



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WAINESBORO, Va.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864. SEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF FERRY ST. SHERIFF, HIRATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON. COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WHITELY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH A. RITCHIE, OF WASHINGTON. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR RIBBHAUT, OF FRANKLIN. AUDITOR, A. J. MARTIN, OF WATNE.

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens." GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

A New Move on the Political Chess Board.

The New York World, in a late number, strongly intimates that a movement is under consideration among eminent leaders of the Republican and Abolition parties, the object of which is to supersede Messrs. Lincoln and Fremont as candidates for the Presidency...

The approaching Presidential campaign will be the shortest one we have ever had, and by all odds, the most important one. Upon its results much of the future weal or woe of the country, will depend.

Under the wholesome operation of our laws, even Presidential action, undergoes the revision of the people every four years, at the Ballot Box. President Lincoln by presenting himself for a second term, invites the scrutiny—the approbation or condemnation of the people, upon his measures during his past occupancy of the Presidential chair.

Muller, the English Railway murderer, was arrested on board the English vessel Victoria, in New York bay, on Thursday last. He does not seem to have had any apprehension that he was suspected or of the steps which had been taken for his arrest.

The Draft.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Republican) of the 25th inst., in relation to the postponement of the Draft, says: "It is not improbable that a postponement of the draft will be made. In fact, we are warranted in stating that the draft is more likely to commence on the 20th of September than the 1st of October than on the proximo."

A contemporary hopes that Washington "will be out of danger some day." We apprehend that its danger is quite as much from within as from without.

Tampering with Letters passing through the Mail.

It is believed that no Administration previous to the present lawless one, has ever permitted its subordinates to tamper with letters passing through the mails. A British Administration some years ago, even upon a suspicion of the kind, was followed by the indignation of all honorable men in that country, as well as of the civilized world.

The N. Y. "World," in reply to the "Evening Post" of the same city, thus refers to a few instances within its knowledge: "The Post however, asks for some facts in connection with the Administration spy system. It shall have them."

It is a fact that the correspondence between Governor Seymour and District-Attorney Hall, respecting the legal proceedings to be taken in the case of the seizure of THE WORLD and Journal of Commerce, was tampered with in the mails. Mr. Hall has given the particulars to the public over his own name.

It is a fact that Governor Seymour's letters have been repeatedly detained and opened. A short time since he authorized the Albany Argus to refer any one to him he wished for proof touching this matter.

It is a fact that the letters of General Fremont, Mr. Lincoln's rival for the Presidency, have been tampered with. So intolerable became the annoyance that the General was compelled to have his letters and even telegrams addressed under another name. We state this fact upon information from the General's friends. Even Mrs. Fremont's letters were detained, until that spirited lady was moved to write to the western postmaster who most annoyed her, that, if he would let her letters go through without stoppage, she would send duplicates for his private perusal.

It is a fact that General McClellan's correspondence has been intercepted. His personal friends say he has not been subject to that annoyance lately; but while he was in command, and subsequently, he was subject to this disgraceful espionage.

It is a fact that the private family correspondence of the editor of this paper has been constantly subject to the supervision of the administration. He has been compelled to submit to this outrage for more than a year. General Butler violated the mails so openly where THE WORLD was concerned, that on two occasions he re-enclosed our letters to us in his headquarters' envelopes.

We might extend this list indefinitely, but these will suffice for the present. Is the Post answered?

Opposing the Draft.

On Friday last, says the Harrisburg Union, Mr. John Mully, editor and proprietor of N. Y. Metropolitan Record, was arrested, taken before a U. S. Commissioner, and bound in \$2,500 bail to answer the charge of opposing conscription, in the publication of certain articles, one of which was entitled "Five Hundred Thousand more Victims to Abolitionism." The military authorities at New York are perhaps not aware that one Abraham Lincoln—now resident at Washington—for two years and more past has been opposing enlistments and counseling resistance to the draft, by the issuing of proclamations of emancipation, by the suspension of the habeas corpus, and by his refusal to treat war peace unless slavery is abandoned—thereby proving to the people that the war he is waging is not really for the Union, but for the African and his race. What are the "authorities" at Washington about that this man, Abraham Lincoln, is not arrested and either placed in the Old Capitol or bound in recognition? There are thousands and thousands of the three and nine months soldiers who, because of Abraham's counselings, will never enter the army again while he controls the nation! Arrest the man, therefore, at once!

[We see by the papers that Mr. Mully upon a hearing before Commissioner Osborn, was discharged. That officer deciding that a Draft could not be resisted before it was made.]—Messenger.

An Important Question.

If, after more than three years of cruel, devastating war,—the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of brave, noble-hearted white men, rendering thousands of wives widows, and hundreds of thousands of helpless innocent children, orphans,—the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars raised by a crushing debt and the assessment of taxes on all that we eat, wear, drink or use,—and conscription. Draft after Draft, and now for 500,000 more of "the bone and sinew" of the country,—if, after all this, "Old Abe" has not yet been able to make "Washington safe" from possible capture, and Maryland and Pennsylvania secure against Confederate invasion, how long, how much more widows and orphans, how much more debt, how much heavier taxes, and how many more conscription drafts will the old fellow require to conquer and subjugate the Confederate States and people?

This is an important question—a very important one, and there is reason to believe that it is now receiving much more attention and consideration from the white freemen and tax-payers of Pennsylvania and other States, than heretofore.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that not one-third of the journals of that city are paying current expenses, and adds: "It is notoriously true that the capital invested here in newspapers, is paying no profit whatever."

The profrigate in the departments at Washington is considered the result of the force of example. The Secretary of State having boasted of his little bell, the followers of the Administration provided each of themselves with a little belle.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT F. JOHNSON, of Cambria, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1st Wm. Loughlin, 18th Paul Leidy, 2d E. R. Helmbold, 14th Robt. Sweeney, 3d Edward P. Dann, 15th John Ahl, 4th T. M. Colough, 16th Henry G. Smith, 5th Edward T. Hess, 17th Thaddeus Banks, 6th Phil. S. Gerhard, 18th H. Montgomery, 7th Geo. P. Leiper, 19th Jno. M. Irwin, 8th Michael Selzer, 20th J. M. Thompson, 9th Patrick M'Avoy, 21st Erasmus Brown, 10th T. H. Walker, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 11th O. S. Dimmick, 23d Wm. J. Koozzy, 12th A. B. Dunning, 24th W. Montgomery.

Declines.

Colonel McCandless of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and one of the bravest of the many brave officers of that gallant corps, was recently tendered a Brigadier's commission by the Administration, in consideration of his long, faithful, and efficient services, having entered the army in '61, and participated conspicuously in all the engagements in which the Reserves took part. In the swamps of the Chickahominy, through the "seven days" of sanguinary battle before Richmond, through Pope's miserable campaign—at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville—under Burnside, Hooker, McClellan and Meade—at the head of his regiment or of a brigade, he bore himself like a true soldier, and received the warmest praises of his superior officers. Anxious to keep him in the field, the Administration offered him a Brigadier's commission on the expiration of his term of service; but he promptly declined the proffered appointment in the following, printed terms:—

320 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1864. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier-General of volunteers.

This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer this Government, re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men, at present out of service, will be found ready and willing to return.—Until such time I consider the post of honor to be the private station.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WM. McCANDLESS, Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, A. G. U. S. A.

Taking up a Collection.

The shrewd people are already in the field raising funds to re-elect honest Old Abe.—The following is a copy of a document recently received by a small country postmaster. Of course all the office-holders have received a similar missive lerying an assessment upon their several incomes:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, '64.

Dear Sir:—To delay, in part, the necessary expenses of conducting this important campaign, in printing and distributing speeches and documents, the committee, presuming you will esteem it a privilege to do something in aid of a work so vital to our country, have assessed you three dollars, which to save the trouble and expense of drawing upon you for, you will please remit on receipt of this to Hon. James Harlan, treasurer, or to the secretary. The committee would be pleased to hear from you, with suggestions as to the canvass in your locality.

Very respectfully yours, D. N. COOLAR, Secretary.

The Democrats will enter the coming canvass under the great disadvantage of having to contend against the greatest patronage and the greatest money-power ever wielded in a presidential election. An administration in power has always money in hand as well as swarms of well-drilled office-holders to conduct the canvass; but the Lincolnites will control a thousand where former administrations could not raise ten. By the above circular it will be seen that they are determined to bleed the office-holders to the uttermost, and are intent upon getting the few as well as the many dollars.

However, in spite of money and patronage, the Democrats will win this coming election. The very office-holder to whom the above was sent declares he will not pay it, and would give three hundred dollars to defeat Lincoln, if he feared his re-election.—World.

"To Whom it may Concern."

Abraham Lincoln of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln, of July 18th, cut the following figure: Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18th, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conducted both ways.—A. LINCOLN.

Lincoln's Inaugural March 4th, 1861.—I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * * THE RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depends.—A. LINCOLN.

All in the Wheel General!

The Provost Marshal General has issued an order that the names of all persons who have paid commutation under the former draft law, must go back into the wheel, for the coming draft! This is another example of the honesty of this Administration. For what were men called upon to pay three hundred dollars two weeks ago if they are subject to draft to-day? It is simple robbery.—Washington Examiner.

Copperhead Complaints.

Can any of our readers guess what document contains the following complaints?—The Abolitionists will readily say it is the "disloyal" platform of some Copperhead Convention:

"He has obstructed the Administration of justice."

"He has made judges dependant upon his will alone."

"He has erected a multitude of new offices."

"He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of Legislatures."

"He has even affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power."

"He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

"For protecting them by mock trial, from punishment for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States."

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury."

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments."

"He has incited domestic insurrections among us."

The above are not extracts from any latter day political gathering, but are taken literally from a renowned old document signed by John Hancock and fifty-five others—written by Thomas Jefferson—engraved by order of Congress—and familiarly known as the "Declaration of Independence."

Don't Like It.

"Brick" Pomroy of the La Crosse Democrat, isn't an ardent admirer of the draft.—Hear how the fellow talks.

"This is a queer war. It fills on some folks like hot lead on a frozen ear, they don't like it! People leave a horror of the draft. That and the grave are not inviting as they may be. To pay three hundred is no trifling matter to some folks. It scrapes the flour barrel dry—it drives the last cow to market—it leaves the poor man's slim pocket-book clean to the other side, and keeps the little 'babies' from many a present. Folks don't like the draft.—We don't like it. We hate it. There now. It is an outrageous imposition—a damnable humbug. It is such a peace-maker we as abhor. It is beneath this great nation—the government that has stood firm for so many years on the love of its proud defenders. Not wishing to be considered profane we will say in the fullest sense of the word, curse the draft! It is an insult to Americans and we wish the brain that originated the idea was under our heel. To thus give the lie to the patriots of the Union, to advertise that Americans must be forced into sustaining the government they love! But we like it for some reasons. It makes these fanning-mill orators, and oil-burners come to time. Scissors! how it grinds some of them."

One man up in Trembleau county—a post-master—consumed vile—voted for Abe—howled his throat sore—was rewarded with a post office—two of his sons were drafted—he paid \$600 to exempt them—it rapped him clear to his bone, and he is now thinking! It is just such ducks we like to see picked up. If the poor men who mind their own business were not thus forced into death or poverty, we'd throw up our hat and hurrah for the draft till folks would think we had twins in the family. Well, well, such a life. Meanwhile the war goeth on; and another draft cometh. Selah!

An "Olive Branch" from Richmond.

The Richmond Sentinel, the reputed organ of Jeff. Davis, in a late article on the recent conference at Niagara, makes a suggestion for the attainment of peace, in the following half earnest, half-bantering language:

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence: yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England; or if England won't have her, let her secede. Now, that would be a tempting bait. We don't say that it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration."

Abolitionist.

George Washington, on retiring from the presidency, addressed to his countrymen the matured reflections of eight years' civil service under the Constitution. From that precious legacy of patriotic wisdom we extract the following sentences:

"If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

The Slave Shambles Moved from the South to the North.

The Buffalo Courier gives the following conversation as of daily occurrence in that city: Gent.—What is the price of a likely young negro, to-day? Broker.—From \$550 to \$600, according to the demand.

Gent.—Could you furnish me with three or four sound negroes at any less price? Broker.—No, sir! There is a demand for all who have in Massachusetts, where we send those who can pass examination, and where we get larger prices.

Gent.—How soon could you fill an order for twenty or thirty negroes to fill the quota of our town, at say, \$550 each. Broker.—We can't take orders ahead.—The price is going up every day. We expect another car load to-morrow, or next day, and we will sell at the market price.

A Springfield (Illinois) letter says:—

"It is stated by friends of Mr. Lincoln that he does not expect to return to Illinois after his term of office, but will make Boston his future home."

He would only be "at home" among the Abolition fanatics and Pharisaical parasites of Massachusetts.

The Draft Proclamation.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:—The law of Congress requires that fifty days' notice of a draft should be given, to allow time for the districts to fill their quotas.

The President's proclamation, for the present call of 500,000 men, is dated July 13th, 1864, (Monday), and requires the draft to commence immediately after the 5th day of September. This gives only forty-nine days' notice. A most singular thing that in a matter of such momentous and vital importance a President of the United States should make such a fatal blunder.

We pointed out this discrepancy at the time the Proclamation was issued, suggesting then that it was illegal, and also that it might be made a reason for postponing the draft.

[From the Chicago Times, August 22.]

We publish in another column the proclamation issued by the president on the 18th ultimo, and styled by him his "call for five hundred thousand volunteers." It is one of his axioms that "calling a calf's tail a leg will not make it a leg." By parity of reasoning, we infer that even a presidential calling of a thing that which it is not will not affect its real character. The proclamation is not a call for volunteers within the meaning of the law upon whose authority it professes to be based, and is consequently a nullity. The law provides that every "town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or any county not so divided," liable to furnish men under a proper call of the President, may by him be called upon to do so. He is the only person authorized to make the call. After it is made, they are permitted, under the law, fifty days in which to furnish volunteers to make up their respective quotas and avoid a draft.—He cannot call upon any other parties than the ones named by the law, nor can they be called upon by any other person than himself.

No Secretary of War or Provost-Marshal-General can legally perform acts which the President alone by law is authorized to perform. He must, therefore, assign the quotas when the call is made, that the subdivisions may avail themselves of the fifty days in which they may furnish volunteers and avoid a draft. The quotas are to be assigned, not to States, but to the towns, wards, and sub-divisions named, and the only call authorized is to fill such quotas. In proof, we invite a careful reading of the second section:

"Second. In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so divided, shall not be divided within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and, in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man, from personal obligation to perform military service."

In case the quotas (of the sub-divisions named), "shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call"—Call for what? Are they called upon merely for volunteers, regardless of number, or for the quotas they are required to fill? How can the towns, wards, election districts, &c., know whether they have filled their quotas unless they have been assigned? How do they know they are required to furnish any volunteers? Is the proclamation of the President a legal notice to them of the fact? Why, it was confidentially asserted by men of all parties, after the proclamation was issued and prior to the assignment of the quotas, that there would be no draft in this State. If the quotas may be assigned by Mr. Fry at any time after the call, of what advantage to the parties interested is the provision that fifty days shall be given to them to make up their number and avoid the draft? Why cannot Mr. Fry delay the assignment of quotas until after the draft is made, and take from the number drafted—they being all liable to military service—the amount required to fill the quotas? It will be said, in reply to this inquiry, that there can be no draft until the quotas are assigned. This is a very sensible conclusion, naturally suggestive of another inquiry:—If the towns, wards, &c., are given fifty days in which to avoid the draft, how can it be ordered until they have been notified that length of time of the extent of their responsibility? Are they threatened with a penalty in case of failure to perform an act which is not defined? Are they to be required to fill quotas while kept in ignorance of what those quotas are? It is impudent assumption to say that they know they are required to furnish volunteers. We have seen that the entire people of this State did not know or believe any such thing.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Great Democratic National Convention.

IMMENSE AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS!

DELEGATIONS COMPELLED TO CAMP OUT!

Tremendous Gatherings of the People in the Court House Square, Bryan Hall and in Front of the Sherman House.

The Success of the Democracy the Hope of the Country.

[Special to the Post.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The delegates from the States willing or permitted to vote for President are nearly all present. There is no great excitement as to the candidate. Gen. McCLELLAN being the favorite of the people, will be nominated on the first ballot; the platform is being discussed by some of the most eminent statesmen of the country, but there will be entire harmony as to the result; the integrity of the Union and an armistice will be the leading features; there is some difference of opinion as to where the Vice President should come from. Hon. George W. Cass of your city, Senator Richardson of Illinois, and Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, are talked of.

The Chicago Post, alluding to the platform likely to be adopted, enumerates as follows: I. The inviolability of the Constitution. II. The maintenance of the Union in all its territorial integrity. III. Peace at the earliest practicable moment; this peace to be sought by offers.

1. To treat for a return to their allegiance by those now in rebellion;

2. A convention of the States to consider the grievances and complaints of any or all the States, and to settle all disputed questions, either by amendments to the Constitution, or otherwise;

3. Pending these negotiations an armistice suspending hostilities.

4. The action of that convention to be ratified and carried into effect in good faith.

IV. A rejection of these offers to be followed by a vigorous execution of the policy enunciated in the Crittenden resolution, passed by Congress in July, 1861.

Horace Greeley, thus mercilessly lashes President Lincoln over the shoulders of Secretary Stanton, for his mischievous interference in his famous Niagara negotiations for peace. We have rarely seen a rebuke more keen and withering: "I am quite sure the mistake was not originally the President's but that of some one or more of the gentlemen who are paid eight thousand dollars a year from the treasury for giving bad advice, and from certain ear-marks, I infer that it had its initial impulse from the War Department: The campaign in Maryland and on the Potomac against Early and Breckinridge, which was consummated simultaneously with the issue of 'To whom it may concern,' must have had a common origin with that stroke of statesmanship. There can hardly be two different men living contemporaneously who are equal to these two exhibitions of genius. Nature is not so lavish of her grand achievements."

"Tired of Drafts."

We are pleased to hear Republicans admit that "the people are tired of drafts." This is tantamount to saying they are tired of Lincoln. The two are inseparable; we cannot get rid of one without riddling the country of the other. To vote for Lincoln is to vote for further drafts.—The issue is plain; Lincoln and perpetual war and perpetual drafts, or a Democratic President and peace. "Let all who are 'tired of drafts' bear this in mind, and act accordingly."

A soldier in the army before Petersburg, writing to his father (who was a Republican three months ago), says:

"I hope you will do all you can for the election of McClellan. If the boys here get a chance to vote, you may depend on his getting a large majority! He is regarded as the ablest General in the service, and the best man for bringing the country out of difficulty. He is not only a good General, but a noble-hearted man—caring always for the comfort of his men."

Mr. Lincoln received his nomination for the Presidency over two months ago, and notwithstanding we have made diligent inquiry, we cannot learn that any man, woman or child in the city of Hillsboro, has given a single shout for him. "Hurrah for Lincoln!" is an absolute exclamation. It is not heard above the lamentations of the multitude who are weeping for Lincoln.

Why is Secretary Chase like a canning old rat? Because he leaves a sinking ship.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Flour—Sales 300 bbls Extra Family, to go out of the market, \$11; 100 do, same; 150 do, in lots, \$11.25; 100 bbls do, City Mills, to the trade, \$11.00.

Wheat—Traded \$2 00; White \$2 10; Oats—500 bush were disposed of at 94¢@95¢ for new.

Corn—Sales 2 car loads were made at \$1.50@1.52.

Apples—Sales 86 bbls at \$1.50@2.50 per bbl.

Eggs—Sales at 15¢@17¢ per doz.

Oils—No 1 Lard Oil, at 1.70; No 2 1.53 per gallon.

Seeds—Timothy \$6.25; Clover, \$13.50@14.00.

Butter—Sales 12 pkgs Roll, 40¢@45¢.

Groceries—As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Lard—Sales 10 tons No 1 at 24.

Whisky—Excited. Holders are asking a further advance, viz: \$1.80@1.90.

Bacon—No 1, Shoulders were held at 14¢; other kinds were unchanged.

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