

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

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7. ading matter on every page.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-

VENTION. The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Harrisrepresented. The character of this State more ably than himself, was elected. assemblage was highly gratifying: there and middle aged men largely predomina ted. The gallant friends of the lamented Douglas, and those who were the partisans of the renegade Breckinridge mingled toburying their former resentments deep in seats in the Convention: oblivion they resolved to unite once more in a common cause, which is to save the Union and the Constitution. To the achievement of these objects they have pledged themselves to one another and to never relinquish their efforts until both are rescued from the equally destructive em-

braces of secession and abolitionism. Twelve months ago, when our army numbered over six hundred thousand men, we all expected the speedy prostration of the rebellion; and we were justified in that expectation. The Southern States at that period, with the single exception of South Carolina, contained majorities of men anx-Carolina, contained majorning of medical states simply the restoration of the Union, and in this work the hundreds of thousands of Union men pledged their co-operation. But as soon as abolitionism had an immense army in the field, enlisted for three years, it began to show its real purpose, which was, not the restoration of the Union, but the emancipation of slavery. Since then these fanatics have gone on making suggestions and passing laws, for no other purpose than to kill off all Union feeling in the Southern States, in the hope that the struggle will be prolonged until emancipation is finally effected. Our splendid army of six hundred thousand patriots, who wished to risk their lives for their country, have been melting away by disease and death, until the government McKnight. finds it necessary to call for three hundred thousand troops more to fill up their ranks. Abolitionism, taking advantage of the resentment of our people against Southern treason, does not encourage these three hundred thousand additional troops to take the field for the Union, but for the purpose of destroying slavery. Not content with their traitorous course against the restoration of a bleeding Union, they persist in their treason against it, as

bent upon its eternal separation. But we have wandered from our pur pose, which was to direct the reader's attention to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. The resolutions breathe the true Union spirit, presenting a platform upon which every lover of the Union and the Constitution can take his everlasting stand.

Of the candidates nominated for Auditor General and Surveyor General little need be said, inasmuch as men are of little consequence in times like these; Isaac Slinker, however, our candidate for the first position named is one of the purest patriots in Pennsylvania; as for the nomnee for Surveyor General we are authorized to say that should he be elected he will do his utmost to faithfully discharge the duties of his position.

THE ARMY.

The week which has passed has been one of the most intense anxiety. But after six days of a contest such as the world never saw, the fighting has stopped and THE ARMY IS SAFE under the protection of our gunboats in the James River. Our loss has been terrible in men, and we have doubtless lost many guns and other munitions of war, but the advancing legions of the enemy have been swept back, and on Wednesday and Thursday there was no fighting. This brief breathing time will give our army time to recuperate and entrench themselves; reinforcements will reach the battle ground, and our driven back, but not dispirited army will be soon

grant that it may be upon more equal terms.

OHIO.

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

Judge of the Supreme Court-Rufus P. Ranuey, of Cuyahoga. Secretary of State William W. Armstrong, of Seneca Attorney General-Lyman R. Critchfield. of Holmes, School Commissioner-Charles W. H: Cathcart, of Montgomery Member of the Board of Public Works-James Gamble, of Coshocton.

who went out in charge of the Sanitary of this Convention a Committee of thirty three to be selected from the several Senatorial districts by the delegates resident within the limits of each district, be au 25th convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION ATHARRISBURG.

The delegates elected by the Democracy roughout the State to meet in Convenion at Harrisberg and place in nomina tion candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General assembled in Harrisburg on Friday. July 4th. The attendance was very large and every thing betokened a harmo-

The Convention met at 10 o'clock on the norning of the 4th in the representative chamber and was called to order by W. H. Weish, 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 Favette, and Adam Ebaugh, of York. On taking his seat he said he was wholly unaccustomed to pubblic speaking and hoped the Convention would accept his unvarnished thanks for burg on the 4th inst., will be found in full the honor conferred. He would preside in to day's paper. The Convention was a over the temporary organization until a full one, every county in the State being permanent officer, who could fill the place

On motion, Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, were there some of the old veterans T. H. Pundy, of Northumberland, J. H. of the party, but the proportion of young Orvis, of Clinton. A. J. Gemiston, of Susquehanna and John P. Sutton, of Phila delphia, were chosen Secretaries. The list of delegates was then called over

and the following gentlemen, having pregether not as partisums but patriots, and sented their credentials, were admitted to SENATORIAL.

Philadelphia-Richard Vaux, N. Shoemaker, John Apple and Robert E Wright.
Chester and Delaware.—John D. Evans Montgomery-E L. Acker. Bucks-Samuel Darrah.

Lehigh and Northampton-Robert M. Berks-Philip K. Miller. Schuylkill-G. De B. Keim.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne-Jnc Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivar an voming-C. L. Ward. Luzerne-David R. Randall. Tioga. Potter, McKenn and Warren -- A

Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin Samuel Hepburn. Dauphin and Lebanon-William T. Wil

Lancaster-W. W. Brown, J. H. Bren-York—W. S. Picking. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—John Orr

Blair, Cambria and Clearfield-Jame Indiana and Armstrong-J. Alexande Westmoreland and Fayette.—Samuel A

Allegheny-Geo. W. Cass, R. H. Kerr. Beaver and Butler-Robert Montgom Lawrence, Mercer and Venango. -- Win.

Washington and Greene-William Pat

e and Crawford-Pearson Church. Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, McKean-and Elk-Kennedy L. Blood. REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams-Jacob Busbey. Allegheny-James M. Richards, James rvin, A. Penny, Samuel P. Ross, Samuel Harper. arper. Beaver – Wm. Leaf. Bedford—Jacob Reed. Berks-Wm. Albright, Albert G. Green Daniel Ermentrout.

Blair-Wm. Forbes. Bradford-Julius Russell, DeLoss Rock-Bucks-Jesse W. Knight, Edward T. Butler-James M. Bredin, Jacob Zeig-

Cambria-John Fenlon. Centre—Ira C. Mitchell. Chester—James D. Jones, John D. Lavrty, Jos. P. Walton. Clarion and Forrest-C. L. Lamberton.

Clarion and Forrest—C. L. Lamberton.
Clearfield. Jefferson, McKean and Elk.
—G. T. McCoy, J. T. Leonard.
Clinton—J. H. Orvis.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Peter Ent, Geo. D. Jackson.
Cumberland—Hiram O'Brien.
Dauphin—Gen. A. L. Roumfort, J. C.

Palarney.
Delaware—William Young.
Erie—Wm. Patton, W. A. Galbraith.
Fayette—T. B. Searight.
Franklin and Fulton—Hiram Keyser,

H. G. Smith.

Greene—Jos. G. Gerrard.

Huntingdon—J. Simpson Africa.
Indiana—Cyrus Clark. Lancaster—Samuel E. Keller, Geo. L. Eckert, James P. Andrews, G. J. Brush. Lawrence-D. S. Morris. Lebanon-S. T M'Adams.

Lehigh and Carbon-Herman Rupp, S Luzerne-O. S. Dodson, Stanley Woodward and Henry Wilbur. Lycoming-John Piatt. Mercer-J. M. Arthur.

Mifflin—George Bates.

Monroe and Pike—James H. Walton. Montgomery—Geo. Lower, Dr. Geo.
Vimley and L. H. Davis.
Northampton—Dr. A. Stout, John A. Sletor. Northumberland—Truman II. Purdy. Perry-J. A. Magec.

Philadelphia—J. Foster, Jessee Johnson, Ed. R. Helmbold, J. P. Delany, Anprepared to renew the contest with better auspices for success.

Our late defeat has been because we were so vastly outnumbered. When next we meet the foe ppon the battle field, God has been because we were so vastly outnumbered. When next we meet the foe ppon the battle field, God has been because we show more considered. Schuylkill—Jas. J. Conner. Jonathan

Schnylkill—Jas. J. Conner, Jonathan Johnson, and Joshua Boyer. Somerset—A. H. Coffroth. Susquehanna—A. J. Gerritson. Tioga and Potter—H. A. Guernsey. Union, Juniata and Snyder-Jas Young, J. H. Shumaker.
Venango—Arnold Plumer.
Warren—J Y. James.
Washington—G. W. Miller, A. H

Wayne-James R. Dickson. Westmoreland and Armstrong-Jacob Turney, John M'Farland, J. A. McCuloch. York—Adam Ebaugh, S. N. Bailey. On motion the rules of the last House of Representatives, so far as applicable, were adopted for the government of the Con-

Samuel A. Gillmore, of Favette, offered thorized to report to this Convention, for its approval, one person for President, and thirty three for Vice Presidents and as

ONE of the London literary journals observes of Mr. Ruskin's recent essays on political economy that "only a genius like Mr. Ruskin could have produced such hopeless rubbish."

The state plate of Napoleon has all been removed to Fontainebleau, where great preparations for summer festivities have been made in anticopation of the sojourn of the imperial family.

C. L. Lamberton moved an amendment, o proceed to the election of a perman President without the interpention o

After some discussion the motion was arried by a large majority.

Nominations for President

of Schuvlkill. H. A. Leechler nominated Richard Vaux ca C. Mitchell nominated J. Y. James o Warren. Y. James nominated G. W. Cass of Allegheny.
A. H. Coffroth nominated Samuel Hep-

burn of Cumberland. The three gentleman last named having withdrawn, the vote was taken on the remaining candidates, resulting as follows:
Hughes, 93; Vaux, 21; Hepburn, 11; Hon.
Arnold Plumer, 1; Jacob Ziegler, 1.
On motion of Jas. M. Richards, the alection of Mr. Header and Assertain how soon they would report. The reply was: "In about ten minutes."

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution thanking F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., for his generous assistance in facilitating the business of election of Mr. Hughes was declared unan-

At the request of the Chairman, Messra

elected President to his place. Previous to taking his seat Mr. Hughes addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention-Your this position, from my limited experience and knowledge of parliamentary rules such or similar to those adopted for the governnent of this body, I can bring nothing but a devoted attachment to the great principles that at this unprecedented, momentuous and calamitous crisis in our national life, warm the heart, and nerve the arms of American citizens—feeling strongly animated by the same sentiments. Ordinarily it would be appropriate, under circumstances like this, for me to make some reference to the interests likely to ome before the convention-but in view of the fact that a committee on resolutions has been appointed it will be the part of prudence and caution, in order not to enunciate anything in advance of the ex-

as expressed in the resolutions of the committee, that I shall forbear making any some of the delegates from Philadelphia county objecting to the admission of Andrew Miller, and Robt. L. Wright, (who had been substituted by the regularly elected delegates,) to scats in the convention, all contested seats were, after a discussion of some length, referred to a committee of five, consisting of A. J. Ger . Lamberton,

ritson, T. B. Searight, C. L. La Thos. C. Biddle, and Wm. Leaf. Mr. Gilmore's resolution with relation committees on permanent organization of the public treasury by favored parti-and resolutions, having been decided as and resolutions. passed by the President, the Convention. on motion of Mr. Vaux, took a recess for ten minutes to enable the delegation to name he members of respective committees. After the recess the several delegations reported their quota of members for each of the committees, which, when full, were

omposed as follows: ON RESOLUTIONS i-1. Richard Vaux: 2. Kline Shoema-ter: 3. J. H. Platt: 4. Geo. F. Bone. II-John D. Laverty. III-George Lower. IV-Samuel Darrah.

-D. A. Stout. VI-Albert G. Green II-James Ryon. VIII .-- S. E. Sites N-David R. Randal XII-J. H. Orvis. XIII-Truman H. Purdy.

XIV-Samuel Hepburn XV-W. Kennon Wilson. XVI-W. W. Brown, J. H. Bret XVII-Adam Ebaugh. XVIII-Henry Z. Smith. XX-James Potts.

AX —James Potts.
XXI—J. Alex. Fulton.
XXII—F. B. Scaright.
XXIII—G. W. Miller.
XXIV—Geo. W. Cass, Samuel Harper XXV-Robert Montgomery. XXVI-Arnold Plumer. XXVII—W. A. Galbraith. XXVIII—C. L. Lamberton.

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. 1-1. E R. Helbold; 2. W. H. Sonder rt Boiler: 4. Wm. F. Scheible. II-Dr. Wm. Young.
III-Dr. Geo. W. Whimley.
IV-Edward F. Hess. V-Herman Rupp. VI-Daniel Ermentrout VIII-John Smith

X-0. S. Dodson. XII-James H. Young. XIII—Peter Ent XIV—Thomas O'Bryan XV-A. L. Roumfort. XVI-Saml. E. Keller, Geo. L. Ecke XVII-Wm. S Picking. XVIII—Hiram C. Keyser

XXIII—Alram C. Reyser XIX—J. Simpson Africa. XX—J. T. Leonard. XXI—S M. Clark. XXII—J. C. Clark. XXIII-W. Patterson. XXIV-R. H. Kerr, J. M. Richards. XXV-Wm. Leaf. XXVI-D. S. Morris. XXVII—Wm. Patton. XXVIII—K. L. Blood.

A resolution was passed that delegates having resolutions, shall refer them to the committee, to be reported to the Convention, if, in their judgment, it is proper.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re assembled at three o'clock, when Gen. A. L. Roumfort, Chairman of the committee of permanent organization, reported the following list of officers:

PRESIDENT. FRANCIS W. HUGHES. VICE PRESIDENTS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—Jesse Johnson, A. J. Lechlar, Dr. William O. Snyder, Michael Arnold.

2d District—John B. Evans.

3d "Dr. E. L. Acker.

4th Jesse W. Knight.

5th "Robt. McDowell.

6th "Philip K Miller Philip K. Miller Francis P. Dewees. 8th John Smi Geo. D. Jachson. 8th 10th Geo. Sanderson.
Thos. M. Biddle.
J. H. Young.
John G. Freeze. John Ross.
J. C. McAlamey. G. G. Bush, Geo. L. Eckert S. N. Bailey. John Orr. Jacob Reed. John Felon. Jos. M. Thompson. Jacob Turney. Wm. Patterson. Dr. D. A. Penney, S. P Wm. Leaf. J. J. McArthur.

Pearson Church. Kennedy L. Blood. SECRETARIES. Jacob Zeigler, Butler. Truwan H. Purdy, Northumberland. J. H. Orvis, Clinton. A. J. Grant, Susque McAdam. Lebanon. S. S. Mc Adam, Lebanon,
Jas. Irvin, Allegheny,
John P. Delaney, Philadelphia,
Jacob Burkey, Adams,
Wm. McKnight, Mercer,
Lewis H. Davis, Mostgomery.

Jas. M

De Loss Rockwell, Bradford. The report was adopted and the officers

named took their seats. Jacob Zeigler, Esq., the first Secretary Jacob Zeigler, Esq., the first Secretary, was now called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, which he did in somorous voice. A number of ladies were present during the reading. At the close there was long and continued applause and then the Convention passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Z. for the able and correct manner in which he read the document. manner in which he read the document. The convention then took a recess of more than an hour, to give the committee on resolutions time to perfect their report. At five o'clock the body re-assembled, when A. H. Coffroth, R. H. Kerr and Jas. M. Richards, were appointed to wait on the committee and ascertain how soon they

assistance in facilitating the business of the Convention, by acting as Secretarywhich was unani

which was unanimously adopted.

At quarter past five the Committee on
Resolutions came in, and Hon. Arnold
Plumer, the Chairman, presented, as the aux and Hepburn conducted the newly report of the committee, the following resolutions, which were read by the Secretary
WHEREAS, The American Constitution partiality has elevated me to a position of was ordained and established by our fath-nigh honor and responsible duties. To ers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; thereore, Resolved, 1. That the only object of the

Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, 2. That to the end that the Union be restored and the Constitution and laws be enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unquali fied support to the Federal (fovernment in the energetic prosecution of the existing

war.
Resolved, 2. That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the law; such a purpose is alone worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs pression of the sentiments which well up and influence the people of Pennsylvania, us of life and of treasure : with such a committee, that I shall forbear making any purpose alone can we hope for success—speech and proceed to the business of the and those who from sectional feeling or party or private motives, would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies, are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled a

they are, to prove tutile in the end.

Resolved, 4. That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the federal government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensible to arrest the systematic plunder ling developements of fraud and corruptions at the federal metropolis and throughout the country, we hold an entire change of administration policy to be im

peratively demanded.

Resolved, 5. That the party fanatacism or crime, whichever it may be called that seek to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose, to overrun the North and enter into competition with white laboring classes, thus degrading and insulting their manhood, by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, 6.—That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession as the co-operating sources of our present perating sources of our present tour county; alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The stitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a re XV-R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg; spected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow caster county; H. M. North, Columbia,

Resolved, 7, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partisan success, on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypographical partians the success. Abolition and bytocritical philanthrophy—
Abolition—because neither is known to the
Constitution and both are intended to aid Constitution and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution, and XXII—Wm. Patterson, Patterson's Mills, and concord among States and people.

Resolved, 8, That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency and that the suppression of the freedom of speech, and of the press, and of the rence county.

of white men, and was established excu-sively for the white race; that the negro-race are not entitled to and ought not to

person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately pass-ed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts, that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to

our government or laws.

Resolved, 11. That the Constitution and Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed; and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures to that end.

Hon. Richard value was canted for, but said he was willing that posterity should judge the Democracy of Pennsylvania by their acts—they speak for themselves and he could now add nothing to give their parameter.

ing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude—wounded, a nation to the many know a nation's gratitude—wounded, a nation to the many section to the many know a nation's gratitude—wounded, a nation's gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude gratitude grati nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude—wounded, a nation's care, and dying they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphan's shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects worthy a nation's gratitude.

hearts saddened by the late terrible news from the East—spoke of the war and asked if any one, without going back for years, could explain its causes. He showed that, notwithstanding the disastrous struggle in which we are now engaged, the old political conflict still goes on—that the dominant party are still keeping open the old wounds and making no effort to heal them —while the Democracy has again reaffirm—

nation's gratitude.

During the reading, Mr. Zeigler was frequently interrupted by loud and long applause, and when he had concluded, the esolutions were adopted without a dissent Mr. Lamberton offered a resolution to

proceed to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, which was adopted, and nomina were made as follows: FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Mr. Coffroth nominated Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford; Mr. Shoemaker nominated Isaac Slenker,

of Union;
Mr. Knight nominated Franklin Vanzant
of Bucks;
Mr. Pickens nominated Jacob Ziegler, o Butler; Mr. Rumfourt nominated Richardson Wright, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ryan nominated John M. Wetherill, of Schuylkill.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL Mr. Richards nominated Jas. P. Barr, o Allegheny; Mr. Searight nominated T. W. H. Pauley, of Greene; Mr. Mitchell nominated David Karakad den, of Clinton;
Mr. Laner, nominated
Montgomery;
L. Hepbura nominated
Cumberland: Chas. H. Hill, of of free national ci.

I. III. III. IV. V. 24 35 30 32 29 17 25 32 23 41 20 15 15 12 2 24 15 withdrawn. 39 49 56 59 46 4 5 2 2 1 On motion of Mr. Kerr the nomina tion of Mr. Slenker was made unanimous. The balloting for Surveyor General now proceeded, resulting as below:

Panley..... Karskadden. Mr. Cummings and Col. Hartrauft we withdrawn before the first ballot; Messrs.

Rose, James and Snyder before the On motion of Mr. Richards the nomi On motion of Mr. Richards the nomination of Mr. Bair was made unanimous.

Mr. Kerr called up the resolution offered by Mr. Coffroth; that the Convention proceed to elect a chairman of the State Central Committee and that a Committee of one frem each Senatorial District be elected by the delegates from each—and moved to amend it by declaring the chair-moved to amend the constitution without which we can have no government, we will assist you. nan of the Convention be the chairman of the Committee.
After some little discussion, Mr. Coff-

roth accepted the amendmentand the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

On motion the Convention adjourned until half past eight o'clock in the evening. NIGHT SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention re-assembled at half past eight in the evening, and, in accordance with the resotion passed just before adjournment, the delegates reported one name from each Senatorial district to form the following STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. CHAIRMAN, FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

Thomas E. Gaskill, Philadelphia; Jos. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Simon W. Ar-nold, Philadelphia: Isaac S. Cassin Philadelphia I-Dr. Wm. Young, Chester, Delaware county; III—Jesse B. Davis, Norristown, Mont

gomery county; IV—J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown, Bucks county; -Robert McDowell, Satington, Lehigh

county:
VI-Wm. B. Albright, Reading;
VII-Geo. de B. Keim. Pottsville;
VIII-Ephraim W. Hanlin, Bethany, Wayne county; IX-A. J. Gerrett, Montrose, Susq

county; X.—Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre; XI.—J. Y. James, Warren; XII.—Col. Robert Crane, Jersey Shore Lycoming county; XIII-Thomas Chalfant, Danville, Mon

Lancaster county: VIII—John Gibson, York; VIII—Calvin M. Duncan, Chambersburg;

Franklin county; IX-A. H. Coffroth. Somerset: X-John Fenlon, Ebensburg, Cambri county; XI-Silas M. Clark, Indiana;

Washington co. XXIV—George W. Cass, John C. Dunn XXVI-D. S. Morris, New Castle, Law

of speech, and of the press, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in violation of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded is most dangerous to civil liberty and should be resisted at the ballot box by every freeman of the land.

Resolved, '9, That this is a government of white men, and was established are in the use of members and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

Democratic papers of the State.

In leaving the chair, the President after giving thanks to the members of treat them with kindness and consider ation, as an interior or dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duries of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citzens, not to interfere therewith.

Resolved, 10 That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence unless that person has been first duly convieted of the Democratic papers of the State. tution and the Union and their enemies
Their enemies are the Secessionists South
and the Abolitionists North—their friend
the loyal men who stand up for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was

stitution as it is and the Union as it was.
Every loyal man can stand on the platform adopted this day, and we appeal to all Union men to take up the battle cry: "Uphold the Constitution by putting down Secessionism and Abolitionism."

After some further remarks from the chair, the Convention adjourned and resolved itself into a solved itself into a BATIFICATION MEETING.

The meeting organized by the election of Hon. John Cessna as Chairman.

Hon. Richard Vaux was called for, but triotic action any greater weight.

wounds and making no effort to heal them
—while the Democracy has again reaffirmed her old principle of adherence to the
Constitution and the Union. Never, said
he, can the doctrine of emancipation be
carried ont; never can the people of the
North be subjected to another \$1,200,000,000 debt to purchase the freedom of four
million necross who would be million negroes who would be utterly worthless here. The Democracy could only appeal, once more, to the loyal peo-ple of the country to come forward and aid them in putting an end to this tearful

struggle. Hon. W. H. Wittie having been ser Hon. W. H. Wittie having been sent for, now entered and took the stand amid great cheering. He congratulated the convention on the wise and prudent action of the day, which he thought would restore the old prestige of the Democratic party. It has been said that ours is not quite the party of the Union it should be—but if it is not he has read its history in vain. In the sixty years it has existed (since the time of Jefferson) based upon the doctrine of equality of rights—it has made it the

time of Jefferson) based upon the doctrine
of equality of rights—it has made it the
asylum of the poor, the weak and the oppressed of all nations—acquired much new
territory, with beneficent results—asserts
our rights upon the seas by driving from
our waters he cruisers of the British in
the gar
establishing the principle
of free
lor's rights—fixed our
national cr.

rating the gartish
in the

Mr. Bennett nominated Joel E. James, of Phitadelphia;
Mr. Young nominated Jno. Cummings, of Union;
Mr. Platt nominated Wms D. Snyder, of Philadelphia;
Mr. East nominated Levi E. Tate, of Columbia;
Mr. Acker nominated Col. Jno. T. Hartrauft, of Montgomery;
Mr. Benton nominated S. A. Baccus, of Philadelphia.
The Convention then proceeded to vote for Auditor General and several ballots were had, resulting as below:

with opposition to voting supplies and money—and many other important acts and measures. In fact every measure, which has been approved by the people was the work of the Democratic patry. It has protected all individuals, clauses and States, whenever assailed. The opposition have failed whenever they introduce any measure of note and oar party has succeeded, scattering its beneficence through the whole columbia;
The Convention then proceeded to vote for Auditor General and several ballots were had, resulting as below:

by liberality and justness—invariably protecting the rights of the masses.

They say the Democratic party is not the Union party—it has never been anything else. On the Southern question we have sustained the vested rights of the States of the whole Union, North and States of the whole Union, North and Canth and must continue to do so—despite

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY

AND TUESDAY.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY

AND TUESDAY.

THE BEBEL LOSS PROBABLY:

GREATER South, and must continue to do so—despite the sneers of the Abolitionists who call al traitors who do not fully concur in the traitors who do not fully concur in their policy. He protested against this insinuation as an insult to the loyalty of the Democracy, who have always been for law and order—denying the right of opinion when it comes in conflict with established

law-believing this to be a government of law, not of opinion.

The duty of the Democracy is plain.— We must continue to give men and money to crush out this rebellion and use our strongest efforts to reassert the Constitustrongest enorts to reassert the Constitu-tion. We must not be wanting in loyalty, but we must insist upon the administra-tion refraining from the invasion of pri-vate rights without authority. Men must vate rights without authority. Men must not be arrested without warrant except where military law prevails. We cannot permit so gross a violation of the Constition. If it be the purpose of this war to preserve the Constitution without which we can have no government, we will assist you, but sacrafrichts must not have to be the constitution.

which violates the Constitution more. We cannot, as American citizens, give up the habeas corpus—the right of trial by jury and a fair investigation under the law.

We as a party, need advance no new ideas. We must simply follow our old course, look to the Constitution and laws for the restoration of the Union. and demand their enforcement. We must give General Smith's division, supported by the last man and the last dollar to crush out this gigantic treason—but at the same of about twelve miles, there to await 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. Summer's and General Exampliar's corps occupied the the last man and the last dollar to crush out this gigantic treason—but at the same time must watch the equally deadly, but more cowardly and insidious enemy in the North—prostrating the efforts of the government to put down rebellion, by plotting new treason at home. Thank God the responsibility is not with us. We have not the power to stop this tide of fanaticism—but our loyalty cannot be imprecaded.

but our loyalty cannot be impeached—we regard such impeachment as an insult, with our many dead on the hard fought fields of the South we must not be told we are traitors—we are not—our loyalty to the government has been proved and must be recognized. We must with one arm put down rebel-

ion and with the other protect the civil rights of the people by putting down Northern traitors. We must learn whether Abolitionism or conservatism is to control our destinies—by finding out the policy of the Government. If the present adminis tration cannot do the work before them we must put into power those who can and will do it, by constitutional and legal

In conclusion he rejoiced over the paaction of the Convention-and closed with an eloquent prayer for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it

that has been held in this State for many years.

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OF PERREYLVANIA:

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Seven Hundred Rebel Privates Taken.

Generals Meads, Burns, Sumner and Heintzelman Wounded.

ON THE FOURTH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE) POTOMAC, TURKEY ISLAND, July 2 The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated under the cover of night to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a dis-

and General Franklin's corps occupied the General Heintzelman's corps, with Gen

The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday The meeting then adjourned with three morning by the rebels, and evidently incheers for the speaker, and so closed one tending to crush our army. It lasted about

the gunboats and artillery, for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged.

of our army. We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three lieuten-ant colonels and one major. The reported capture of Gen. Magruder

pieces during the seven days.

General Reynolds and Captain Kings. bury of his staff, were taken prisoners, as also Colonel Stockton, of Michigan. General Mead, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded.

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

General McCall was seen to fall from his orse during the battle on Monday and was taken prisoner. No extent of his in

ila regiment, was killed. Captain Gamblos, of the Fifth Regular son, a lientenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm.
Colonel Pratt, of the Thirty-first New lork regiment, was wounded in the face.
The army is now encamped on high,

The reinforcements the rebelse received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Po-tomac, and many of the prisoners, taken

during the battles belonged to Beaure-

ed on board. The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with the most brilliant success. The robels 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

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

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

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 express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem anxious to be present when Bichmond it taken. The isteamers Vanderbilt and Arow-muth have arrived here, with seven hundred on the latter.

The steamer kim Lity has about three

ADDITIONAL FROM THE PENINSULA. THE BATTLES OF MONDAY

McCLELLAN LOSES THIRTY GUES. Gens. McCall and Reynolds and

REVIEW OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY

de., Æc.,

left McCall's division, were out on the road to meet the enemy who was approaching from Richmond.

Friday on the opposite side of the Chicks hominy.

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 haif miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed, and continued

During the day all the cattle and a greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of ar-

cheers for the speaker, and so closed one tending to crush our army. It lasted about of the most enthusiastic, harmonious and three hours, resulting in considerable loss ing 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 loss of our army during these seven days' engagement is not known, but twen thousand is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded and missing,
> The loss of the enemy in killed must
> have been very heavy, far exceeding that

s probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty

General Burus was wounded in the

uries are now known.
Colonel Gosline, of the 54th Pennsylva-Cavalry, was also killed.

Captain Whiting, of the Fifth Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his

olling ground, on the banks of the James iver, fitteen miles from Richmond. The ransports are already unloading supplies it the wharves. The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

during the battles belonged to Beaure-gard's army.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker ar-rived at Fortress Monroe, from Harrison's Lauding, having left there at five o'clock this morning. She brings down twenty five cebel prisoners, and has only a few wound-

execution with theirs. Our loss was very The fighting on both sides was of the

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

and the serven handle passes in the case, in the men, of foreard the serven handled to a the cond men.