

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the territories, as it is to be hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the government. At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London the year 1862. I regret to say that I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensive and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretary of State and of the Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly matured and which will be laid before you. Under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes"—approved August 6th 1861, the legal claims of persons to the labor and service of other persons have become forfeited and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such cases I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation in lieu of protants of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively that such persons, or such acceptance by the general government, be at once declared free, and that in any event, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too, whether the free colored people residing in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one. With us the power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than procuring room for population. On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisition of territory does not, the expediency amounts to absolute necessity that without which the government itself cannot be perpetuated? The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for the purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.— In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing the ports. So also obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of laws, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The inaugural address at the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents.—

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably, expired with the assault upon Fort Sumpter, and a general review of what has occurred since, may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first, Maryland was made too soon against the Union, and our soldiers were assailed, bridges were burned and rail roads were torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the cause of the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question. Kentucky too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly and I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States, of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand men in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it.—After a somewhat bloody struggle of months winter closes on the people of Western Virginia leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1500 for months dominating the narrow peninsula region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac, nor east of the Chesapeake. Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of the popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily Southward. Since your last adjourn Lieut. Gen. Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually I cannot but think we are yet his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration — what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves as a grateful people. With the retirement of General Scott came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army.— It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there so far as any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgement in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. McClellan, therefore, in a considerable degree the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the cordial support thus by fair implication promised and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve his country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not infrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control it. Every day continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislature, boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in the government is the source of all political evil.—

Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at and a possible refuge from the power of the people. In the present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed, of fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connection, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is presumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what they call slaves; and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there such a thing as a free white laborer being fixed in for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and could never exist if labor had not existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its right, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights; nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between and capital and labor producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole laboring community exists within that relation. A few men have capital and that few would labor themselves and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class; neither work for others nor have others work for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the northern a large majority are neither hirers or hired. Men, with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital, that is they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to work for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class. Again, as has already been said, there is, not of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself; then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system, which opens the way to all—gives hope to all and consequently energy and progress to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty none less inclined to take or touch another which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.— From the first taking of our National Census to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deemed desirable, has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to day is not altogether for to day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, Dec 3, 1861.

**NEW TAILOR SHOP.**  
The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment, over the store room occupied by D.J. Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the tailoring business will there be carried on in all its branches. All work will be done in the latest style, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.  
**ROBERT D. THOMAS,**  
Ebensburg, May 15th, 1861.

**A BRILLIANT VICTORY!**  
**DEBUNK STILL TRIUMPHANT!**  
**JOHNSTOWN CLOTHING**  
ED E H C D M  
Corner of Clinton & Maine Streets,  
**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
**LATEST STYLES,**  
FALL AND WINTER COATS, PANTS, VESTS, FOR MEN AND BOYS. READY MADE SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, Stockings, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., &c.  
Also  
A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

To which the subscriber respectfully invites all visiting Johnstown to call and see his stock, at the  
**CLOTHING DEPOT.**  
No. 2, corner of Clinton and Main streets. He feels confident that persons wishing articles in his line will save the expenses of the journey by purchasing from him.  
**A. JELLENKO,**  
Johnstown, Mar. 12, May 29, 1861.

Something for the Times!!  
**A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD**  
**JOHNS & CROSLBY'S**  
**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE**  
The Strongest Glue in the World For Cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory, China, Marble, Bone, Porcelain, Albaster, Coral, &c., &c.  
The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water.  
EXTRACTS:  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—New York Times.  
"It is so convenient to have it in the house."—New York Express.  
"It is always ready; this cemented itself to every body."—N. Y. Independent.  
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in upholstery as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.  
Price 25 Cents per Bottle Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers.  
**TERMS CASH**  
\$5 per sale by all Dealers and store keepers generally throughout the country.  
**JOHNS & CROSLBY,**  
(Sole Manufacturers.)  
75 WILLIAM STREET,  
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK  
July 10th, 1861.

**JOHNS & CROSLBY,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED  
**GUTTA PERCHA**  
**CEMENT ROOFING,**  
Tin cheap and most durable Roofing in use.  
**IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.**  
It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to Sluings & roofs without removing the shingles.  
THE COST IS ONLY ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, and it is twice as DURABLE.  
**GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,**  
For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals. And will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.  
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in this favor.  
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.  
**"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."**  
These materials are put up ready for use, and shipped to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or person at our Principal Office and Warehouse,  
78 WILLIAM STREET,  
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.  
**JOHNS & CROSLBY,**  
AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!  
June 12, '61.—ly.  
**JOBS WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THIS OFFICE ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.**

**NEW ARRIVAL AT THE JOHNSTOWN MARBLE WORKS**  
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties that he has just received a fresh stock of the finest ITALIAN and other Marbles, at his establishment on Franklin street, Johnstown. MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, MANTELS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE & BUREAU TOPS, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic Marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the city, without the addition of carriage.  
GRAND DISPLAYS of various grays and sizes, suitable for Farmers and Mechanics, sold either by wholesale or retail.  
Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance, and work delivered wherever desired. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied he can sell cheap.  
For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with Geo. Huntley, at his Tinware Establishment in Ebensburg.  
**JOHN PARKER,**  
Johnstown, March 13, 1861.—ly.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.**  
**R. A. O. KERR, AGENT,**  
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY PA.  
IN presenting the above named Sewing Machines to the examination and consideration of the public, the Agents desire to call attention to the fact that during the last eight years, there has been over 14,000 more of these machines sold than any others in the market. This is a convincing proof of the superiority of these machines over all others.  
These machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, in Altoona.  
Price of No. 1 Machine, Silver plated Glass Foot and cast-iron style Hammer—\$45. No. 2, Ornamental Bronze, Glass Foot and style Hammer—\$55. No. 3, Plain, with all style Hammer—\$45.  
N. B. Full instructions given gratis; and for particulars address R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona Blair Co., Pa.  
34, 8, ly.

**BUY A HOME.**  
THE undersigned offers at Private Sale the following Real Estate situated in Cambria County, to wit:  
His Mansion Property, situated in the West end of the Borough of Ebensburg, consisting of a Square of Ground, having thereon erected a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a large STABLE or BARN, and several other Out Buildings, together with a half Lot of Ground on which there is a never failing Spring of the purest soft water, from which the House &c., is supplied. Wants to dispose of this as he intends removing to another part of the Borough.  
ALSO.—Three Lots of Ground situated in the Borough of Lewisburg, having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two FRAME HOUSES, and a large Stable. Will be sold together or separately as may suit purchasers.  
ALSO.—A Lot of Ground situated in the Borough of Lewisburg, fronting on St. Joseph's Street and extending back to St. Joseph's Street, containing Lot of John Tinsford on the East, and Lot of the Heirs of Anthony Lutzinger, dec'd., on the West, having thereon erected a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE, 42 feet in front and 29 in depth.  
ALSO.—A piece or parcel of land situated in Cambria township, adjoining the ancient City of Lewisburg, lands of James and Geo. Mills, Charles P. Murray, Alex. McVicker and others, containing 2 1/2 acres and 53 perches.  
ALSO.—A piece or parcel of land situated in Munster township, bounded by the Ebensburg and Crosson Rail Road, lands of Peter Kayler and others, containing 26 acres and 29 perches, (nearly all cleared) having thereon erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND A STABLE.  
ALSO.—A tract of land situated in Washington township, adjoining lands of Jacob Burgoon, Joseph Cristie, Hugh J. McCleary and others, containing 260 acres or thereabouts, which will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.  
ALSO.—A piece or parcel of land situated on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, near Fortage Station, in Washington township, containing 59 acres.  
ALSO.—A piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, bounded by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, land of the Heirs of Robert Flinn, dec'd., Patrick Billy and others, containing about 60 acres, having thereon erected several DWELLING HOUSES.  
ALSO.—A tract of land situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of Patrick McGuire and others, containing 212 acres and 39 perches and allowance.  
ALSO.—A tract of land situated in Chest township, (into the property of Frederick and Mary M. Schneider, adjoining lands of John Ballweber and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, small portion of which is cleared and thereon erected a CABIN HOUSE.  
ALSO.—About 2000 acres of land, situate on the waters of Blacklick, in Carroll township, which will be sold in lots as may suit purchasers.  
**WILLIAM KITTELL,**  
Ebensburg, October 24, 1860.—48-ly.

**MANHOOD, How Lost, How Restored.**  
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Immature Emissions, producing Impediments to Consumption and Mental and Physical capacity.  
By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,  
The important fact that the actual consequences of self-abuse may be effaced removed without internal medicines or dangerous applications of caustics, hot oils, medicated bougies, and other cruel devices, is here clearly demonstrated and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself completely, and at the least possible cost, thus avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.  
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, any address, post paid, on the receipt of postage stamps, by addressing Dr. C. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.  
March 29, '61. April 14, '60.—ly

**EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.**—Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared to furnish foundry and others with  
**Plough Points, Steel Mills, Irons, Threshing Machines,** and castings of any kind that may be desired in the course of trade.  
By strict attention to the business entrusted to him he hopes to merit the confidence of all who may patronize him. All business done on a Family Plan.  
**EDWARD HART,**  
March 22, '65—ly, 18, 1861

**WHELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.**  
**R. A. O. KERR, AGENT,**  
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY PA.  
IN presenting the above named Sewing Machines to the examination and consideration of the public, the Agents desire to call attention to the fact that during the last eight years, there has been over 14,000 more of these machines sold than any others in the market. This is a convincing proof of the superiority of these machines over all others.  
These machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, in Altoona.  
Price of No. 1 Machine, Silver plated Glass Foot and cast-iron style Hammer—\$45. No. 2, Ornamental Bronze, Glass Foot and style Hammer—\$55. No. 3, Plain, with all style Hammer—\$45.  
N. B. Full instructions given gratis; and for particulars address R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona Blair Co., Pa.  
34, 8, ly.

**GEO. HUNTLEY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE, AND DEALER IN Golding, Pewter, and Heating Stoves, Nails, Glass, &c. &c. He also has on hand a very large assortment of the above articles, which he will sell at a very advantageous price, for cash.**  
Ebensburg, July 10th, 1861. ly.

**UNION HOUSE, EBENSBURG PA.**  
JOHN A. BEALL, Proprietor.  
THE PROPRIETOR will spare no pains in making the Board, north of a central room the finest place of public gathering and has numerous received. He will always be furnished with the best market articles his bar with the best liquors.  
His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler.  
Ebensburg, April 17, 1861.

**EBENSBURG HOUSE**  
The undersigned having purchased a taken possession of the Ebensburg House formerly kept by Henry Frazee will be happy to receive and accommodate his old customers, and all others who may be disposed to patronize him.  
Proprietor feels assured from the spacious HOUSE, STABLE & other facilities he can offer at least as good accommodations as can be had at any other place. He is in possession of a large stock of the choicest liquors which he will sell as cheaply as the season will permit. He intends by his hospitality and attentions to merit the patronage of all those who visit him.  
**ISAAC CRAWFORD**  
Ebensburg April 17, 1861. ly.

**SADDLERY! SADDLERY!**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a Saddle's shop, in the basement of dwelling house, on Homer street, where he is prepared to furnish to order on most reasonable terms, every description of Saddles, Bridles, and Harness &c. &c.  
Having many years' experience in the business, employing none but the best workmen, and using the best material, all his work, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.  
Country produce at all times taken for work, and the highest market price exchange allowed.  
**JAMES MAGUIRE**  
Ebensburg, Sept., 14, 1859.—ly.

**COUNTY SCHOOL & POOR HOUSE**  
**ORDERS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE BY**  
**F. A. SHOEMAKER**  
June 12 '61.—ly