The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
SENATE:
THOMAS J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
HANN D. NEESON, McCandless.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, South Fayette.
COMMISSIONER:
ARCHIBALD FILLOW, Indiana.
PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.
CORONER:
EDWARD GLAWSON, City.
POOR DIRECTOR:
R. H. DAVIS, Sewickley.

"The Road to Lasting Peace."

This is the caption of an article in the Washington City *Chronicle* of Tuesday, and as it appears double leaded in the first column of the Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday, we cannot be far wrong in attributing it to Mr. FOREY. We do not mention his name in this connection invidiously, but merely to show that the article has a semi-official character.

For some time past we have noticed similar articles in the New York *Times*, edited by Mr. RAYMOND, the Chairman of the National Committee, and one of Mr LINCOLN's biographers; but as these articles seemed to elicit but faint responses, we presume this article (which we publish herewith) is put forward as being more authoritative.

There is a strong desire in New York, where money rules, for peace at almost any price and on almost any terms. The *Tribune* and *Times* represent the letter part of the Wall street interest in this regard, and the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* the grosser part. In the commercial centres the same feeling prevails, and probably in much the same way; but Wall street is always more demonstrative than any other locality, and the feeling of the money interest of the country generally finds expression there. The pressure from this source upon the Administration has been very strong; and ever since Mr. GREELEY became a sort of ambassador at Niagara, the Wall street interest has not been slow in taking advantage of his willingness to bring about a peace without the abolition of slavery.

As this subject is thus fairly up for discussion, we will not be slow in putting our opinions forward. We, too, are for *peace*, but we are for a lasting peace, and not for any hollow truce that may bring us for the present the semblance of a peace, yet will be at best but a temporary smothering of the fires of discord, leaving them to burst out again with increased fury. We are for the *Union*, too, and for its restoration, but upon such *terms as* will secure it against future attempts at rupturing it.

There can be no lasting *peace* and no permanent *Union* so long as Slavery is allowed to exist within our bounds. It is an element of constant discord and strife, and it will either rule or ruin. We have seen enough of its rule, and we are now seeing its efforts at ruin. If we do not crush it now, it will cease its efforts at ruin only by being restored to rule. Shall we, after sacrificing the lives of over two hundred thousand brave men and incurring a debt of two thousand millions, go back to the old condition of things and leave a similar contest for some future generation? Then let all this blood and treasure been spent for naught.

It is very easy to assume, as the article before us does, that "Slavery is absolutely gone;" but it is not true. The Fremont Convention at Cleveland stultified itself by adopting as a fact *that* which every day's history proves *to be* a lie, that Slavery is dead. Slavery is *not* dead, nor is it absolutely gone. It does not appear to be even going. It is, at this hour, the life and soul of the Rebellion, and only when the latter is thoroughly crushed, will the former die. If any peace is concluded, which is not based upon the thorough abolition of Slavery, it will be found, therefore, that it is alive and sound, able to control Judges, oversaw Presidents, domineer Congress and rule the country. So that it is hardly worth while to plead for peace without abolition upon the plea that Slavery *is* absolutely gone.

It is equally vain to ask us to leave the question of Slavery to the Courts. We are unwilling to trust any question in which human freedom is concerned to the Supreme Court as at present constituted. If we are going to make peace let us make it upon terms too plain to need judicial construction. We all know what we mean; let us therefore say plainly what we mean. If we mean to restore Slavery, let us say so: and if we mean to abolish it let us say it, and say it in unmistakable terms. If Liberty is to be cheated, let her be cheated openly, and not by dodging behind the Courts.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring the slaves free; let him stand by it. If he wants the people to stand by him. Congress has endorsed and legalized that proclamation; let us have no backing out from it. After three years of war, with all its bitter lessons and sad experiences, it is too late to tell us that we must not insist upon the vantage ground we have gained. Shall we tell the widows and orphans and mourners whose the war has made, that after all we have not been fighting for Liberty—that in fact we have been fighting for nothing? Others may do as they like, but no step shall be taken backward while we control. The Union we are contending for is indissolubly linked with Liberty—"*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*" All this talk of Peace without insisting upon the abolition of Slavery, grows out of despondency in some and mercenary greed in others. The first think we cannot succeed; the others, that we cannot succeed without breaking up their schemes of money getting. The first are ready to give up, trusting to luck and the Courts for bringing it out all right; the second because the draft threatens to engulf them.

To yield to either of these would be folly. There is no cause for despondency; and if the call for 500,000 men is insisted upon, there will be, when the men reach the field, the most abundant reasons for hope. Let the money-makers, the heartless, relish speculations of Wall street, go to and howl over their disappointed calculations; the Government, with men enough in its hands, can conquer a peace, and there will be no lasting peace until we do conquer it. To attempt to negotiate with the Rebels before we whip them thoroughly is simply to put them up with a sense of their invincibility, and roughen instead of smooth the way to peace.

Fill up the army; give GRANT and SHERMAN the men they need; press on the war by land and sea; narrow the circle of the Rebellion and compass it with a wall of fire—*that* is the way to bring about peace; and no more of these attempts to discourage the people by talking about peace in such a way as virtually to acknowledge that we are unable to conquer the Rebels.

Sheridan's Campaign.

There is some anxiety expressed concerning the movement down the Shenandoah conducted by General SHERIDAN. It is thought in some quarters that he may be outnumbered by EARLY, who is said to have been reinforced, and compelled to fall back to the Potomac, with a chance of being seriously harassed in the meantime. But we think such a result of the present campaign in the Shenandoah highly improbable. General SHERIDAN, we have good authority for saying, is in command of a column numbering not less than fifty thousand fighting men of all arms, all veterans, and he is not to be foiled in his purposes by any force LEE can spare to send against him. GRANT, in front of Richmond, is placing an effectual veto upon the *ability* of LEE to reinforce EARLY with any considerable body of troops, and the end of this week may see the whole Rebel force in the Valley recalled to assist in defending their menaced Capital. No; SHERIDAN will not be defeated and driven back, but he *may* execute the scheme that was intrusted to SIGEL and HUNTER—he may take Lynchburg and destroy the Danville Railroad.

The latest reliable information from General SHERIDAN states that, on Monday morning of this week, he entered Strasburg. On our advance toward the town the enemy, whose force consisted of but a skirmish line, fell back out of the town, leaving it in our possession. The enemy had abandoned his works beyond Strasburg, and was believed to be retreating towards Mount Jackson.

Copperheads in the Jury Box.

Our readers will remember the case of Thomas Gabriel, who, on the 17th of June last, was shot down in cold blood by a fellow workman named Conrad, in the workshops of the Railroad company at Reading. Conrad, it is known, was a Copperhead, and his sentiments were distasteful to Gabriel and the other Union-loving employees in the shop and violence to his person was threatened, but while others were loud in their denunciations of Conrad as a disloyalist, we do not see anything in the testimony of the witnesses to show that Gabriel ever advocated personal chastisement. In fact, we are told that on the morning in question, as Conrad stood leaning on his lathe, Gabriel approached him, placed his hand on Conrad's shoulder, and said: "My friend, you had better leave the shop to avoid further trouble." Conrad turned and looked at him, then moved a few paces off, and almost immediately wheeled around, drew a pistol and fired, the slug from the pistol entering the abdomen of his victim. There was no violence on Gabriel's part; he merely gave his fellow workman a friendly hint for his own good; and for this he was shot down in cold blood.

Well, Conrad has had his trial before a Copperhead Jury at Reading, and has been acquitted. Of course, it is no crime in the eyes of a Berks county Democrat to shoot a Union man. Conrad was the political friend of the men in the jury box and they have taken care of him.

Real Heroism.

One of the negro regiments which was so fearfully cut up in the late attack on Petersburg was commanded by Lieut Col. BROSS, of Chicago. The story of his death is most eloquently told in the plain and simple narrative of Louis T. Wood, a colored private in his regiment, in a letter to a friend in Chicago. After briefly detailing the night of preparation and watching, the explosion and the order to charge, in which charge Lieut. Col. BROSS led the way, the writer says:

"The rebels poured a heavy volley upon us, wounding Corporal Maxwell severely, and he was compelled to let the colors fall. Corporal Stevens seized the colors and bore them upon the top of the works. He was quickly cut down. Corporal Bailey seized the colors, and was killed instantly. Thomas Barnet (a colored private) seized the colors and bore them up on the top of the fort again. He quickly fell dead. Capt. Brockway then seized the flag. He was severely wounded, and was obliged to let the colors fall. They then fell into the hands of Colonel Bross. He rushed upon the top of the *fort*, drew his sword, took his hat in his hand and cried: "*Rally, my brave boys, rally!*" The boys quickly hastened up to him. He quickly fell."

Although this letter was written to tell only of the heroism of Lieut. Col. BROSS, and a brave man he was, the writer, with apparent unconsciousness, and yet only with rare modesty, tells the story of equally heroic acts performed by his black comrades. When will this country learn to estimate at their true value the services of those black men who are fighting like heroes and dying like martyrs for its salvation?

"Our Visit to Richmond."

The New York *Evening Post* publishes from advance sheets of the *Atlantic Monthly* for September "EDMUND KIRKE'S" account of the visit of Colonel JACQUES and himself to Richmond on a mission of peace. This account flatly contradicts one feature of the reported speech of "EDMUND KIRKE" delivered at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the other day. It distinctly states that neither he nor Colonel JAQUES was *authorized* to offer any terms of peace to JEFF DAVIS. It certainly would have been a source of regret among loyal men if either of them had been. May this war never bring us to drink of *that* cup of humiliation!

THE TALLAHASSEE.—This Rebel pirate arrived at Halifax yesterday, doubtless for the purpose of taking on a supply of coal, of which she must have been need. That she will be blockaded in that "neutral port" by a fleet of Union vessels, before she can receive her cargo and put to sea, is highly probable. We have the cheering intelligence from Washington that thirteen men of war, large and small, mounting in the aggregate about one hundred guns, have been sent by the Navy Department in pursuit of the pirate. They cannot belong in ascertaining her whereabouts for, prior to their sailing, her course was marked by the flames of not less than fifty burning vessels.

Farragut's Victory!

Every day and somethig new and valuable to the victory at Mobile. Forts Powell and Gaines are now in our hands—the former having been abandoned by its garrison and the latter unconditionally surrendered. Eight hundred and seventy-four enlisted and commissioned men were acquired by the surrender, together with forty-four cannon. Besides this, provisions for twelve months have been secured. Thus we not only possess the fore and their armament, ready for instant service, but also the means for supporting the garrisons which may be placed in them.

Fort Morgan remains unsubdued, though not probably encouraged by the defeat of the fleet which was to co-operate with it, and by seeing the Union standard flying over the other works. The Richmond *Examiner* says that the "capitulation of Fort Gaines may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Morgan, also," which accords with the official dispatch from Gen. Canby, saying that Admiral Farragut will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Forts Gaines and Powell. The Richmond *Examiner* also, in its commentings, says that "the lower fort captured, and our iron-clad flotilla demolished, Mobile would seem in danger of being taken," and calls for fresh evidence of that heroism which endured the capture of New Orleans and so many other places which have been reclaimed since the war commenced.—*North American.*

An order has been issued directing that there shall be no more drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficiencies now due, will be carried over to the September draft.

SAVANNAH papers chronicle the arrival of Gen. Stoneman and five hundred of his men as prisoners of war at Macon, and exult over it as success enough for one campaign.

THE Chicago people are raising a fund to purchase a handsome property for Mrs. Col. Mulligan, whose husband was lately killed in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE ROAD TO LASTING PEACE.

From the Washington Chronicle of Tuesday.

The most hopeful sign of the times is the strong devotion of the people of the loyal States to the preservation and restoration of the American Union. Whatever may be said on other subjects, on this there is extraordinary harmony. That there are party leaders who would purchase peace by separation, no one can successfully deny; but even they must now perceive that the cheapest way to close the wards is to restore the old condition of things, with the exception of re-enslaving the people made forever free by Congress and by two or three of the Southern States. And this last is so patent and clear that the rebels themselves must sooner or later confess and surrender before it. We think there is not a statesman in the slave States, from Jefferson Davis down, who does not realize the utter impossibility of the South existing as a common Confederacy at the end of the war, assuming peace on the basis of separation to be among the possibilities. That the North, with its overshadowing anti-slavery element, and its increasing intelligence, and its ten thousand arguments for unity, would hold together, seems to our mind as indisputable as that the day follows the night and the night the day. But in the South there can hereafter be no rest and no peace save in the generous and forgiving bosom of the Union. God, in his providence, seems to have ordained that that which is to end the war, and to give us endless peace, is the profound love of our people for the Union, and the manifest impossibility of establishing any other Government on this part of the American continent but one that is reared upon the principles that comprise our existing system. Assuming it therefore, as a fact admitted, that there can be no dissolution of the American Union, either as a condition or as an incident of peace, *why, then, shall we not have peace?* And it is this inquiry that we propose to meet. Every body is anxious, we say, for that this war should cease. The only question is, how to begin the consideration of the momentous problem.

The first, if not the only obstacle, is that of slavery. And here we meet the clearest opposition from the rebels, but not from the Southern people. They have long ago realized that but for slavery there would have been no war, and that the slave once made free can never again be put in chains. More than this. They are finally brought to contemplate the stupendous truth that the colored man will work better, if paid by his employer, than if whipped or indulged by his owner. These are propositions still contested and doubted, but as clear of solution that a very few years will fix and fasten them among the facts of history. But the question remains, What is to be done with slavery, or what is left of slavery for the present, before the rebellion is crushed? Shall we, as a war measure, declare it abolished? Shall we, as a military necessity, emancipate the slaves? Shall we, as a war measure, arm the blacks? Shall we, as a war measure, employ them as soldiers? Shall we, as a war measure, organize them into regiments? Shall we, as a war measure, put them on the same footing as white men? Shall we, as a war measure, pay them the same wages? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same rations? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same clothing? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same bounties? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same pensions? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same privileges? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same rights? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same protection? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same treatment? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same punishment? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same trial? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same execution? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same burial? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same resurrection? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same judgment? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same heaven? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same hell? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same God? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same Christ? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same Holy Ghost? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same Bible? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same Church? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same ministers? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same sacraments? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same baptism? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same communion? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same confession? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same absolution? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same penance? Shall we, as a war measure, give them the same purgatory