The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 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.
SENATE—22D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILKINS, Allegheny.
ASSEMBLY:
THOMAS F. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
SHERIFF:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. J. COLVILLE, City.
ANDREW SLACK, Allegheny.
[illegible] R. HERRON, Moon[illegible]
[illegible] CHADWICK, Collins[illegible]
[illegible]ON T. MORRIS, South Fayette.
COMMISSIONER:
ARCHIBALD PILLOW, Indiana.
TREASURER:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.
CORONER:
EDWARD CLAWSON, City.
POOR DIRECTOR:
H. H. DAVIS, Sewickley.

Avoid the Draft!

We wish we could encourage our readers to believe that the draft will be postponed until 5th of September, but we cannot. We, and of men to reinforce our armies to a quota by the failure of a single State to that the Government is so signed to order the draft ordered will be speedily named as the only to be resorted to accomplish the overthrow means left to The Provost Marshal General of the Republic recently issued instructions to several cities to commence the draft immediately after the 5th of September, which is only a few weeks from to-day.

There is ample time yet left in which the people of Western Pennsylvania can avoid the hardships and the odium of the conscription. There is every reason to believe that enough young men are ready to volunteer to fill the quota of every district west of the Alleghenies, if the men who have money would only offer them a reasonable bounty. But they won't volunteer *without* this bounty, and we do not greatly blame them. For, if they are to receive no local bounty for volunteering, they may as well wait and take the chances of the draft. They could only, in case they are drafted, lose the hundred dollars of Government bounty, and naturally enough, they are willing to risk that loss.

We desire to place some stress upon this matter of paying bounties, for every day's experience goes to show that the draft in Western Pennsylvania can everywhere be avoided if liberal bounty funds are provided. That they are not provided in many of the districts is due in part to the opposition of Copperhead politicians, who are glad of the opportunity which the draft will furnish to heap fresh obloquy upon the Administration, and in part to the niggardliness of those rich men who refuse to contribute according to their ability or do not contribute at all. If we have a draft, then, let it be understood now that the blame for it must rest mainly with the two classes we have mentioned—with the Copperheads who do not wish to see the armies recruited with volunteers, and with those rich men who love their money-bags more than they do their country, and more than they do the poor mechanics and laboring men who could not save themselves and their families from the hardships of the draft if they would.

Speaking particularly of our own locality, we know that a squad of young men were willing one day last week to volunteer and credit themselves to a certain sub-district if they could receive the ordinary local bounty. But that sub-district had not provided a bounty fund, and the men went elsewhere.

In behalf of our Country, to which volunteers are more valuable than drafted men; in behalf of Humanity, which would grieve to see the bitter and sole support of little children torn away to them by a turn of the drafting wheel; and in behalf of this National Pride which has ever boasted of the *willingness* of the loyal North to fight for Liberty and Union, we appeal to *all* men—the well-to-do as well as the rich, those who have saved fifty dollars as well as those who have accumulated their thousands—to come forward *at once* to the relief of the bounty funds of their respective districts, or to establish such funds if they do not now exist. *We can avoid the draft if we will.*

Have Patience.

Patience is a virtue; but it is not possessed by the American people. They want everything done quickly; and the further off they are from any difficulty to be overcome, the more impatient they grow at its not being overcome instantly.

During the intensely hot weather of July and August—and it was as hot in those months this year, as in any year within the memory of this generation—there was scarcely a man in the north who did not grunt and groan, every morning, over his paper, because GRANT had not yet taken RICHMOND or SHERMAN had not occupied ATLANTA. Men wokeup every day expecting to read of such things as accomplished, and were indignant at finding their expectations balked.

Some went to Saratoga, because of the heat; some to the White Mountains; some to Atlantic City; and others to numberless cool and quiet places, to escape from the sweltering of the city; while those who stayed at home sought the shady sides of the streets, indulged in cooling drinks, and avoided exposure to the sun as much as possible. Yet how many of these thought of the poor soldiers toiling under a southern sun, with scarce any protection against the heat! Petersburg and Atlanta are far south of us, and if we sulked it hot here, what must it have been there?

Our people have never properly taken into account the difficulties of carrying on a war in midsummer in southern latitudes. They forget that men cannot march far under a scorching sun, where water is scarce and the ground parched and pulverized into dust under the constant tramp of thousands of feet. Either more an army or bring it into battle, under such circumstances, is next to an impossibility. If any man doubts it, let him shoulder a gun, knapsack, shelter tent, blanket, and haversack, and see how far he can march in the broiling sun.

Inactivity at such a season is forced upon the army. If fighting or marching is done, it must be done before sunrise or after sunset. The record of all the fighting done at Petersburg this summer will show that the principal part of it has been done either in the early morning or late in the evening.

But the fall season is approaching and we may now reasonably look for more activity. Men can be moved in masses with more safety to their health and lives, and from this time forward there will be more reason to look for decisive results. The fall campaign will soon open, and we have no doubt the army will justify the confidence placed in it.

New York Herald: "Slow fires" will be fatal to politicians. The Rebellion cannot be put down by gentle measures. It is a big job, as Father Abraham says, and it will take time to accomplish that which we are so steadfastly looking and longing for. The people must learn to possess their souls in patience; and those who think they can do the work quicker and better, let them go and try. The Government made their help and will give them abundant opportunity.

The Peace that is Possible.

Notwithstanding the deluge of cold water thrown upon the seasons of the peace party of the North by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in his recent interview with Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE, the leaders of that party still insist upon repeating to all that will hear them that *peace is possible*, and that if Mr. LINCOLN would but say the word, the war would at once end. All of these leaders do not openly advocate a *disunion peace*, although many of them do, but to show that no other peace is possible at the present moment, it is well to note the exact words of Mr. DAVIS' reply to the appeal for peace made by Col. JAQUES and his companions. The following are unexceptible of no double interpretation:

"The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and it must go on until the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children grasp his musket and fight our battle, unless we are *knowledge our right to self-government*, ing for not fighting for slavery. We are Nation, we Independents, and that, or *unless* free! We *will* have." " " "