

be no justification, human or divine, for the crime of imbruing one's hands in the blood of a fellow man, adducing copious extracts from sacred writ and human law in support of his position. On the subject of insanity, he thought the demeanor of the prisoner during the week ending with the day upon which the deed was done would warrant no such belief as that he was not then, as he is now, of firm and steady mind. Mr. K spoke exactly three hours.

Court adjourned at 6.30 o'clock.

NINTH DAY—THURSDAY.

Court met at 9 o'clock, when his Honor Judge Taylor proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. It was as follows:

Joseph Moore, the prisoner at the bar, is charged in the indictment which you have been sworn to try, with the murder of Jordan Marbourg. The case requires of this court, and of you, gentlemen of the jury, the discharge of the most solemn and responsible duty ever cast upon a court and jury. The life of this unfortunate prisoner, on the one hand, and, on the other, the maintenance of the law made and ordained to shield and protect life, are committed to us; and the discharge of our respective duties to the one and to the other, is required of us alike, according to our best judgment, under the solemn sanction of an oath. It is our duty to state to you the law, and to indicate the questions for your decision which arise in its application. It is your duty to apply the law, as you receive it from the Court, to the facts in evidence, as you have received them from the witnesses, and heard them by counsel, and so make up your verdict. We have written and pondered every word we have to say to you; and it is our earnest prayer that you may be guided to conclusions which will discharge the solemn obligations of the oath taken by you all when you entered that box, and read in "a true and lawful verdict" between the Commonwealth and the prisoner at the bar, as defined by the common law.

Murder, "when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and in the peace of the commonwealth, with malice aforethought, either express or implied." "A person of sound memory and discretion" is one who has sufficient knowledge to know and understand the nature of the act, and that it is a violation of his moral and social duty, and will subject to punishment. But every one is presumed by the law to be sane, and to possess this measure of intellect, unless it is shown to the contrary. Express malice is when the killing is with a deliberate, premeditated mind, with formed design, such as previous threats or menaces, former grudges, and concerted schemes to do the party bodily harm. Implied or legal malice means that the fact has been attended with such circumstances as carry with them the plain indication of a malevolent spirit. The law implies malice in every deliberate, cruel act committed by one person against another, however sudden. Every unlawful killing is, therefore, murder, unless it is shown to be a less offence, or no offence at all.

This is murder at common law; and this is murder in Pennsylvania. Our statutes furnish no new definition of the crime. What was murder at common law is still murder; but our statute, for the purpose of more just punishment, distinguishes between different acts of malicious homicide, and divides murder into murder of the first and murder of the second degree. It is declared, in the language of the Act of April 17, 1794, re-enacted in the Act of 31st March, 1860, that "all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed murder in the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder in the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree."

The duty is imposed of the jury, when they find the prisoner guilty, of discriminating between the two degrees of murder in the verdict. It is not difficult, usually, to recognize the murders in the first degree, here specifically defined; but more difficulty has arisen in determining whether a particular murder is included in or described by "any kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing." This phraseology, evidence of a degree of deliberation similar to that indicated in the defined cases of "murder perpetrated by means of poison or lying in wait;" and from the case of *Mulatto Bob*, tried by Chief Justice McKean, soon after the passage of the act of 1794, down to the present day, the uniform judicial construction has been that whenever there plainly appears to have been a formed design, or a specific interest, however suddenly formed, to take life, it is murder of the first degree. When such design, or intent to kill, is not shown beyond a reasonable doubt, or when there is reasonable doubt whether the murderer, when the mortal wound was inflicted, intended any thing more than to do great bodily harm, it is murder in the second degree. The last inquiry is, did the prisoner, at the time, deliberately aim at life, and intend to kill?

A response to this inquiry must be given by the jury, from all the evidence. Such deliberation and design may be shown, and it is for the Commonwealth always to make it out beyond a reasonable doubt,—by express evidence of such design, or by circumstances and conduct which necessarily imply it. It may be an irresistible inference from the weapon used, and the manner of its use. If, for example, one deliberately aim a loaded pistol at the head or breast of another, and discharge it; or, if, with deliberate aim, he cleave the skull with an axe, it could not admit of a moment's doubt that he intended to kill. And if he had time to deliberate and form such design, though but for a minute, and did so, it is a "willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing," and murder of the first degree. This has been the uniform construction of our statute; and, with the report of the commissioners to revise the penal code before them, that it may be made "no attempt to interfere with the law of murder as it has existed since the act 1794," for the reason that it had "been so thoroughly considered, and its construction and its meaning entirely settled by a long course of judicial decisions," the Legislature, in 1860, adopted without the change of a word, the old statute.

A homicide, indicted as murder, may be reduced to manslaughter, by evidence which rebuts the presumption of malice; or to no offense at all, by evidence showing it to be justifiable or excusable.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice. It is a killing which usually happens in a sudden heat and quarrel, and upon sufficient provocation. The law, from tenderness to human infirmity, considers a homicide committed in passion, upon what it judges sufficient provocation, as committed without malice, and therefore only manslaughter. Provocation without passion, or passion without provocation, is not sufficient for the purpose. And provocation, such as will avail for the purpose, has a defined legal signification. No breach of a man's word, no trespass to his lands or goods, no insult by words, no matter how provoking or insulting they may be, will free a party killing from the guilt of murder. And this is especially true where the party killing upon such provocation, makes use of a deadly weapon. "This is most wisely settled," as Judge King remarks in the *Com. vs. Green* 1 Ash, 297: "For dreadful would be the state of society in which the law would listen to an apology for taking human life, to such notions of insult or provocation as a licentious and ill-governed spirit would give rise to."

This is the law of homicide, so far as it is necessary to state it, at least at present, in this case; and we now turn to the evidence to which the law is to be applied. The testimony of the many witnesses proving the homicide, which is not denied, presents no conflict, except that slight discrepancy in the statement of details which is always to be expected when several undertake to describe an exciting transaction. [His Honor then elaborately reviewed the testimony touching the killing, which want of room compels us to omit.] This simple statement of the undisputed facts, in view of the law as we have given it to you, gentlemen of the jury, discloses, beyond any room for reasonable doubt, if the prisoner was at the time responsible, a willful, deliberate and premeditated killing.

"The defence," as stated in the opening argument for the prisoner, "is two-fold:—  
"First, that the homicide was justifiable, under all the circumstances.  
"Second, that the defendant was not a responsible agent."

I. Upon the first proposition here stated, it is surely unnecessary to dwell a minute. We are surprised, indeed, to hear it asserted or hinted even, here, whatever might be said elsewhere, that, if the prisoner was at the time a responsible agent, this is, or in any possible view of it, could be, a justifiable homicide. Justifiable! There is no ground for a reasonable doubt that the prisoner acted at the time under the belief that the deceased had committed adultery with his wife, or that he had sufficient reason for that belief. His terrible earnestness when he uttered it, added to the evidence of the guilty intimacy which he had discovered, and had of course involved her, it is no doubt true, and which he had caught them in the very act and instantly killed Marbourg, it will not be claimed surely that our law would hold him guiltless. It would not have been justifiable homicide. That would have been such a provocation as would have reduced the killing to manslaughter. That is all. But he would still be guilty of manslaughter. We are told that the Jewish law punished adultery with death; but that is not the law of Pennsylvania. This Court and you, gentlemen, have not been sworn to administer municipal laws of the Jews. Our law has not made adultery a capital offence—how could it justify the infliction of that penalty? Or, if that were the penalty, how would it justify any injured party in taking the law into his own hands, becoming the prosecutor, court, jury, and executioner, and in sending without a trial, or an hour's warning, the accused culprit into the presence of his God? To come to such a state of things would, we submit, be "progressing backwards."

There would be exceedingly wild work taking place in the world, if every man were to be allowed to judge in his own case. If he may claim to do it in one case, why not in another? As a remedy, too, (as the facts in this unfortunate case afford the most touching illustration,) it is absurd almost to madness. Without any resulting good, without restoring any thing lost, it gives one hundred fold more publicity to the family disgrace under which he smarts, besides bringing upon himself the indelible stain of blood. And while, as a remedy for his wrongs, he brings these aggravated evils upon himself, by his sworn to administer municipal laws of the Jews, he inflicts the deepest injury upon others who are innocent as himself of the crime he would punish, and as much injured by it.—Mrs. Marbourg, as with true christian philosophy, she reminded the prisoner, was as much injured (since a woman must be allowed as keen sensibilities as a man) by the criminal conduct of his wife and her husband, as he was by the guilty conduct of her husband and his wife; and each one of her nine children was as innocent as his son; and yet his act visited her with the desolation of widowhood, and made her children orphans. There are persons, we know, who ignorantly and thoughtless, or wickedly proclaim that the adulterer should be shot down; and who busy themselves in propagating that morbid and mischievous sentiment; but it requires very little discernment to see how much wiser the law is, than the reckless impulses of human passion.

We regret, gentlemen, the homicide was not justifiable under all or any of the circumstances. Nor have we been able to arrive at the construction such as would exonerate it. We do not find the law to be so. Besides to say nothing of the evidence of express malice, dating back a week, could it admit of a reasonable doubt that there was more than sufficient time for passion to cool? We turn, therefore to the other ground of defence.

"II. Was the prisoner, at the time of homicide, a responsible agent? or, in other words, was he insane?"

The first principle upon which this defense rests, is, that one whose perception of right is so perverted or destroyed by mental malady, is not responsible for his actions, any more than an infant. The law imputes to them no guilt whatever; and, when such a state of mind at the time of the commission of an act sought to be punished as a crime, is shown to have existed, it is the duty of the jury to find the defendant not guilty. And a recent statute of this Commonwealth, the Act of 31st March, 1860, known as "the revised penal code," it is enacted that "in every case in which it shall be given in evidence upon the trial of any person charged with any crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, and shall be acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, to declare whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, and to declare whether he was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity." This, as it is indicated in the statute, so that he shall be treated and provided for as his unhappy situation, and the safety of the community in which it is thus ascertained to be unsafe to let him go at large may require; and such, should the defense set up in this case prevail, will be your duty.

The law, gentlemen, which must govern your inquiries, and to which you must apply, and by which you must judge of and pass upon the facts relied upon to establish the defense of insanity,—as declared by all the Judges, in England, in Mr. Naghten's case, and by the English courts since, and by almost every American court, including the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and by the most able and eminent Judges, among them Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, and the late distinguished Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania, and in the words which we have felt it to be our duty heretofore to state it to a jury in a capital case,—is this:

"Every man is presumed to be sane, and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary be proved to the satisfaction of the jury; and, to establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved, that, at the time of committing the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, did not know that he was doing what was wrong." However others may speculate, it is the duty of a jury to bring the evidence to this test.

Upon this general subject, we state to you the law as applied to a case before our own Supreme Court (three of them present) and the language of Chief Justice Gibson.

Insanity is mental or moral; the latter being sometimes called homicidal mania, and properly so. It is my purpose to deliver to you the law on this ground of defence, and not to press upon your consideration, at least to an unusual degree, the circumstances of the present case on which the law acts.

"A man may be mad upon all subjects; and then, though he may have glimmerings of reason, he is not a responsible agent. This is general insanity; but, if it is not so great in its extent or degree, as to bind him to the nature and extent of his moral duty, it is no defence to an accusation. It must be so great as entirely to destroy his perception of right and wrong; and it is not until that perception is thus destroyed that he ceases to be responsible. It must amount to delusion or hallucination, controlling his will, and making the commission of the act, in his apprehension, a duty overruling necessity. The most apt illustration of the latter is the perverted state of religious obligation which has caused men sometimes to sacrifice their wives and children.

"Partial insanity is confined to a particular subject, the man being sane on every other. In that species of insanity, it is plain that he is a responsible agent if he were not instigated by his madness to perpetrate the act. He continues to be a legitimate subject of punishment, although he may have been laboring under a moral obliquity of perception, as much as if he were laboring under an obliquity of vision. A man whose mind squints, unless impelled to crime by this very mental obliquity, is as much amenable to punishment as one whose eye squints. On this point, there has been a mistake as melancholy as it is popular. It has been announced by learned doctors that if a man has the least taint of insanity entering into his mental structure, it discharges him of all responsibility to the laws. To this monstrous error may be traced both the fecundity in homicides which has dishonored this country, and the immunity which has attended them. The law is, that whether insanity be general or partial, the degree of it must be so great as to have controlled the will of its subject, and to have taken from him the freedom of moral action.

"But there is a moral or homicidal insanity, consisting of an irresistible inclination to kill, or to commit some other particular offence. There may be an unseemly pressure on the mind, drawing it to consequences which it sees but cannot avoid, and placing it under a coercion, which, while its results are clearly perceived, is incapable of resistance. The doctrine which acknowledges this mania is dangerous in its relations, and can be recognized only in the clearest cases. It ought to be shown to have been habitual, or at least to have shewn in more than a single instance. It is seldom directed against a particular individual; but that it may be so, is proved by the case of the young woman who was deluded by an irresistible impulse to kill her child, though aware of the heinous nature of the act. The frequency of this constitutional malady is fortunately small, and it is better to confine it within the strictest limits. If juries were to allow it as a general motive operating in cases of this character, its recognition would destroy social order as well as personal safety. To establish it as a justification in any particular case, it is necessary either to show by clear proofs its contemporaneous existence evidenced by present circumstances, or the existence of a particular tendency developed in previous cases, becomes in itself a second nature."

[We have not room for the balance of the charge—will publish it next week.] His Honor consumed one hour and twenty-six minutes in delivering the charge. The jury retired to their private room for deliberation at 10.20 A. M.

THE VERDICT.

At twenty minutes to 2 P. M. the jury re-entered the Court room with their verdict. In accordance with the usual form, their names were called and answered to, when they were asked—  
"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?"  
"We have."  
"In the issue joined between the Commonwealth and Joseph Moore, how do you find?"  
"Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree."  
The jury were then discharged.

Throughout the entire trial, the prisoner sat with his handkerchief to his face, leaning forward upon his hand. He exhibited but little emotion on hearing the verdict. After the verdict, he was remanded to his cell to await sentence.

THE DRAFT.—At a meeting of the Town Council of the borough of Ebensburg, held last week, it was decided to issue coupons for \$3,200, payable in five years, with interest, to afford a fund for the payment of bounties to Ebensburg's quota of volunteers under the President's call for 500,000 men. To liquidate these bonds, a tax of five mills on the dollar on property holders, a poll-tax of \$5 per year on persons liable to draft, and a poll-tax of \$2 per year on persons exempt from the draft and non-property holders, for five years, will be levied.

Two hundred dollars bounty will be paid, in cash, to volunteers crediting themselves to this borough. The Government bounty of \$300 and \$400 will be paid until the 15th April. Our quotas 16—here is a splendid opportunity for that number of men to make a "good thing" of it by enlisting. Apply soon.

DIED: On Thursday morning, 10th inst., at the residence of Hon. R. Jones, Ebensburg, of diphtheria, JESSIE MOGENE, only daughter of Clinton R. and Emma Jones, aged 1 year, 6 months and 8 days.

"Tis not a dread for her unknown fate, That causes these bitter tears,  
'Tis the blight that has fallen upon our hearts, That will darken our hearts for years;  
We weep for the prattling childish voice, The little pattering feet,  
The smiling lips and the dancing eyes, That no more our coming greet,  
For the vacant seat beside the board, That shall never again be filled,  
For all the sweet hopes our hearts have borne, That are now forever stilled!  
We miss her at morning, at noon, at night, We yearn for her even in sleep,  
The gladness of earth has gone with her, Surely we will weep."

MARRIED: On the 1st of March, by Rev. J. S. Lemmon, DAVID R. P. GILLILANDS, of Co. C, 77th P. V., to Miss LUCY J. SEAMAN, of Wilmore, this county.

On the 10th of March, by the same, at Ebensburg, REUBEN H. LING to Miss LIZZIE E. BOLAR, both of East Wheatfield tp., Indiana Co., Pa.

WE HAVE delayed our paper somewhat this week, in order to lay before our readers a full and reliable report of the murder trial. We are sure our readers will thank us for it.

We may add that the great length of this report has crowded out many articles we have prepared for publication.

The attendance during the two weeks of Court was very large—in fact, up to to day at noon, the Court House was absolutely crowded to excess. The trial list for this term has been continued.

WE ARE sorry to learn that District Attorney P. S. Noon is now lying extremely ill at his mother's residence, in this place. He was taken sick during the continuance of the murder trial.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examination of the classes of this college will commence on Tuesday morning.—The patrons and friends are cordially invited to attend. The term just closing is one of marked success in the history of the college. An unusually large number of pupils from a distance have been in attendance, while the home patronage is larger than ever before. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the able management and substantial popularity of the college.

The next term will commence March 24th. Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of those who may attend. The extensive improvements commenced last summer are rapidly approaching completion, and add immensely to the college buildings. The boarding capacity of the college has been doubled, an art gallery forty feet square fitted up, a beautiful hall for the Literary Society, and additional recitation rooms provided, and the chapel extended until it is now a model in its line. The halls and recitation rooms have been beautifully papered and other improvements added, making the buildings in every respect among the first for educational purposes to be found anywhere in the country. We wish the college, as it certainly deserves, the most abundant success. Send to the President, I. C. Pershing, for a circular.

The President has issued a call for 200,000 men additional to the 500,000 already called. The draft will take place on the 15th April, up to which time the Government bounty will be paid to volunteers.

Secretary Chase has written a letter in which he declines to allow his name in connection with the Presidency.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.  
REEVANS respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg, and Cambria county generally, that he has on hand and for sale, at his Ware-room, one square west of Blair's Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of FURNITURE, which he will sell very cheap. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices. Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS.—  
Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to February 1, 1864:  
Geo W Brown Messrs Jones & Roberts  
Mrs Emma Bryan John Leslie  
John Lewis  
W W Cankling Michael Murray &  
John Murray  
Miss Mary Cormanhan Miss Lucy Koser  
Samuel Dillon Miss Lucy Koser  
Daniel J Davis Michael Murray  
Miss Mary M Davis Keray Mack  
John Donovan David Pew  
R D Davis B Plank  
John S Davis Lewis Post  
George Ekerman Mrs. Catharine Parson  
Emily M Evans Richard Rowland  
Harriet Evans Elizabeth Roberts  
Annie Evans Miss Jennie Stewart 2  
Daniel J Evans Miss Maria Sawyer  
Randolph Folkner Mrs Mary E Smith  
Philip Goodman John W Yarrs  
Mrs. Mary J Griffith Mrs Jane Thomas  
Charles H Harman R Jones  
John Harjans Thos Jones  
David W Jones  
Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.  
JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.  
February 4, 1864.

STRAY STEER.—  
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, some time in December last, a BRINDLE STEER, right horn broken, white mark on forehead, and one on rump, supposed to be about 3 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.  
LEONARD OTT.  
Ebensburg, March 17th, 1863.

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.—  
FOR MALES AND FEMALES.  
Will open its thirty-fifth session on Wednesday, 20th April next. For further particulars address  
Rev. ALEX. DONALDSON, Prin.  
S. J. CRAIGHEAD, A. M. teacher Education  
Miss H. N. BRACKER, teacher Female Dept.  
Eldersridge, March, 17, 1864.

MAMMOTH UNION  
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!  
N. F. AMES would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened a Photograph Gallery on Centre street, one square north of High street, Ebensburg, where he holds himself prepared to execute in the highest style of art all manner of pictures, such as  
PHOTOGRAPHS,  
AMBROTYPES, and  
MELAINOTYPES,  
at the very lowest possible prices. Metallic pictures for 35 cents, which can be enclosed in an envelope and sent any distance without extra postage. Pictures inserted in lockets, breastpins, finger-rings, &c., in a neat and durable manner. Oil Paintings, Daguerreotypes, &c., copied. Out-door views and miniature of deceased persons taken on short notice.

Pictures taken equally well in clear or cloudy weather.  
He cordially invites one and all to call and examine specimens, whether they want pictures or not.  
N. F. AMES, Artist.  
March 3, 1863-3t

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!!  
  
You all want a Clothes Wringer, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength, and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton.  
THE AMIDON WRINGER  
has been placed in competition with all the principal Wringers in the market, and has in every case come off victorious.  
It is easily and firmly attached to any style of tub, without the turning of screws.  
It has no cog wheels, galvanized frame, or iron screws to rust and break.  
Please call and examine an Amidon Wringer before you purchase any other.  
For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.  
Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.-1f


FOR RENT.—  
The property belonging to the heirs of Ryan Lloyd, dec'd., situated about 2 1/2 miles south of Ebensburg, will be rented for one or more years.  
Said property consists of two detached farms, No. 1 having a dwelling house, bank barn, and other necessary out buildings, in good order, a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of cleared land, and No. 2, about one half mile distant from the former, with about 50 acres cleared. Said farms are well suited for tilling or grazing purposes. Possession given immediately if desired.  
For terms apply to the subscriber, in Ebensburg.  
ELIZABETH LLOYD.  
Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF  
THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD CO.  
The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1864, directed to be paid to said Creditors two and one-fourth per cent. on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.  
JOHN S. ISETT, Squirestrator.  
Spruce Creek, February 18, 1864.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—  
James Purse, agent for the Blair county and Lyeoming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Johnstown, Pa.  
Will attend promptly to making insurance in any part of Cambria county upon application by letter or in person.

NOTICE.—  
Ran away from his father, a lad about 14 years old, named J. C. R. COBLE. Any person harboring him over night, or trusting him to anything, or hiring him to work, or giving him anything whatever, shall be fined \$50 for the first offence, and \$25 for every subsequent offence.  
S. L. COBLE.  
Newman's Mills, March 3, 1863-3t

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Ebensburg, Pa  
JAS. A. MOORE, Proprietor.  
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies. The BAR is supplied with choice liquors; and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Boarders taken by the week, month or year.  
[Aug 25, 1859]

  
HON. WILSON M'CANLESS, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.  
PITTSBURGH, PA., corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.  
The Largest, Cheapest and Best  
\$35.00 Pays for a Commercial course.  
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.  
Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.  
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and principal Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.  
PROF. A. CO WLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.  
Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.  
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business men graduate.  
April 24, 1862-ly.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
17TH DIST. PENNA.,  
HUNTINGDON, June 11, 1863.  
MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.  
Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received into this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premiums or bounties which may be due for previous services.  
All persons honorably discharged from the service, not liable to draft, whether they have served in this war or not, can be admitted into this Corps of Honor.  
Men who are still in service and unable to perform effective field, may be transferred to this corps.  
For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty.—Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.  
The duties will be chiefly to act as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, etc.  
Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint Officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:  
1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.  
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.  
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.  
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.  
For enlistment or further information apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.  
J. D. CAMPBELL,  
Capt. and Provost Marshal.  
Ebensburg, July 2, 1863.-1f.

Great item out Down Town!  
Although the Union is about to be dissolved, W. DAVIS has just received and offers for sale (see the largest, but the most valuable assortment of goods ever offered to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity) consisting in part of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
HARDWARE,  
NOTIONS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
BONNETS,  
CLOTHING,  
CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.  
In fact, every article commonly kept in a country store can there be had, all of which he offers at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine for yourselves. Goods exhibited free of charge. Grain, Lumber, &c., taken in exchange for goods.  
W. DAVIS, Sole Agent.  
Persons indebted to call and settle on or before the first day of January, 1864.  
W. DAVIS,  
Ebensburg, December 6, 1860.

Ebensburg Hardware and Stove Depot.  
BARGAIN TO BE HAD!  
The undersigned has just received a large and splendid assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Nails, Window Glass, Hoop Iron, Carbon Oil Lamps and pure Carbon Oil, Japanned and Britannia Ware, Glass Ware, &c., &c., all of which he will sell very low for CASH or exchange for Country Produce.  
Also!  
He still continues to manufacture Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions, for sale either by the Wholesale or Retail. Repairing done on short notice.  
He returns his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers for the patronage extended him, and begs leave to hope that they will come forward and settle up their accounts of long standing, and commence the new year "on the square." He must have money to enable him to keep up his stock.  
GEO. HUNTLEY.  
Ebensburg, July 9, 1863-1f.  
Reading matter on every page of today's paper.