river and give battle, it is impossible for Fort Darling to hold out any length of time, and by its fall the passage of our gunboats up the river will be opened. Our forces will be able to seize and hold the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, and by the extension of our flank movement to the west, the Danville road will also be held, or it may be destroyed, so that the rebels will have no use of it.

If the rebel army shall give battle they will be deprived of the advantages of position and entrenchments which they had on the Chickahominy. It will be a fair pitched battle whose issue the success of the Army of the Potomac hitherto in the campaign greatly leaves in doubt. If the rebels should not give battle but should prepare to sustain a siege in the city, they will be completely isolated from the rest of the Confederacy, which could render them any service if their communications could be kept up. GRANT will hold the two roads running south. SHERIDAN has been dispatched to cut the only remaining road, which runs to Lynchburg, and no doubt is for that he will succeed, although no intelligence has yet been received from him.—There is no rebel force in the quarter to which he proceeded except the broken army of JOHNS and LONGSTREET. SHERIDAN and HUNTER will be able to destroy the road to Lynchburg, and demonstrate in that quarter in a manner that will materially aid Gen. GRANT's immediate operations about Richmond. It is from this quarter that the city has chiefly drawn its supplies. If the fate of the city should not be immediately decided by a battle, the co-operating movements of HUNTER in the valley will inflict irreparable injuries on the rebels.

This last movement of GRANT is masterly. In this entire army is transferred, the movement of each corps being distinctly mapped. Will Lee [illegible] The road is clear. Further developements will be awaited with intense interest.

[Special Correspondence of the Utica Morning Herald.]

AMONG THE HOSPITALS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The most odd feature of Washington is now not the streets, nor President and his Cabinet, nor troops in brilliant array, nor costly public buildings. These remain, but they are overshadowed by something greater and grander, by a necessity of the war which is also a noble testimonial of the generous benevolence of our people. The hospitals, populous villages in themselves, which the Government has formed and sustains with the lavish aid of personal and private charity, will most impress the thoughtful visitor at the capital, and attract the largest share of his attention. They are more than a dozen in number, located in various parts of the city and its suburbs. Some of them contain from seven hundred to two thousand sick and wounded men. The aggregate number varies constantly, for those able to travel are sent either to the front or to northern hospitals, or are allowed to make a visit home, as their condition may justify; while a steady stream of fresh patients has been flowing in from every army, but for some months perhaps not less than twenty thousand men have been under treatment in and about Washington. They include [illegible] and all classes of wounded, from those severed and broken until the form of humanity hardly remains, to those whose badge of heroism is only a bullet mole in the flesh. They are cared for, as every one understands, so far as shelter and medical treatment and rations are concerned, by the Government. Each ward includes from forty to sixty or seventy men, lying in cots ranged side by side in long, well ventilated rooms, or in commodious tents. The regular nurses are, as a rule, convalescent soldiers. Everything is kept scrupulously neat, and while the care will vary with the disposition of the attendant, the patients generally receive good and tender nursing. Experience makes the coarse and rugged hand night and facile in dressing wounds, in serving the sick, in the many offices of kindness. One may walk through a hospital containing a thousand patients, and not lack upon a despondent face or hear a complaining word. The light and joy of all the wards is the visitor—especially if "charity comes in the sex of mother and wife and sister,—bearing words of sympathy and cheer, gifts of little comforts and luxuries so welcome to the invalid. Many a poor fellow has said to the writer that the visit of Miss —— to his bedside, was better than medicine or rations, and gave him a new impulse for recovery; and any one who shall spend a little time among these suffering heroes, in friendly inquiries, and bestowing kind words or material trifles for their relief, will learn a new lesson of the restorative power of sympathy and the eloquence of gratitude.

The ladies for example, who are now in Washington from Utica, visit some one or more hospitals every day. They go from bedside to bedside, conversing with the patient, writing letters home for him if he is unable to do it for himself, serving him with relishes which the surgeon approves of, and learning whether need exists of clothing or any comfort. The next day they supply the wants which they have carefully noted. One man, whose underclothing is wholly soiled by his wounds, gets shirt and drawers. Another, whose arms and shoulders are wounded so that he can not wear a coat, receives a loose gown. For a third whose leg is improving, a pair of crutches is supplied on which he may move about more freely. Another who has the surgeon's consent to smoke and is able to get out of the ward for the purpose, is made to rejoice in pipe and tobacco. For those more feeble, jellies, or soups, or dried fruit, are furnished; for some whom the water affects badly, sour or native wines; and for such as need stimulants, liquors are judiciously served. Among a thousand sick and wounded men, there are a thousand wants every day, a thousand comforts called for which if bestowed contribute greatly to restore health, often to save lives valuable to the country and ineffably precious to a loving family. Think that there have been at Washington sick and wounded men equal in number to the entire population of Utica, of all ages, sexes and conditions. Consider that while the Government takes care of them after a regular manner, it can not regard their every struggling whims and tastes. Remember how much attention may check the current of disease and suffering. Reckon how many things may be given to and done for as vast a number of patients. Then make sure that these heroes who are suffering in the nation's cause, for Liberty and the Republic, are all to need nothing which you can supply.

The soldiers are kept in a convalescent state. The Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission at Fredericksburg, by reason of the sudden abandonment of the field on the Rapidan and the need of transporting ammunition and rations for the army, the Government could for two or three days do little or nothing for the wounded. But these noble commissions were represented by agents and by supplies. They fed and nursed thousands of our suffering braves, who now hear feeling testimony that their lives were thus saved. These represented the Government did all it could for them, but the necessities of the position threw them wholly on the good offices of the Christian and the Sanitary Commission, and they were like moms and nurses to them.

The cheerfulness which prevails among the inmates of these hospitals, and the courage they exhibit, deserves emulation by those who remain at home and enjoy its care and its quiet. The first thought in the minds of these brave fellows, is not themselves, but the country. "How is Grant getting along?" would be the first inquiry from many a hero whose stump of an arm or a leg might have excused other thoughts. "Yes, my leg is gone," would some poor fellow say, "but I willingly gave it, if GRANT will take Richmond." "My arm is buried near Coal Harbor," would another remark. "If the Union only triumphs I don't begrudge it at all." Another torn terribly by a Minie ball, with great earnestness urged, "If GRANT will only stick to it, it will be all right very soon." One sufferer whom I had seen a few minutes before on the surgeon's operating board, whose head was greatly swollen, whose under jaw was broken and whose cheek was cut open, while the bullet remained in his body somewhere about the collar bone, in response to a sympathetic remark, mumbled—for his wounds prevented distinct utterance—"Oh, I am getting along very well; have had a hard time, but I feel much better." A young man with his head all in bandages, and a broken jaw and torn lips, answered that "a fellow who did n't keep up his spirits, was n't worth living." A patient on a neighboring cot, took part in conversation briskly, and the writer remarked that he seemed not to be as badly wounded as some of them; "not very bad," he responded, uncovering and lifting up his right leg; amputated just above the knee. No one complains; all warmly commend their care, and without exception they speak of their own sufferings as of no consequence, if GRANT only succeeds, as they are certain he will.

It was immediately after the Baltimore Convention that my visit to the hospitals was made. In quiry was general as to the proceedings of that body. One brave New Yorker, with his arm bandaged and suffering severely, when answered that Mr. LINCOLN was renominated, exclaimed "that's good, good!" Another lifted up his head from his cot, saying, "That's right, the rebels will learn we are in earnest, that will help the Union cause as much as a victory." In another hospital, when a wounded soldier learned the nomination, he held up a limb amputated at the knee, and averred with a chuckle in stating his own appreciation of his joke, "I will stump Ohio for old ABE." The men thoroughly appreciate the principles and interests involved and canvass them with marked clearness. A soldier, as I look at all a statesman, and he knows it; I wouldn't vote for him for President against Mr. LINCOLN." The old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac indulge freely in comparisons between GRANT and MCCLELLAN, and greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. JOHN F. SEYMOUR is not now here, but I hear in many quarters commendations of his zeal and interest for the care and relief of our soldiers. He devotes himself personally with the warm heartedness characteristic of him, in seeing and helping them. The Agent of New York State here is Col. NORTH, who with his office is under the general supervision of Mr. SEYMOUR. Much good is done by the agency, and with more clerks and other help, and a more systematic organization, its efficiency and sphere of benevolence can be considerably enlarged and its work more thoroughly and promptly done. The citizens of the State resident here, have formed an association with Hon. R. E. FENTON as chief executive officer, to co-operate with the State Agent, and this ought to prove of signal advantage to our soldiers. So far as Mr. JOHN F. SEYMOUR is concerned, no man could be more devoted or more earnest in his benevolence, and he labors unremittingly in personal care of the wounded. At Alexandria, where there is less volunteer aid of any kind, and where the soldiers arriving are in great need often of everything in the way of clothing and refreshments, Dr. WALTER B. CORNELL, of Utica, acts as State Agent, with especial prudence, zeal and efficiency.

E. H. R.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The bulletin of Secretary STANTON yesterday p. m. gave details of a highly important movement begun on Sunday night. Gen. GRANT's army has been transferred to the south side of Richmond.—The movement was made as follows: The 18th army corps, under the command of Gen. SMITH, marched to the White House, and thence embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. WARREN's corps and BURNSIDE's moved to the James River where they crossed the Chickahominy, and marched thence to Charles City, on the James river. HANCOCK's and WARREN's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched through to Wilcox's on the James river. No fighting took place during the movement. The crossing of the James was to be made on Tuesday at Powhatan Point. A later dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated 8 o'clock Tuesday, says: Our forces will commence crossing the James river to-day. The enemy shows yet no signs of having brought troops to the south side of Richmond.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters, dated 3 o'clock Tuesday p. m., says: Kenesaw, whence that the General is in front advancing his lines on the Kenesaw. An informal dispatch dated 9 p. m. Tuesday night, reports some advance yesterday, that we gained ground, and that one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. It further reports that the rebel Gen. POLK was killed, and his body sent to Marietta. Gen. SHERMAN having received the news of Gen. STONEMAN's defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair STONEMAN's disaster, and place Gen. A. J. SMITH in command, who will resume the offensive immediately.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gen. GRANT's operations continue to be the theme of newspaper comment, favorable and adverse.—There was a report the France was endeavoring to induce England to join with her in devising "means to put a stop to the frightful carnage." Nothing further had been accomplished in the Conference toward arranging the Dano-German difficulties. Indications in Denmark point to a resumption of hostilities. An early settlement of the dispute between Spain and Peru is looked for. The session of the Ionian Islands to Greece by England is completed. The Danish government announces that the blockade will be resumed on the 12th unless the Confederate make some arrangement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL reported the House resolution in the case of Messrs. BLAIR and SCHENCK, with a resolution declaring that an officer of the U. S. whose resignation has been accepted, is qualified and enters upon the duties of another office, is thereby out of the office previously held, and cannot be restored to it without a new commission and qualification. The resolution was ordered to be printed. Mr. WILSON reported the House bill entitled: An act to amend the act to define the pay of certain officers in the United States service. The Senate then, by a vote of 26 to 6, refused to take up the bill of Mr. POMEROY to prevent military interference in State elections. The House bill to repeal the fugitive slave law was called up by Mr. SUMNER. A motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee was lost (21 to 14,) but on motion of Mr. SUMNER it was referred to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen. The bill for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain was passed. The bill to re-establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs came up. A motion to postpone its consideration was rejected, (22 to 18.) Mr. SUMNER's amendment was rejected. After debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House the consideration of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery was resumed, which called up a debate in which words were wasted in abundance. Mr. ASHLEY introduced a motion to reconsider the vote by which the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was rejected. The House adjourned at a quarter to 11 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was in Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, and made a speech there. There was considerable excitement manifested. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was nominated by the Democratic District Convention as delegate to Chicago.

Hon. AARON CRAGIN was yesterday elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Hon. JOHN P. HALE.

The bids for the new loan of seventy-five millions were eagerly taken in Washington yesterday, and were unprecedently large.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Richmond to be Attacked in the Rear.

GEN. GRANT CROSSING THE JAMES.

WASHINGTON, June 15—7 a. M.

To Maj. Gen. DIX

The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy River and James River has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of premature disclosure. After several days preliminary preparations the movement commenced Sunday night. The 18th Army Corps under command of Gen. SMITH, marched to WHITE HOUSE and then embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy, and marched thence to Charles City on the James River. Hancock's and Warren's Corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched to Wilcox's Landing on the James River. The James River was to be crossed by the army at Powhatan Point. A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated Monday evening at 5½ o'clock, headquarters Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James River to-morrow, and that Smith's Corps would commence crossing at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmish. Yesterday the 14th, Gen. GRANT was at Bermuda Landing. In a dispatch from him, dated 8 o'clock of that day, he says our forces were commencing crossing the James River to-day.—The enemy shows no signs yet of having brought troops to the south side of Richmond.

Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James River, has been made with great celerity and so far without loss or accident. An unofficial dispatch dated at Butler's headquarters, 2:10 P. M., says that Smith's Corps was coming on, 8,000 having already landed.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday, near Kenesaw, states that the General is in front advancing his lines on Kenesaw. Another unofficial dispatch, dated 9 P. M., last night, reports some advance to-day, that we gained ground, and that one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. It further reports that the rebel Gen. POLK was killed on the 14th and his body sent to Marietta.

In another part of Gen. Sherman's East Mississippi consisting of 8,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 16 pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago under command of Gen. SMITH, encountered a large force on the 10th inst. in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted, and the last accounts Smith was at Collinsville, retreating towards Memphis. Dispatches state that with the troops that had lately arrived, Memphis is safe.

Gen. Sherman having received the news of Stoneman's defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis disaster.

No other military intelligence has been received by this Department since the last telegram.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

There is great activity prevailing in this department. The 18th Army Corps passed here last night on transports from the White House for Bermuda Hundreds. General Smith, Brannan and Marundale started from this point to-day to go up the James River. Troops are rapidly disembarking at Bermuda Landing. A number of other transports with troops, supposed to be from Washington, have passed here for the same destination. Stirring news may be expected soon. It is learned that a portion of Grant's army is at Charles City. Gen. Butler has been actively engaged for several days past superintending the preparations for the movement of the army across the James river by laying pontoons, &c.

SHERIDAN ON A RAID.

The World's special from Washington yesterday says:

There are rumors in town to-day that Gen. Sheridan has reached Gordonsville on his way to join Hunter and to destroy the Richmond & Lynchburg Railroad, one of the principal avenues by which the rebel capital is supplied. It is understood that he will pay a visit to Charlottesville, immediately, and accomplish all the damage possible to the railroads and depots in his pathway. He is accompanied by a large artillery and cavalry force, and is fully able to cope with any body of the enemy with whom he may fall in. It was suspected at the time Gen. Sheridan started, that he would pass around the south side of Richmond and sever the railroad communications leading out of the city, but this portion of the campaign has probably been entrusted to Gen. Kautz, who has once before raided over that territory, and is therefore familiar with the country. Since Gen. Sheridan's destination has been disclosed the importance of his movement is made apparent. Gen. Hunter's column is intended to act vigorously and effectively in the territory in which he is now engaged. His mission is understood to be not only the capture of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but the complete and thorough destruction of the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville. With Gen. Sheridan's assistance, he may be enabled to penetrate still farther into the country, and effect the capture of Danville.

It is well known that the railroad lines leading to the rebel capital are now taxed to the utmost capacity to supply the inhabitants of Richmond and the immense army of Lee. Hence will be seen the importance of reducing the efficiency of these communications. The people of Richmond are already suffering from short rations, and if the railroad lines leading to the immense fields and depositories in West and Southwestern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley are cut off, the rebels will be compelled to send away an non-combatants, and place the city in a state of siege. Gen. Sheridan is thus carrying out his part of Gen. Grant's carefully-matured plan of the campaign.

The Times Washington special, dated the 14th, says a scout from the front says Sheridan had not been heard from, but was supposed to have reached Charlottesville on the way to Lynchburg.

The Tribune's special, dated Headquarters, Cold Harbor, Va., 14th, says: Comparative tranquility reigns along our lines to-day, and the men repose in security within their rifle pits, but an occasional rifle shot, or shell from the enemy's works gives evidence of his presence and his readiness to defend himself. Meanwhile our men in the trenches are enjoying themselves as best they can. Constantly supplied with commissary stores and good clothing, the men, with that philosophy which adapts itself to any circumstances, have settled down in their trenches, prepared, it need be, to dig, to fight or to die in executing the commands of their superior officers.

THE OBJECT OF SHERIDAN'S EXPEDITION.

A New York Commercial correspondent, with Meade's army, gives the following important intelligence:

Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, the popular cavalry commander, in command of a heavy mounted force, recently left this army on a grand raiding expedition, which, if successful, will have a most salutary effect upon our operations in front of the rebel capital, and, probably, hasten the surrender of Richmond. As Gen. Sheridan has by this time either accomplished the object of his mission, or been repulsed, no harm to the operation at the point to which his corps were ordered. The main force engaging the rebel capital with provisions and reinforcements by the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad. This line of transit effectually cut, and kept in that condition, demoralizes the enemy, and places him on short allowance. Gen. Grant therefore ordered Sheridan to tap this road at Charlottesville, and then make a junction with Hunter, who is operating on the Blue Ridge. According to his instructions, however, Sheridan has a two fold mission to execute, namely, that of severing Richmond from the Southern part of the Confederacy and to aid Hunter to Hunter. Grant expects a great deal from Hunter, and we all believe that he will not disappoint the general expectations.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Tribune correspondent with Sherman, June 1st, says a concerted movement of 3 grand columns was successfully accomplished to-day by Maj. Gen. McPherson, commanding the Armed Tennessee, and Major Gen. Becker commanding the 9th Army Corps. The nature of this movement the public should not at present know, and though the objects for which this bold and somewhat hazardous operation was undertaken in the face of the enemy, may be executed before the Copperhead press could tell their Southern readers of our plans, yet I prefer to wait the progress of events before disclosing it. We are on the eve of a battle struggle, and 48 hours may develop the plans of two cautious and determined Generals, intent on the annihilation of each other's legions.

FROM GEN. HUNTER.

Tribune special from Headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia, dated in the Field, June 13th, says:

Gen. Hunter with the combined forces of Crook and Averill moved from Staunton at 5 o'clock this morning. He destroyed over $1,000,000 worth of federal property at Staunton, two large cloth factories and a boot and shoe factory and extensive tool shop. Gen. Imhl was wounded in the shoulder during the battle at Piedmont, while gallantly leading his men. He retired from the field for about a brief an hour while his wound was being dressed, when he again assumed command.

An expedition sent to Waynesboro has just returned, having destroyed several bridges and torn up the track. Imboden's command is thoroughly demoralized. There is no force now of any account in Hunter's front unless they are reinforced from Lee's army. Our prisoners, not paroled, numbering 1,040, were sent through Buffalo Gap and over the mountains and have arrived safe at Huntsville, inside of our picket line on their way North.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

An officer just arrived from the front reports that on Friday last the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and our army. Wheeler's forces seized six cars laden with grain, and cut the telegraph wires. The train coming north was notified at Adairsville and stopped. Gen. A. P. Hokey was aboard and collected some 200 convalescents and formed them in line of battle and moved on. On the arrival of the train at Calhoun, it was found that the rebels had retreated from the town. The train then moved with its usual speed toward Resaca, but when about half way there an enormous torpedo exploded, hurling the locomotive six feet from the track, and tearing four cars that were immediately in the rear into splinters. Fortunately the troops were in the last car and escaped injury. The box containing the missiles was marked "Fowler, C. S. A., 45 lbs. Nobody was seriously injured. "Captain Barlow, of Gen Logan's staff, was bruised. The train passed on in the evening toward Resaca.

The same night Wheeler appeared on the road below Calhoun and tore up a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired, and trains are again running. A gentleman who left the front at our army on the 9th inst., says our cavalry, on a reconnoissance to the front, found only a light force of rebel cavalry, which, after a severe skirmish, fell back and crossed the Chattahoochie. Prisoners taken report that the whole rebel army is on the south side of that river, determined to oppose the passage by our army to the last. The river is much swollen by heavy rains, and no serious engagement can occur until the river falls. J. E. Wheeler telegraphs to Gen Carrington, that Gen. Jessee, with 200 rebels, was at Newcastle as sundown last evening. The force is made up of desperate characters, and hastily collected throughout the country. Jessee's men are on foot, but are stealing all the horses in the neighborhood. The authorities expect to beg the whole gang. The Frankfort and Lexington trains will resume their trips to-morrow. Trains from here to Nashville run regularly twice daily, and have not been interrupted. On the 10th inst. 80 guerrillas made a raid into Princetown, Caldwell County, Ky., and were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded by 12 soldiers of the 35th Kentucky regiment, and the citizens of the place, making a stand at the Court House. On the 9th a band of guerrillas

CITY ITEMS.

New York has raised a subscription of $350,000 to endow Dartmouth College.

—The commencement week of the New York University will begin on Sunday evening next.

—Rev Dr. W. F. Morgan has gone to Europe to dedicate the American Episcopal Church in Paris, now done.

—Two mysterious individuals have made their appearance, who take off and put on their coats without the slightest exertion. They beat the Davenports, and are causing a great sensation.

—New York has lost two Generals and thirteen Colonels, thus far, in the recent Virginia campaign.

—William Goldthwaite, the young billiard player who was recently defeated by the champion Kavanagh, has challenged his late opponent to play for one thousand dollars aside and the champion cue, the game to be one thousand points, and to take place next fall.

—The State Sportsmen's Convention is now in session. The following clubs are represented and will contend for the various prizes which will be awarded to the lucky competitors: New York Sportsmen's Club, of the city of New York; Forester Club, Buffalo; Monroe County Club, Rochester; Palmyra Union Club, Palmyra; Niagara Falls Club, Niagara Falls; Niagara County Club, Lockport; New York Central Club, Utica; Onondaga County Club, Syracuse.

—The Supervisors have had a meeting, and decided to continue the $200 bounty, and another $2,000,000 appropriation was to do it with.

COUNTRY ITEMS.

Judge Hogeboom came near being suffocated by gas at Congress Hall, Albany, on Friday.

—The nail factories at Troy are closed because of a strike of the workmen for more pay, which the owners are resolute in refusing to give.

—A Mrs. Miller, residing near Fishkill, on Sunday, killed her two children by cutting their throats, and then cut her own. She is said to have been insane.

—William Windrow, a boy, fell into the waterwheel of a woolding establishment at Niverville, Columbia county, on Tuesday, and was crushed into a shapeless mass.

—The Hudson River Baptist Association is now in session in Troy.

—Preparations are being made to raise the wreck of the Berkshire, and if possible find the remaining bodies. The wreck is broken in two.

—Sunday, while the family of Mr. Edward Clark of Lansingburgh, were at church, their house was entered by burglars and property to the value of $400 stolen.

—The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending June 11, 1864, was 174,301 bushels.

—A pigeon shoot is to come off in Syracuse Tuesday of next week for a purse of $100. The locality selected is the beach of the Onondaga Lake.

—The funeral of Col Peter A. Porter took place at Niagara Falls Sunday, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, officiating.

—One hundred and fifty car loads of live stock were sent east from Buffalo on Wednesday. This is the heaviest live stock business ever transacted in a single day.

—An accident occurred on the Avon & Mt Morris Railroad on Tuesday. The train came in collision with a carriage that was crossing the track, and three little children were seriously injured.

—A serious accident occurred at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, on Sunday afternoon by the upsetting of a stage. A Mr. McDonald was thrown to the ground and terribly bruised. His life is despaired of.

—Bishop McCloskey has received papers from Rome appointing him Arch-Bishop of New York.—The papers have long been expected, and their contents cause considerable joy.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

LEWIS COUNTY.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carle Coe, of Constableville, was so badly burned a few days since, by her dress taking fire, that it was feared she would not live.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The citizens of Wilna are to hold a special town meeting on Saturday to consider the subject of volunteering, with a view to getting clear of the next draft.

FRENCH OUTRAGES IN MEXICO.—The World's Mexican correspondent relates from personal observation, most horrible outrages by the French troops on the march and in several places captured by them. By order of General Douai, Tula was burned, the male inhabitants butchered, all women and girls raped in open day, and the place given up to be sold by soldiers for three days. The same outrages were repeated at Guadalajara. Tabasco, after forty seven days siege, had been taken by the Liberals, with the French garrison and artillery. Bazaine has ordered his army from the city of Mexico to retake Tuxtepec.

CITY AND COUNTY.

JOB PRINTING.—In order to meet the demand for the neatest and most expeditious style of executing all varieties of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, our

Steam Improved Job Presses

[illegible] are now in operation at the office of the Utica Morning Herald. Additions to our large and well assorted stock of JOB TYPE are constantly being made, and the attention of our JOB PRINTERS is given exclusively to the execution of work in their line. Orders left with the Foreman in charge of the JOB ROOM, or at the counter of the publication office, will receive prompt attention.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The term of subscription for the Herald having [illegible] will cease as to certain subscribers [illegible] the expiration of the time for which they have paid. Those who are interested in this matter will please call at the office and renew their subscriptions.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. ROE.—The remains of the worthy young man and gallant soldier, who were to have arrived in the city yesterday morning, were for some reason delayed at Rochester, and did not come till 4 P. M. The funeral, therefore, which was announced for 3 o'clock, could not occur till 4:30. The postponement caused a less general attendance, yet a large number of friends assembled to show their respect for the brave departed, and sympathy for his weeping relatives. The services at the church were brief, but impressive. Dr. FOWLER read the 14th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, remarking that after Lieut. ROE left Utica and went to Chicago, it was his habit to read that and the following chapter every Sabbath. The choir having sung the hymn, commencing

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,"

Dr. FOWLER addressed the congregation, briefly considering the life and character of young ROE, and concluding with some most excellent practical reflections. In childhood he was an amiable lad, who always selected unexceptionable associates. He was brought up under the influence of the Sabbath School, and early sought the Saviour. While yet a lad he went to Chicago, was engaged in business with a large mercantile firm in that city, and quickly won the confidence of his employers. There he continued until his spirit was aroused by the notes of war. Obtaining his mother's consent, he enlisted as a private. A most immediately he was made a non-commissioned officer, and his merits soon superior to most of his associates, soon after gained him a Lieutenant's commission. The drilling of the company devolved mostly upon him, and in this work he showed great efficiency, incurring by his strict discipline the ill will of some of his men. But in his first battle he displayed such superior gallantry that the tide turned, and thenceforward he was loved and admired by all. At Chickamauga he was wounded severely, and soon after came to this city. His friends were surprised at his rapid development in manly qualities, and the speaker became satisfied from conversations with him that he was thoroughly in earnest, and followed the flag from patriotic devotion to his country. Before he had fully recovered, he again joined the army.

At Resaca he received another wound, from which it was hoped he would recover, but alas! he died three weeks thereafter. Life, Dr. FOWLER remarked, does not consist in minutes, but in deeds. He lives most who lives best. Many who have died in youth have lived more than many others who remained until three score years and ten. Young ROE, so early cut down, has lived more than many of us who have reached fifty, sixty or seventy years. What we want is not that our sons live, or be at our side, but that they live well, live heroically, though it be dangerously, for God, for their country and for ours. Here Dr. FOWLER read the noble words which the dramatist puts into the mouth of a Roman matron, beginning,

"Thanks to the gods! my boy has done his duty."

God, he said, does not call all our sons to the bloody battle field, but he does call them to some field of struggle and sacrifice, away from unprofitable ease and self-indulgence. God grant that the war, if it do nothing more, may inspire our sons with the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice.

The choir sung ——

The coffin of the dead hero was then borne slowly along the aisle, followed by the mourners, the funeral cortege moved away, and the audience went to their homes with a weightier sense of responsibility and better resolves.

THE POET HOEMER.—A correspondent clips and corrects an item in relation to the poet HOEMER, and adds some information of interest:

W. H. C. HOEMER, the poet, is said to be a descendant, on his mother's side, of the Aborigines.

"Not so. The maternal grand parents of Mr. HOEMER emigrated from Connecticut and settled at Conewangus on the Genesee River, so early that no settlement of whites were between there and Utica. I cannot say whether they preceded or came about the time with the WADSWORTHS, the father and uncle of the late lamented Gen. WADSWORTH. The mother of the poet in her childhood and youth was constantly amid the Aborigines. She pitied their low degradation and learned to admire the noble traits of the Indian character. Her husband, the Hon. GEO. HOEMER, was a lawyer of some eminence. The Indians were frequent visitors to their house for advice and assistance and were always kindly received. Mrs. HOEMER was an estimable lady, intellectual, intelligent and refined. She could converse with equal ease and fluency in both Indian and English, and was the best Indian interpreter in Western New York. W. H. C. got up a poem as a school exercise before he was twelve years of age, on the removal of the Conewangus Indians, that was much admired in the poet's corner of a country newspaper. The acquaintances of the family know where the "Poet of the Iroquois" got his inspiration."

PERSONAL.—Some of the men of Lieut. LOWERE's company of the 97th regiment, bore him twenty miles on a stretcher, because he was so badly wounded that he could not endure the motion of an ambulance. Such fidelity is noteworthy.

—WM. H. PRATT, of McConnellsville, 24 N. Y. Artillery, desires to express his thanks to Capt Jesse J. Jones, and to A. G. HARRINGTON, EDWARD STONE, and WILLIAM H. CONE of that regiment for attentions after he was wounded near the Pamunkey River.

THE NEW POSTAL COUNTERFEIT.—The Troy Times advises the merchants to look over their money drawers, and see if they have not taken some of the counterfeits of the new fifty cent postal currency. Their execution is not of a superior character, but is plausible, and likely to pass with careless receivers. The brass ring in the centre is the best part of it, though the back is well done.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Steamboat Express, due here from the east at 12 M., ran into a freight train at West Albany yesterday, in consequence of the misplacement of a switch, damaging the locomotive considerable. The train was delayed in consequence.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. T. BUCHANAN, Jr., expects to be able to deliver Strawberries from his garden next week, and requests all persons desiring them the coming season to leave their orders at 147 Genesee street.

BASE BALL MATCH TO DAY.—A match game of ball between the Excelsior Club of this city and the Anderson Club of Whitestown seminary will be played on the grounds of the Utica City B. B. C., this afternoon, June 16, at 2 P. M.

VERNON.—The funeral sermon of G. W. BRIGHAM, late Captain of Co. A, 117th N. Y. V., will be preached by Rev S. W. CULVER, at the Presbyterian Church in Vernon Village, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul will give their annual Strawberry Festival at City Hall Thursday evening, June 23.

CITY DIRECTORY.—This useful and much needed publication is nearly completed, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow morning.

Trenton Falls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA MORNING HERALD:

DEAR SIR.—In company with some of our classmates, we paid a visit last week to Trenton Falls. We had so often heard of the beauties of this spot, that we resolved to make an excursion thither, as a class, before we left the shades of Hamilton. Friday we started, fully equipped with [illegible] in the four o'clock train for Trenton. The conductor very kindly offered to take us up to Utica, where, after the coming of [illegible] we could [illegible] which ended in Little Fellow finding himself uppermost, punishing Big Fellow's face. Sundry is reported to have been one of the earliest looking objects of the season about this time that the Police came along and took it in charge. We don't believe in that sort of warfare, but when a bully makes a cowardly demonstration against a person of inferior physical proportions we enjoy having him soundly punished.

RECORDER'S COURT.—ELIZABETH ALLEN, CATHARINE JOHNSON and MARY POOL were sent to jail thirty days each, for [illegible] WM. CASEY and FRANK KENNEDY received the same sentence.

MARY ANN DUNCAN was sent to the poorhouse for four months.

J. GILMARTIN was sent to jail thirty days, for assault and battery on his wife. The wife was given until 8 P. M. to leave the city.

ANDREW GLEN received the usual sentence—drunkenness.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This celebrated Minstrel Company will appear in Union Hall this evening, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Little Fellow gave Big Fellow a severe but deserving drubbing. Big Fellow is said to have commenced operations, whereat Little Fellow drew back, let fly his hand, and knocked him down. Then followed a clinch and a fall, which ended in Little Fellow finding himself uppermost, punishing Big Fellow's face. Sundry is reported to have been one of the earliest looking objects of the season about this time that the Police came along and took it in charge. We don't believe in that sort of warfare, but when a bully makes a cowardly demonstration against a person of inferior physical proportions we enjoy having him soundly punished.

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