

Mr. Pershing did give this opinion, when he and I both supposed the bill had been or would be signed by the Governor. He gave it to me privately; he gave it in the presence of other Counsel; and he expressed the same opinions to other gentlemen of our town. The following Cards amply prove this—read them!

To A. Kopelin, Esq., F. W. Hay, Dr. John Lowman, and others.

Gentlemen: Mr. C. L. Pershing's denial of the truth of the statement made by myself through the *Cambria Tribune*, of the 2d inst., as to his frequently expressed opinions upon the Legislature of last winter relating to the payment of wages for labor, compels me to call on you to state what your recollections are in regard to his views on this subject, as freely expressed in your presence.

Yours truly, D. J. MORRELL. JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 15 1863.

Dear Sir: In your note of the 6th, to myself and others, you ask my recollection of Mr. Pershing's views if any he had expressed to me, or in my hearing, touching the constitutionality of the so-called Scrip Bill. In reply, I have to say that upon Mr. Pershing's return home, after the adjournment of the Legislature, I met him in his office on some one or two occasions, and exchanged views with him on the subject in question. Both being Counsel for your Company, and the question of the constitutionality of the Act being submitted to me by you, I went to Mr. Pershing's office to see the Bill and confer with him. I found Mr. P. in his office, but he said he had not a copy of the Act—he had not, indeed, even read it, as passed by the Legislature, nor was he in his place at the time of its passage—but that he had grave doubts as to the constitutional right of the Legislature to pass that or any such Act. At a subsequent interview with him, at his office, and on the same subject, he reiterated the views above stated, and added, that it seemed to him that a man had the right to take just such pay, in kind, for his labor as he chose, and in his opinion the Legislature had no right or power to interfere. Before this time, I had examined the bill—at the time concurred with Mr. Pershing in opinion, and subsequently instructed you that unless you saw fit, there was no necessity of changing your mode of doing business, as the Act or Bill was, in our opinion, unconstitutional, and must be so decided by the Courts. This is, briefly though substantially, what I now remember of the views of Mr. Pershing, on the subject in question.

Respectfully yours, A. KOPELIN.

In speaking of the Legislature of last winter on the subject of the payment of workmen and of its applicability to the business of our town, Mr. Pershing expressed to us the opinion, not perhaps in direct words, but in such a manner as to be unmistakable, that it was unconstitutional. He further said that any bill the Legislature might pass, that would interfere with rights of contract, could not be enforced, but would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Pershing does not squarely deny this. He makes a dodge, and denies something else. Yet he has the hardihood to denounce me for perverting professional advice, for the purpose of "gratifying the merest political hatred."

I think I have shown that I have stated the professional advice truly, and that he has perverted it, for what purpose I leave the public to guess. "Had I acted as Mr. Morrell states," says Mr. Pershing, "I should abhor myself in dust and ashes." When he wrote this, he must have been thinking of, and fearing, the fate of the original Copperhead, whose duplicity as counsel was punished by the sentence, "on thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life."

Mr. Pershing says: "I certainly agreed with the Governor in the principle laid down in his message." How gratifying to the Governor! "How we apples swim!" "Some difficulties suggested themselves to my mind," says he, "as to the framing of a proper bill, and I went to the Governor's room to consult with him upon the subject, but found he was absent from Harrisburg."

Then even in Mr. Pershing's mind the subject was not free from difficulties. I wonder if they were not constitutional difficulties? Had Mr. Pershing met the Governor, *Scrip* would have been instantly squashed.

Mr. Pershing talks largely about my "travelling about the town soliciting certificates as a mendicant does coppers." I would say, more like a prosecuting officer gathering evidence against an adroit criminal. A man who tells a wilful falsehood, which cannot be bolstered up by evidence, may well bluster about the ignominy of producing witnesses. The certificates he depreciates in advance, speak for themselves.

erty, and for the credit of the town, to give him notice to leave." "We call for his removal at once!" This issue was not raised by me. It is made by Mr. Pershing, and his co-laborers of the *Democrat*. I am the Defendant, and since it has been forced upon me, I am willing to try it without the invaluable professional assistance of Mr. Pershing, and time will show who wins the case. Mr. Pershing and his partisans have forced this question upon me, and they cannot complain if they or their friends should be the sufferers by it. I owe you an apology, Mr. Editor, and also owe an apology to your readers, for taking so much space in the *Tribune*. Without desiring it, I have been led into a long discussion, which cannot be of general interest, and I sincerely hope I shall not have occasion to trespass further upon your kindness, or the time and attention of the public.

D. J. MORRELL. JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 16, 1863.

The Alleghanian.



EBENSBURG: THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 29.

Terms of Peace.

Peace is indirectly proposed by the rebel leaders in an editorial article in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 16th, which states the terms upon which peace may be made. These are, in short, the dissolution of the Union, the recognition of a Southern Confederacy, including Kentucky, Missouri, and all the Southern States, and all the territory west of the Mississippi, and to the south of Iowa. A glance at the map will show what an immense territory is to be given up to slavery. It will also show other interesting facts, which have important bearing on the subject. The least interesting fact is not the sublime audacity of this demand, and the weakness of the power which makes it.

The rebels claim Missouri. This is amusing. Why should they not ask for Massachusetts? Missouri is not only loyal, has not only ceased to be the theatre of war, is not only far beyond the grasp of any rebel army, but has actually passed laws emancipating her slaves, and thus, in the plainest way, shown her hatred of the rebellion, and her attachment to the Government. They might as well claim Pennsylvania as Missouri, perhaps with more justice, for we remember that Mr. Wm. B. Reed, Mr. Frank Hughes, and other eminent Pennsylvanians, advised that in case of a dissolution of the Union Pennsylvania should go with the South. Indeed, they claim Kentucky with her loyal Governor, and her loyal majorities, a State freed from their tyrannies, and irrevocably pledged to the Union and the civilization of the North. Tennessee they claim, and are doubtless indignant that the Army of the Cumberland drove Bragg from this State, to the people of which his presence was hateful, and now stands sentinel over their liberties and hopes.—The Mississippi river, too, they want, forgetting that they could not keep it when they had it, and that its possession by the Union is so important to the Northwest that the Government, out of respect to its faithful supporters in Iowa, Indiana, and adjacent States, cannot really consent to give it up. The territory west of it to the Pacific ocean, they also claim, upon what pretext we cannot imagine.—Even admitting the right of secession, that is simply the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, but not to take the property of the Union with it.—South Carolina never had any jurisdiction over the Indian territory in the Union, and could have none out of it.

The Rebellion is now confined to Southern Virginia, South Carolina North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and has a feeble hold in Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Imprisoned in these narrow limits it actually has the audacity to demand of the United States territory forty or fifty times as extensive. Upon the same principle, a criminal confined in the Eastern Penitentiary might declare that he would never make peace with the authorities till they should surrender to him the liberty of Fairmount Park, and pay his expenses at the Continental Hotel. The Southern Confederacy is very large on paper. But the armies of the United States everywhere threaten its existence, and one of them at Chattanooga stands firmly in the very

heart of the South. In nine-tenths of the territory it claims it never existed, and of the tenth remaining, it now—thanks to the war—controls a fraction. The map will prove the modesty of our statement.

But the audacity of the claim is not exhausted yet. The rebels claim Virginia South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia. These States do not belong to them. The rebellion occupies them without the slightest right. They are legally and naturally, by the agreement of the people, by the consent of generations, by the terms of the constitutional compact, by geographical necessity, parts of the great American Union, and as such must ever remain.—Charleston is to-day as rightfully a city in the United States as is New York.—The Government does not submit to have its authority defied by riot in the one, by rebellion in the other, and is bound to put down unlawful opposition in both. The same means that rescued Nashville from the rebellion are used to rescue Richmond, those that saved Kentucky will save Georgia. The war is successful, and the very claims of the rebel leaders prove it. They remind us not only of what is yet to be done by our armies, but what they have already accomplished. We have driven the rebel power from two thirds of the territory it originally grasped.

The great enemy of mankind said to the divine friend of humanity, when from the mountain of vision they beheld the world one longed to ruin, the other died to save, "All this will I give unto you if you will worship me." But theologians have indignantly commented on the fact that of the world he offered, the fiend owned not a solitary inch. The rebel leaders likewise own not one foot of the territory they claim. They would gladly make peace upon the basis of robbery, and their offer is that of a thief who impudently says to the police officer, "I am ready to permit you to depart unharmed if you will let me go with my stolen goods." "The North must yield all or nothing"—these are the terms of peace stated by the enemy. Our answer is a call for three hundred thousand volunteers.

300,000 Volunteers called for.

The following is the President's proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers, to take the place of those soldiers whose term of service will expire the coming spring and summer:

WHEREAS, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year, and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 volunteers to serve three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years, now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted in the service, for the companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quota of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive the advance pay, premium and bounty as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers raised under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency of said quota shall be made in said State, or in the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders or those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced. The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war. In witness whereof I have herein set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of October, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 88th. By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Pennsylvania--Official.

We give below a carefully revised and complete tabular statement of the official vote for Governor and Supreme Judge, as cast in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1863.

It will be seen by this vote, that the majority of Gov. Curtin is 15,325 and of Judge Agnew 12,308, and that Governor Curtin leads the Union candidate for the Supreme Judgeship 5,017 votes. These results are highly gratifying. The majorities are large enough to give the most sublime prestige to our cause, and to sublimish us in the future as to the results of a thorough, active and vigilant organization.

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward U., Agnew, U., and Lowrie, C. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

Totals: 259,496 254,171 267,197 254,889. Curtin's majority, 15,325. Agnew's majority, 12,308.

"Scrip."

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this week lay before our readers the continuation of the correspondence between Messrs. MORRELL and PERSHING, on the "Scrip" question. We published the initial letter of the lot just prior to the election, and now print these that our readers may be enabled to see both sides of the question, and follow up the controversy to its completion. Mr. PERSHING is, and has been for several terms past, our representative to the State Legislature, and it is nothing but just and proper that his public acts be open to discussion to any of his constituents who may see fit to enter upon that task. And should Mr. MORRELL succeed in proving the gentleman guilty of attempting to ride two horses at one and the same time, they going in different directions, of course that will be just and proper, also. The discussion, which is a quite spicy one, seems to be narrowed down to a question of veracity between the disputants. Without attempting to bias our readers one way or the other, we would suggest a careful perusal of the documents, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We would caution persons against using internal revenue stamps for postage, as they are of no use whatever. In cases where such stamps are used, full postage is charged to the recipient of the letter, the value of the internal revenue stamps going for nothing as postage. It should also be remembered that there is no one cent postage rates in use now, the lowest for drop letters or newspapers being two cents.

There are unmistakable indications that our armies are about to assume the offensive, and press a vigorous prosecution of the war. The positions gained, and now occupied by them, are such as to afford the means for striking the most telling blows the Rebellion has yet received.

The Plan of Gen. Lee.

The Philadelphia Press advances the following sensible opinion as to Gen. Lee's intentions in his recent demonstration on Washington:

We think it not improbable that the passage of the Potomac was included in the general plan of his movements, by Gen. Lee. "But Washington, with its fortifications, is impregnable," we hear it said by those who instantly associate the idea of a march upon the Capital with the suggestions of a rebel advance. We concede that Washington is impregnable against any force Gen. Lee could bring against it; and, even supposing that it should not be held by them forty-eight hours. It would be the most fatal victory Lee could possibly achieve, for it would bring upon his ragged legions a swift and terrible destruction, and rouse the whole North to arms. What, then, was the aim of the rebel General? Was it to force Gen. Meade to give battle, in the hope of destroying or capturing his army, and thus avenging the terrible defeat of Gettysburg? Primarily, we think not, although Lee, confident that the Army of the Potomac has been weakened to strengthen Rosecrans, would probably not seek to avoid a general engagement, if a favorable opportunity offered. Was his object simply to gain plunder, or did he begin, in fact, foraging expedition in force? Such may have been one of his incidental purposes; but certainly it cannot be the main one. Nor, finally, do we believe that his sole object was to make a last desperate attempt to attach "My Maryland" to the Confederacy. To some extent one or more of these purposes may help to explain his present undertaking; but we feel convinced that, after all, his grand motive was to gain time. In the summer of 1862, General Bragg, taking the initiative, advanced against General Buell's communications, compelling him to retreat to Louisville, by which movement the whole of Tennessee came into rebel possession, and the war was retarded for an entire year. In the fall of 1862 General Lee, taking the initiative, advanced against General Pope's communications, compelling him to retreat to Washington; by which movement the whole of Virginia came into rebel possession, and the war was retarded for at least six months. In the summer of 1863, General Lee also taking the initiative, menaced the communications of General Hooker, compelling him likewise to retreat to Washington, by which movement the whole of Virginia once more fell into the possession of the rebels, and the war has been retarded for at least another four months, and the inactivity might have continued for a longer period, but for the fact that Lee has once more put his trains in motion.

The strategy of General Lee is very evident. It is infinitely cheaper for him to prolong the war for six months at a time, by a simple march of one or two hundred miles, than to attempt to prolong it by fighting decisive battles, in which his success has always been indifferent. He cannot spare the men. One or two Gettysburgs would annihilate his army, and with his army destroyed there would be an end of the rebellion at once.—Therefore, he has adopted the shrewd and economical policy of avoiding general engagements, substituting strategy for hand fighting. In the natural order of things, his army should be upon the defensive; but an attitude of defence is a confession of weakness, while the disadvantages, both of a moral and military nature, attaching to it, are such that except in peculiar cases it is assumed only from necessity. That no such necessity exists for General Lee in this instance is no fault of General Meade, or of the War Department. For such is the nature of the ground in Virginia, intersected with mountain ridges and numerous streams, that the obstacles an invading army must encounter are very difficult to be neutralized by mere superiority of numbers.—Hence it has occurred that in several memorable instances when our generals have apparently been "masters of the situation," the advantages have rested with the enemy. As the *Army and Navy Journal* of last week said: "As a general rule, the belligerent that boldly seizes the initiative will reduce his adversary to follow his lead, for there are few commanders that have the audacity displayed by Turenne, who, when his opponent, Montecuculi, passed to the left bank of the Rhine for the purpose of invading Alsace, disregarded the initiative of his adversary, and himself crossed to the right bank, thus obliging Montecuculi to beat a hasty retreat back again."

Although it was by feigning to make a movement precisely similar to this, that General Meade compelled Ewell to recross the Rapidan on the 10th of the present month, he would scarcely, in imitation of Turenne's audacity, have dared to carry out the counter-movement; for the risk far outweighed the advantages. It is because General Lee appreciated this fact thoroughly, that he ventured upon an advance that carried him so far from his base. He felt that Richmond at all events is now in no risk of capture; he believed that we had no force at present to menace his line of communications; he thought that he was safe in once more assuming the initiative; and he believed that, should the worst come to the worst, he will at all events have gained the important advantages of dragging the war again to the very threshold of our capital, (if not upon the soil of a loyal State,) and thus postponing for several months, perhaps, the inevitable fate of the rebellion. How can

his plans be most effectually circumvented? General Meade has given the answer. We have every confidence that this answer will satisfy the nation, and compel the rebels to remain upon the defensive for some time to come; for, as in the battle of Gettysburg, his indomitable energy and splendid fighting capacities were shown, so in the battle of Bristow Station he has given evidence that, as a strategist, he is fully able to cope with Lee.

ESTRAY.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber living three miles north east of Ebensburg about the first of August last, a RED SHEEP, three years old, and having part of the point of the right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Oct. 29, '63. JOHN EVANS, [Smith.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the last will and testament of Evan J. Jones late of Cambria township, Cambria county deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, residing in the township aforesaid, and he is hereby given to all persons who have claims against said deceased, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay. JONATHAN JONES, Administrator. Oct. 22, 1863-64.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of John Brawley, Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Benson, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, October 15, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to October 1st, 1863: J. W. Alcorn & Son, Benjamin Kearny, Richard Davis, John A. Kearny, David E. Frantz, E. W. Miller, Edward Francis, Anthony Pike, James Farrell, Miss Jane Roberts, Miss Molly Idle, Amos R. F. Rager, J. H. Buffenberger, J. H. Lowrey, J. H. Buffenberger, Silas Lewis, Mrs. Mary Stoenick, Wm. W. Jones, Nicholas Bernner, John W. Jones, William Williams, John Jones, (Mason) David Williams, Solomon Yeager. Persons calling for the above letters please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the subscriber in Croyle Cambria county, Pa., last November 1st, a Bay, Sept. 28th, a spotted mare, about 11 years old, with a white streak on the forehead, and about fifteen hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JONATHAN THOMPSON, Croyle tp., Oct. 8, 1863.

WANTED.—Two good journeyman SADDLERS by the subscriber. Liberal wages and employment given. H. A. BOGOT. Ebensburg, Oct. 7, 1863.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The lands of Morgan Hale & Co., on or near Clearfield, Clearfield and Mifflin counties are now open to purchasers. Apply to W. H. Hale, Agent, Philipsburg, Centre Co., September 24, 1863-2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of Edward Shoemaker, Administrator of the estate of the Rev. Thomas M. Cullough, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, October 1, 1863-3.

LORETTO STAGE LINE.—WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DUBOIS. This way for Loretto, Clear Spring and St. Augustine. The subscribers wish to inform the traveling public that they are now prepared to furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES and every other accommodation in the line of business. They will run a daily line from Loretto to Cresson, to connect with the different trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and also run a tri-weekly hack to Clear Spring and St. Augustine, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, each week. This is a direct conveyance on the road, as it carries the mail and will always make the connection. Inquire for Ryan & Dubois' hack, if you wish to be accommodated. RYAN & DUBOIS. Loretto, August 19, 1863.

GREEN & BROTHERS.—PLANNING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, CHESS SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., PA. Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds, Venetian and Panel Shutters, made to order and constantly on hand. In connection with the mill is a planing mill, where corn, chop, &c., are procured at short notice. Sept. 3, 1863-ly.

SOMETHING NEW.—E. A. PULVER & CO. SANTOS COFFEE, OR MALT COFFEE. Warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., by E. A. Pulver & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale in Ebensburg by A. S. Burt, Wm. Davis & Son, Shoemaker & Son, J. C. Mills & Co., G. G. Owens, Evan E. Frantz, G. Surley, and by the trade generally. Sept. 17, 1863.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.—The withdrawal of the former book-keeper from the Ebensburg Foundry renders it absolutely necessary that all accounts shall be settled up without delay. Persons desirous of saving difficulty, and perhaps costs, had better call and settle up out further notice. E. GLASS & CO. Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1862.