



The Union as it was. The Constitution as it is!

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 4th inst., will be found in full in today's paper. The Convention was full of men, every county in the State being represented.

Twelve months ago, when our army numbered over six hundred thousand men, all expected the speedy prostration of the rebellion and we were justified in that expectation.

But we have wandered from our purpose, which was to direct the reader's attention to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The week which has passed has been one of the most interesting in our history. After six days of a contest such as the world never saw, the fighting has stopped.

Our late defeat has been because we were so easily outnumbered. When next we meet the foe upon the battle field, our grand that it may be upon more equal terms.

The Democracy of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus on the Fourth inst., Gov. Samuel Medaris presiding, and nominated the following Democratic State Ticket:

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THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

The delegates elected by the Democracy throughout the State to meet in Convention at Harrisburg and place in nomination candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General assembled in Harrisburg on Friday July 4th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th in the representative chamber and was called to order by W. H. Welch, of the State Central Committee.

On motion of T. B. Searight, of Fayette, Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, was unanimously elected temporary President of the Convention.

Mr. Cass was escorted to the chair by Mr. Searight, of Fayette, and Adam Elvaugh, of York. On taking his seat he said he was wholly unaccustomed to public speaking and hoped the Convention would accept his unvarnished thanks for the honor conferred.

The three gentlemen last named having withdrawn, the roll was taken of the remaining candidates, resulting as follows: Hughes, 98; Vaux, 21; Hepburn, 11; Hon. Arnold Plumer, 1; Jacob Zeigler, 1.

On motion of Jas. M. Richards, the election of Mr. Hughes was declared unanimous.

At the request of the Chairman, Messrs. Vaux and Hepburn conducted the newly elected President to his place.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the Convention adjourned until the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock.

De Lost Rockwell, Bradford.

The report was adopted and the officers named took their seats.

Mr. Zeigler, Esq., the first Secretary, was now called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, which he did in a sonorous voice.

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the 2d Edition of the N. Y. Post Saturday Afternoon.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE PENINSULA.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Our Loss About Twenty Thousand.

THE REBEL LOSS PROBABLY GREATER.

Seven Hundred Rebel Privates Taken.

McClellan Loses Thirty Guns.

Gen. Meade and Reynolds and Col. Stockton Captured.

Generals Meade, Burn, Sumner and Heintzelman Wounded.

REVIEW OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY ON THE FOURTH.

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TURKEY GROVE, JULY 2.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated under the cover of night to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to wait the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of battle, was as follows:

General Smith's division, supported by General Nagley's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Gen. Sumner's and General Franklin's corps occupied the left.

General Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. Meade's division, were on the road to meet the enemy who was approaching from Richmond.

The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

At about three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way, as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action.

Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

During the day the allied and a greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Sunday the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of artillery.

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The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, and evidently intended to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting, in considerable loss to both sides.

The enemy then retired leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery, for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagement is not known, but twenty thousand is considered to be a moderate estimate as at present he killed and wounded, and missing.

The loss of the enemy is killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among which are three lieutenant-colonels and one major.

The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

General Reynolds and Captain Kingsbury of his own corps, and also Col. Stockton, of Michigan.

General Meade, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded.

General Burgin was wounded in the face.

General Sumner and General Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field.

General Meade was seen to fall from his horse during the battle on Monday, and was taken prisoner from Richmond. His injuries are now known.

Colonel Goheen, of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, was killed.

Captain Gamble, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, was also killed.

Captain Whiting, of the Fifth Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm.

Colonel Pratt, of the Thirty-first New York regiment, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on the James river, on the banks of the James river, fifteen miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Beauregard's army.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.—At ten o'clock this morning the rebel fleet arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Harrison's Landing, having there at five o'clock this morning. Six brigades of twenty-five rebel prisoners, and has only five wounded on board.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels have done but very little execution with their guns. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels.

The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character; as fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces other troops were immediately marched forward to their places. They appeared to disregard the lives of our men, and placed and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them down and cutting them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday, the enemy advanced about eight o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was constantly renewed, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for three hours, when the rebels retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were so anxious to fight as they are now. Most of our wounded officers' wounds have been recovered so that they can again return to their regiments. All seem anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

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THE ELDERADO. (FORMERLY COURT ELECTRIC.) CORNER FIFTH & SMITHFIELD STREETS, (Opposite the Post Office.) THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken the above well-known stand, will be happy to see his friends at all hours. His prices are reduced to the lowest.

B. B. BULGER. MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE. No. 45 Southside Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture, constantly on hand, which we sell at the lowest prices for cash or on credit.

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