

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston; are our Agents for the Patriot and Union in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble at HARRISBURG

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will also give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who while their policy would have averted present disasters, will nevertheless, derive the highest gratification of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee. POTTSVILLE, May 28, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT & T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McREYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

We receive the Philadelphia Evening Journal about twice a week. Is it intentional or accidental—or is it the fault of the postmaster there or here?

The Seventeenth—The State Convention.

On the 17th instant the Democracy of Pennsylvania will hold their gubernatorial Convention. We expect the most tremendous outpouring of Democratic freemen the State Capital has ever witnessed. Instances are not wanting in the history of our National and State politics to prove the moral effect of such gatherings, when supported in numbers by the friends of freedom, upon popular sentiment. The coming election will be beyond precedent the most important ever held in the history of this Commonwealth. It will decide the issue now plainly before the people, which involves the security of their traditional rights and the exercise of the inalienable privilege of the free expression of their opinions. It will add Pennsylvania's voice to swell the chorus, loud and long, which is sounding, from east to west throughout the North, the grand psalm of victory—the triumph of the people's will over the blandishments of place and power, the steady approaches of projected tyranny and oppression.

Let this election, which is to effect so much, be made secure. Let us hear from every quarter of the State—let the chosen representatives of the people be aided in council by the people they represent; and in the name of Liberty and Law, let them rally in thousands to support the principles which we have so long and so justly maintained.

We hold it vitally necessary that as many as are able of the rank and file of the Democracy of the State should be present at the coming Convention—necessary that their presence may admonish the usurpers of their rights of the peril of trifling with the sacred immunities of person, protected by the covenant of their liberties, and pledged to them by the solemn assurance of the past for hope and security in the future. Let the masses be present in their strength, that the Democracy throughout the State, by their zeal, may enter hopefully and earnestly upon the coming contest, and evince the overwhelming triumph which is in store for us, and which alone can save and strengthen in the crisis through which we are passing.

Scriptural Quotations Applicable to Those who Hate the Country and Those who Prey upon it.

We commend the following quotations, which we have been at some pains to collect, to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, his Cabinet, and the commandants who are growing fat upon plunder and whose voices are hoarse crying for blood.

Two things that disquiet the earth: "A servant when he reigneth"—that applies to a King—"and a fool when he is filled with meat." That touches the vultures who have been gorging on the hard earnings of the people—and praying for a continuance of the war that they may fill themselves to repletion.—They "disquiet the earth."

"It is not for Kings, O Lemuel, it is not for Kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink."

"Let them drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted." We invite the attention of the whole administration to these two verses, and especially we invoke the attention of Mr. Seward to them.—The law has so often been forgotten and judgment perverted, that, in the absence of any other assignable cause, we attribute it to the too free use of wine and strong drink. If we might go outside the Cabinet, and embrace some of the prominent advisers, we would solicit the attention of Senators Wade and Chandler (particularly the latter) also.

Here are four verses for Honest Abe to study:

"He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." The italics are our own.

"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

"If a ruler hearken to lies, all his servants are wicked."

"The prince that wanteth understanding is also a great oppressor."

Extending our subject a little, we avail ourselves of the wisdom of St. Paul to give a short lesson to the whole fraternity of fanatics who have plunged the country into war and are now urging it on to destruction:

"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor—that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed."

"And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are faith-

ful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. "If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine, which is according to godliness; "He is proud, knowing nothing, but doth about questions and strifes of words whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmises, "Perverse disputing of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself."

We shall probably continue these biblical quotations from time to time, in the hope we trust well founded—of reclaiming some of the distinguished personages to whom they are addressed from the error of their way.

The Peace Convention.

A very large Peace meeting, originated and engineered by Mr. Fernando Wood, was held in New York city on the 31st instant. Several speeches were made explanatory of the peculiar ideas and policy of the party—if party it can be called, being yet in its incipency—and resolutions in substance as follows adopted:

That they are loyal to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the States and of the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any of them, by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution, and should be put to an end; that attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which points out how crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the solemn duties of our rulers; that the claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and trial of citizens by courts martial, are monstrous and excessive; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive branch of the government is unworthy of American citizens; that we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act of banishment of Vallandigham, and that we recommend a suspension of hostilities, and the holding of a convention to settle the matter of arriving at terms of reconciliation between the contending sections.

A State Committee, with power to call future conventions of the Peace Democracy, was appointed.

Mr. Wood is an ambitious man, and not over scrupulous in the employment of means to accomplish his purposes, as is clearly shown by the history of his life to the present time. He has an object in this peace movement which is not divulged in the proceedings of the Convention. He is one of the tribe of third-rate men who imagine themselves great, and his ambition is to lead, to be at the head of a party. He is of that class who would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—a class at present by far too numerous for the good of the country. He disapproves the sound, patriotic, conservative, statesman-like views of Governor Seymour, and not having the ability to cope with him, or the influence to supplant him in the regular Democratic organization, he is making the attempt—availing himself of the unsettled condition of the times—to form a new organization on the peace basis, of which he shall have the exclusive control. Whether he shall succeed or fail depends upon the integrity of the New York Democracy. If they are true to principles, the movement which he has inaugurated upon the basis of a single idea, must come to naught. Success on his part might prove the defeat of the Democratic party of the State, while failure could not endanger the single principle for which he apparently contends—since a substantial, honorable peace, founded upon the basis of a restoration of the Union and amicable relations between the people and the States of the South, is what the Democratic party have most at heart, and what, in a sensible and practical way, they are earnestly striving to accomplish. In fact his success would defeat the very measure he professes to be so anxious to carry, because the means he proposes are inadequate to the end—while his failure, by insuring the triumph of the Democracy, would place in the hands of that party the political power of the country, without which it is as idle to talk of peace as it would be to essay to reach the clouds on a rainbow, or climb to the sun on a ray of light.

On this subject Mr. Fernando Wood is either a fanatic or an impostor. If he has told us honestly the object of the movement he has set on foot, he is a fanatic, striving to accomplish an end without means; if he has an ulterior, undivulged design, for which the peace cry is but a cloak—which we suspect to be the case—he is an impostor, no better or sfer than the men who rode into power upon the Chicago platform, which, after it had served their purpose, they deliberately discarded.

In reference to the general question of peace conventions, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a very able Democratic paper, makes the following remarks, which appear to us to be both sensible and well timed:

Peace Conventions are surely not efficient for any good at this time. An honorable and lasting peace is the dearest wish of every heart, but we shall protest against the Democracy identifying itself with any such movements now. Of what earthly use is it to meet in conventions, enlarge upon the horrors of war, and proclaim the necessity of peace. The administration and the Senate are the only parties invested with power to form a treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties. We assume that the parties who desire peace at once, are willing that the independence of the South as a separate nation should be formally acknowledged. If they are not prepared for this, they are laboring under some unaccountable delusion as to the good their proposed convention may accomplish. There is no reason for mistaking the attitude which the Southern leaders and people occupy upon this question. They are sternly bent on achieving a separate nationality. No propositions of peace have come from their acting government; nor have any such overtures or suggestions been made by their press or public men. On the contrary, they treat with a contempt—which has the merit of being consistent with their pretensions to a sovereign power—all suggestions going upon any other hypothesis than the one for which they have fought from Sumpter to Vicksburg, namely—that they are a distinct and independent nation. The immediate peace men must, therefore, not to bring discredit upon their intelligence, advocate the prompt acknowledgment of Southern independence and the appointment of commissioners to assess costs and damages.

Here we reiterate that, whatever other considerations, these proceedings are nugatory, and we must say so, somewhat frivolously. Wouldn't it be better, if the peace men are a majority of the people, to first elect a government representing their views and then officially provide for the cessation of hostilities and the appointment of debt and public property. This would seem to be the more sensible course, and considered in this light peace conventions are premature.

There are, however, more serious objections, and we shall not hesitate to urge them.

First. If peace were ever so desirable, the proposition cannot come from us without acknowledging before all the world that we have been the party at fault in this war. We confess ourselves to the guilt of plotting against the nation, for we would be admitting of God and man, that we had been wantonly unjustly waging an aggressive war against the South.

Second. A proposition of peace would be a damaging confession of military weakness, it went upon the footing of a reunion, and rejected, it would injure us beyond measure and if it involved the admission of Southern independence, it would

breeding dissension at home, in organizing "Loyal Leagues" to foist old party hacks into power. I believe in the Constitution, the Union and the Laws. "R. VAN ANTWERP. "Fultonville, May 25."

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

ACCIDENT TO MR. DREXEL. PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Franklin M. Drexel, the senior partner of the banking firm of Drexel & Co., met with a terrible accident this afternoon. He attempted to jump from the Reading railroad cars at Seventeenth street, while in motion, when he slipped and fell between the train. One leg was severed and the other crushed. He was conveyed home, but his extreme age renders recovery almost hopeless. [He died two hours after.] THE CHICAGO TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the case of the Chicago Times vs. the military authorities, the counsel asked and obtained leave to withdraw the bill asking for an injunction. The case was then dismissed.

CAVALRY DETACHMENT. BOSTON, June 5.—A detachment of cavalry, one hundred strong, left Readville this afternoon for Washington. These recruits are chiefly from California, and fill up the Massachusetts cavalry regiment to the minimum number.

FERNANDO WOOD. BALTIMORE, June 6.—Fernando Wood passed through the city this morning on his return to New York, and met with a reception not at all flattering. The New York soldiers, on guard at Camden street depot, loudly denounced him, using such epithets as Copperhead and Traitor, and took pains to inform him that they were New York soldiers.

FROM VICKSBURG. CHICAGO, June 6.—A special dispatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says there is no important change to report. Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within one mile of the rebel works, and has a high constructed covered way from behind a high angle through which gunners pass with little danger. A bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to General Johnson left the rebel lines on Thursday last and came directly to General Grant's headquarters and communicated the contents to him.

REBEL ACCOUNTS. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Richmond papers of the 5th contain the following dispatch: "JACKSON, Miss., June 5.—The result of the siege of Vicksburg thus far is very encouraging on our side. The rebels have been repulsed in every attempt to storm the works. General Grant must be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. Another storming of the works is looked for within the next 48 hours."

PORT HUDSON. The Port Hudson dates are to May 20th. At that time Gen. Banks had entirely invested the place, resting two wings of his army on the river. Our gunboats were bombarding the rebel fortifications from the river, while Banks was thundering with artillery on their rear.

THE RAPPANNOCK—HOOKER ACROSS THE RIVER—LEE MOVING TOWARDS GORDONVILLE. The following special dispatches appear in the Philadelphia Post of Saturday: WASHINGTON, June 6.—By balloon ascensions made yesterday, it is discovered that the enemy has made an important movement. Large columns are moving towards Gordonville, in a south-westerly direction. Many of their camps have disappeared, and their pickets along the Rappahannock are doubled. The heavy clouds of dust caused by the marching of their troops, indicate the force and importance of this movement. Nothing is permitted to be known of the movements of Gen. Hooker.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Gen. Hooker has moved across the Rappahannock. The movement began on Thursday, and the pickets of the troops were ordered to march in the direction of the river. It is not expected that a battle will immediately result, and the report of Lee's advance is, by this intelligence, discredited.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The second division of the Sixth army corps crossed the Rappahannock at noon yesterday, on pontoon bridges laid by a detachment of the engineer corps. The object was a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the motives and position of the enemy. The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoons, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the operation.

The division had crossed there was considerable skirmishing, and the rifle pits occupied by the rebels' riflemen, were finally captured. Among the killed was Capt. Croser, of the 60th New York.

The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper falls of the Rappahannock. It is believed that a large part of the rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonville, but with what intention can only be surmised.

Our army is in good spirits, and ready for a move forward at an hour's notice. "Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times. AMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 4.—Yesterday at noon, very unexpectedly to every body, the engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and ordered to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at the point known as Franklin's crossing, below the mouth of Deep run, and one mile below Fredericksburg. The batteries from the Sixth corps, under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division was ordered to hold the spot to support the engineers, and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only rebel force visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about very innocently, watching our operations closely.

About five o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels stopped into their rifle pits and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with but little effect however upon the sharpshooters.

As soon as necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half past six o'clock the 26th New York and Col. Morrisson, of Col. Grant's brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across, under a severe fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the rifle pits with cheers. The rebels vacated and ran. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some of the 62d Florida were brought in as prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of his brigade were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began work on the bridges, and at 9 p. m. had one completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over.

Our casualties were five killed and twenty-five wounded. Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, the right resting on Deep run and the left on the vicinity of Bernard House.

By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted pickets for the night well out towards the foot of the timbered crests on which the enemy have their strong entrenchments.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners stated that they should soon meet them if we kept on advancing.

We took nearly 100 prisoners, including one major. Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise.

The night Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem church to a position in front of our lines.

Gen. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what became of the enemy, besides dividing his purposes. Our men being most gallantly cheering as they crossed for the third time this historic river. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience.

FOREIGN NEWS. New York, June 4.—The new steamship America from Bremen, on the 24th ultimo, via Southampton 27th, has arrived.

The rebel loan fluctuated greatly on the news of Stonewall Jackson's death.

The reports of a probable armistice and of the prospect of European offers of mediation between the North and South was again revived in London.

The Times says of Gen. Hooker's address: "If this document were received without authentication it might pass for a hoax." The article ridicules the Union commander and his style.

American securities had all advanced.

A great meeting was held at Sheffield on the recognition of the South. The Mayor presided. Ten thousand persons were present and a resolution was agreed upon to memorialize the government.

The Times says Mr. Mason left London on Tuesday for Paris, and increased strength is imparted in the rumors of a probability of French mediation.

The Confederate loan has advanced to par.

The agricultural prospects of France are magnificent.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King, whose speech refers a little to politics, and makes no allusion to Rome or Venice. The Parliament is earnestly recommended to agree to a financial consolidation.

—Orsessa, on the river Danube, has been occupied by the Polish insurgents.

The insurgents have gained a victory at Birze.

Ka-michotok is in open rebellion. The Russian troops have been ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

JAPAN.—The Japanese empire at present is travelling under a political and social revolution, which renders that country excessively dangerous to foreigners.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY RAID. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived at headquarters last evening from Yorktown, via Urbana and the Northern Neck. Since leaving Urbana they have gathered five hundred horses and mules, three hundred and five vehicles and two hundred and fifty contrabands, of whom all but fifty are valuable field hands.

Maj. Stokes, of the 40th Virginia, Lieut. Wilhelm, of the Baltimore artillery, and a number of the rebel signal corps, were also taken prisoner and brought here.

BY THE MAILS. ATTACK UPON PORT HUDSON—DESPERATE FIGHTING. The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 29th, arrived at New York early on the morning of Saturday. She brings news that Port Hudson is completely invested by Gen. Banks, who commands the army in person; and also that a most desperate assault, partially successful, was made upon the enemy's works on the morning of the 27th.

THE ASSAULT—WEITZEL CAPTURES THE LEFT. Soon after day break Weitzel led his column against the enemy's left, and after the battle became general and severe. The rebels fought with great bravery, but were pushed step by step, until the final rush was made by our troops, which resulted in the capture of the left of the rebel line in the recent naval attack. The guns were immediately shifted, and turned against the other works of the enemy. Weitzel's success was complete; he held the works he captured.

By this operation the enemy's left was turned, and in a manner to prevent the lost ground being recovered. The battery captured was the most annoying of any of the line, for it raked completely the channel way of the river.

SHERMAN'S ATTACK UPON THE ENEMY'S RIGHT. No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than of the division of Gen. Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men faced the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising.

The Sixth Michigan and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet; but they were compelled to give way, for the enemy had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within the main works.

The Second regiment Louisiana Native Guard, (negroes) Colonel Neilson, were in this charge; they went on in the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers.

All things we gained much ground, and held it, still the principal object of this attack was not accomplished, namely, getting possession of and holding the batteries on the enemy's right. The charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman led the attack in person, and fell severely wounded in the leg. Neal Dow was also wounded. Colonel Clarke, of the Sixth Michigan, was killed. The bayonet thrust; Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Zouaves, severely wounded. The Sixth Michigan and 128th New York have each lost about half their effective men, and the other regiments have suffered severely.

THE ATTACK BY AUGER AND GROVER ON THE CENTER. The attack on the centre of the enemy's position by the coolness of Generals Auger and Grover also exhibited the most terrible fighting and the same obstinate resistance. Our troops, here, as well as on the right and left, did all that men could do, and held every inch of ground they gained. The allies at Sebastopol were bombarded for months and months from batteries constructed by all the science that military engineering could bring to bear, and with guns of the heaviest calibre, before the assault was attempted; but here we have a case of line after line of entrenchments being carried by troops that have not, in a majority of cases, been one year in the field. The old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac cannot do better than we have done here with nine months men.

[Our loss in this dreadful conflict is put down at between 2000 and 3000 men—but if the loss of other regiments was anything near that attributed to the colored regiment and the 6th Michigan and 128th New York, it must greatly exceed 3000 in all. The N. Y. Tribune says 4000. Generals Chapin and Nickerson, Colonels Clark, Cowles, Paine, the Colonel of the 30th Massachusetts, and Captain Hubbard, of Gen. Weitzel's staff, are reported killed. Gen. Sherman's leg will probably be amputated. Dow's wound is said to be slight—Col. Smith, of the 2d Zouaves, was shot through the body, wound dangerous.]

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG. The following appears as a special in the Bulletin: CINCINNATI, June 6.—Our advices from Vicksburg are to June 2d, but they contain no pertinent news. General Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnson, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed.

Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and are playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

General Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 5, 1863.—News from Franklin up to two o'clock to-day is that Col. Baird, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1200 rebel cavalry yesterday, and drove his forces back into their intrenchments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter.

Simultaneously an attack was made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of two hundred men, four hundred horses and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

General Granger has ordered all houses of ill-fame to be vacated by the 8th inst. There is great excitement among the "fancy."

Six hundred and seventy-nine Federal soldiers arrived in the city this morning, representing one hundred and fourteen different regiments. They will be sent to their respective commands.

The following Washington items appear in the New York papers under date of June 5: VISIT OF FERNANDO WOOD TO THE PRESIDENT. Fernando Wood arrived here to-day, and has had an interview with the President. His visit to Washington under existing circumstances, is the subject of much speculation.

Mr. Wood has leased the splendid Sea mansion, at the West End, at a rent of \$4,500 a year.

RECRUITING FOR THE NEGRO REGIMENTS. Much recruitment was created in Pennsylvania avenue to-day by the march through it of a recruiting squad from the negro regiment, under the charge of a white lieutenant. They proceeded to the well known Washington locality, "Negro Hill," and returned about dusk with some seventy-five recruits.

RAISING TROOPS IN VIRGINIA. It is said that Governor Pierpont, who will shortly make his gubernatorial residence at Alexandria, as Executive of the State of Eastern Virginia, intends to use his utmost exertions to raise two brigades of troops for its defence within his jurisdiction. The four hundred men of the 14th Virginia are ready to form the nucleus of such a brigade.

TO BE EXECUTED. The President, at the earnest solicitation of relatives and numerous officers and citizens, has, for the present, suspended proceedings in the cases of the three young men of Durysen's Zouaves, who were to have been executed to-day for desertion. He intends to investigate the facts in these cases, and examine closely all the circumstances cited in amelioration of their offenses.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH. It is rumored that the removal of Gov. Harding, of Utah, has been determined upon.

SENTENCE OF COL. D'UTASSY. The following is the text of Col. D'Utassy's sentence: "To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for the period of one year at such a place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument in the service of the United States; and the crime, name, and punishment of the delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New York."

The Secretary of War indorses the sentence as follows: "On proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court martial in the foregoing case are approved. The place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect."

The President approves the whole.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLLMENT IN BERKS COUNTY. The Philadelphia Bulletin contains the following special: READING, June 6.—The enroller of Brecknock township, Berks county, who is a member of the Society of Friends, and named Joseph Dikerson, was attacked at his residence on Thursday night. The dwelling was much damaged. On Friday he received notice that "his grave has been dug," and on that night three shots had been fired at his sister's house. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his commission. The attack is believed to have originated with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—President Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the Union League of this city to participate in the grand national celebration on the Fourth of July. Large delegations from all parts of the Union are expected to attend.

A general illumination is to close the programme of the day's entertainment, which is to be of the most extensive character, including a procession of the Loyal League and the military, to be reviewed by the President.

Splendid arches will be erected at the intersections of the public streets, under which the procession will pass.

MARYLAND POLITICS. BALTIMORE, June 5.—The Union Convention to-night nominated Hon. Henry Winter Davis as representative for the Third district. He was serenaded and made a speech, in which he said he should, if elected, support the entire policy of the administration. There should, he said, be no side issues. It was time for Maryland to speak out boldly. He supported emancipation, and he was for the vigorous prosecution of the war and conquering a peace.

OHIO POLITICS. CINCINNATI, June 6.—The approaching Democratic State Convention is the topic of conversation everywhere. Vallandigham is as good as nominated. Some would like McClellan, but it is pretty certain he would decline a nomination. Vallandigham wants it, and his friends are determined he shall have it. The pressure for him in the rural districts is overwhelming.

It is rumored that President Lincoln has sent for Vallandigham, probably to have an interview and a compromise.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS. SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The Republican politicians are in a flutter in regard to the nominations for State officers. The delegates chosen at the Sacramento primary election to the Republican State convention, who were supposed to be in favor of Governor Stanford for next governor, have suddenly bolted him, and will go for Mr. Low, the present collector of the port of San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A UDITOR'S NOTICE. The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, to distribute among the creditors the balance remaining in the hands of David C. Keller, assignee of Philip Peck and wife, of East Havoc township, in said county, will sit for that purpose, in his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the creditors are hereby notified to attend and present their claims.

JES-40431
H. M. GRAYDON, Auditor.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The gas will be stopped on all unpaid bills after the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

JES 31
L. GRAY, Sup't.