



Wednesday Morning, Jan. 10, 1855. WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

Agents for the Journal. The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and remit for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

- W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg. SAMUEL COEN, East Butte. GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Cromwell township. HENRY HUDSON, Clay township. DAVID EYRING, Cromwell township. DR. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township. J. WAREHAM MATTERS, Franklin township. SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township. ROBERT M'BRONEY, Esq., Brandy township. MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township. WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriors mark tp. JAMES McDONALD, Brandy township. GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg. HENRY NEFF, West Butte. JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet. MAJ. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township. A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township. SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township. DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township. SYDNEY WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township. DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark. DAVID AUBANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED. A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

No attention paid to Letters unless post-paid, nor to Communications unaccompanied with the author's name.

Read New Advertisements.

The "Presbyterian Banner" has made its appearance in an entire new dress and makes a beautiful appearance, this paper is now in its third volume, and has sustained itself in a highly commendable manner. In another column see Prospects.

The "Standing Stone" which has been published in this place for the last eighteen months, ceased to exist on last Saturday.—They offer their material for sale.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the election of our esteemed townsman, A. W. Benedict, Esq., as Clerk of the House of Representatives, one more worthy would be difficult to find. Mr. Benedict was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Johnston, and gave general satisfaction to all who had business with him. Mr. Benedict was elected by a vote of 69 against 20. S. Beatty was elected Sergeant at Arms, J. A. Horn, and E. D. Evans, Door-keeper.

A fire took place in Milltown on Tuesday night, which destroyed the barn of Mr. Ush, containing a large lot of grain, hay, &c. The barn was set on fire by an incendiary by the name of M'Kee, who has since been arrested and committed to jail. The horses, cattle and harness, were saved by a young man who fortunately happened to be in the neighborhood at the time the fire broke out.

The City of Pittsburg is just now the centre of much political agitation, as an election for municipal officers is approaching.—The Know Nothing party are said to have nominated for Mayor, Mr. B. C. Morgan. The Democratic Convention has declined making any nomination, but signified its willingness to aid a section of the Whigs in electing the present Whig Mayor, Mr. F. E. Volz.

Another Invoice of Beggars.

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the town of Hancock, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, was surprised by the arrival of about 80 German paupers in the most extreme state of destitution, one of whom has since died. They state that they were paupers when shipped from the Antwerp in the ship Sarah, from Baden. They were landed in New York on the 19th ult., each adult received ten guilders, and the children five guilders, in addition to their passage. A most flagrant outrage has been inflicted upon these miserable human beings, as well as upon the people of Hancock, a small village in a mountainous region, now wrapped in deep snow, where the inhabitants are ill prepared to properly care for such a large number of most loathsome beings. But all has been done to temporarily provide for them that could be, under the circumstances. The Supervisor of that town laid the case before the Commissioners of Emigration, who have promised to investigate the matter, and also dispatch an agent, to look after the unfortunates.

Educational.

As a friend of education we have long felt a deep interest in the improvement of our noble system of Common Schools. We have for some time rejoiced to see many of the most formidable obstacles in the way of its progress, gradually yielding to enlightened effort, and the prospects of ultimate success steadily brightening. Through the instrumentality of Teachers Institutes and the Press, the public mind is being aroused to a just sense of the importance of the subject; and the day is not far distant when the people of this great State will be as much distinguished for their learning and intelligence as they always have been for their patriotism and public virtue.

In pressed with these views, the subject started by the State Teachers' Association, of "enlisting more fully the local press of the country, in the good cause," meets our cordial approval. And though our columns have not been altogether barren of educational matter, we will henceforth appropriate a portion of our paper exclusively to that subject. By common consent Mr. Hall is to have charge of the "Educational Department" of the Journal; for which arrangements will be made next week.

A Summary of News.

Congress.—In the Senate, Tuesday 2d, a desultory debate occurred on Mr. Brodhead's bill granting land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the republic. Various amendments were proposed and rejected.

In the House, Mr. Perkins reported the bill to remodel the consular and diplomatic systems, with amendments. A resolution was adopted calling on the Post office Department for a copy of the contract made in 1853 for the carriage of the California mails by the Ramsey route. The bill to alter the land graduation bill was taken up and considered.

The message promised by the President on the subject of internal improvements, was received and read. It is very long, but contains nothing new, and is merely a rehash of the doctrines of the strict constructionist politicians of past generations. After a debate on a swamp land bill, Mr. Wentworth reported a bill to prevent the introduction into the republic of foreign criminals, paupers, idiots, insane and blind persons.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met last Tuesday. The House organized at eleven o'clock by electing Henry K. Strong, of Philadelphia, Whig and A. American, Speaker, by the extraordinary vote of 76 against 18 for R. L. Wright, Dem., and 3 scattering. The Speaker and members were then qualified, and the House adjourned. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate had three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, after which an adjournment took place. Mr. B. D. Hamlin, the Democratic caucus nominee, and Mr. J. Hendricks, the Whig and American caucus nominee were supported by their party strength, but Eli K. Price and George Davis voted for each other, while the party candidates scattered their votes.

On Wednesday the Senate again failed to organize, eighteen ineffectual ballots for a Speaker being had with the same result as on the previous day. Messrs. Davis and Price voting for each other, and the caucus candidates receiving all the rest of the party strength except their own votes. An adjournment then took place. In the House, Mr. Foast read a bill to prevent the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, and Mr. Cummings one to repeal the tavern license laws in Philadelphia. Charters were read for the City Bank of Philadelphia, and the Bank of Newcastle, and also for the Anheerite Railroad Company, the Big Mountain Coal Company, and the Ohio Improvement Company.

Congress.—In the Senate, Wednesday 3d, a message was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence of General Wool, respecting the operations of the Pacific division of the army. The bill for the reorganization of the army was sent back to the Military Committee. A resolution of Mr. Brodhead was adopted, asking the President for a list of our foreign envoys, with their secretaries of legation, and attaches. A debate followed on the bounty land bill. In the House a bill was passed to continue for one year the acts for the adjudication of land claims in California. The rest of the day was spent in miscellaneous debate.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Asia has arrived at Halifax, bringing five days' later news from Europe. At Sevastopol the Russians continued to make frequent sorties, chiefly directed against the French. Reinforcements continue to arrive for both the allied armies. Prussia declines to join the triple alliance, but has sent an envoy to London to negotiate a special treaty with France and England. The foreign enlistment bill has awakened angry debate in the British Parliament. The London Times correspondent in the Crimea says that the siege of Sevastopol is practically suspended, the batteries used up, and the army exhausted, though quite able to hold its position. On the night of the 22d November the French troops penetrated behind the outer entrenchments of the Russians, and established themselves for a time within that part of the works known as the caucien; but as there was no preparation for a general assault, they were withdrawn. During the night of the 29th a Russian force of 2000 men attacked a French battery defended by 700 men. The French received them with a deadly volley, and then, leaping down, charged them with the bayonet, compelling a precipitate retreat. Some Russian deserters say that the condition of the Russian troops is worse than that of the allies; but, on the other hand, it appears that the south side of the town is 100 guns stronger than when the siege began. The British have erected another powerful battery, which commands every house in the town. Five thousand French troops have reached Constantinople, on their way to the Crimea.

Sad Accident.

A sad accident occurred at a Shooting Match at the head of Plane 10, A. P. R. R. on New Year's day by which we fear one of the party has lost his life. It being the turn of Jesse Crawford, Esq. to shoot, his target was set up at about 65 yards distant, and while he was in the act of adjusting the gun to his shoulder, he was lying down to shoot at a rest, by some means discharged and missing the target the ball struck a man named Dunn, (a boss for Mr. C. Newingham, Esq. on the New Portage). In the left breast, breaking one of his ribs and passing either through his chest or around it, it struck his shoulder blade. He threw up a small quantity of blood after receiving the wound, and whether it is a mortal one depends upon the extent of the internal injury, which is not yet known.

P. S. We have just learned by enquiry of Dr. Landis, who was this (Tuesday) morning summoned to a consultation with Dr. R. W. Christy, in reference to the case, that so far as they could ascertain, the ball did not enter the chest, and that the unfortunate man has a reasonable hope of recovery.—Hol. Reg.

Another Man Shot.

On New Year's Day a man was handling a loaded gun in a shanty at Kittanning Point, and in letting down the cock upon the cap-bottle exploded the cap, and the gun discharged its contents through a partition in the shanty and killed a man in the adjoining room. Both, we believe, were Irishmen. The individual handling the gun surrendered himself into custody and is lodged in jail.—Hol. Reg.

The Message.

The Governor's Message has been received, but being somewhat of a lengthy document we have concluded to present our readers with a synopsis which we give below.

After enumerating some of the most striking events that have transpired during the past year,—the many causes of joy and congratulation, and also of sorrow and contrition, he says: The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year of 1854, including loans and balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1854, amounted to the sum of \$6,655,912.01. The gross payments for the same period, to the sum of \$5,424,983.29; leaving a balance on the 30th of November, of \$1,240,929.72.

The extraordinary payments consisted of the following items: Loans repaid, \$2,258,884.40; to the North Branch canal, \$20,352.76; to the construction of the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$462,921.04; to the payment of debts on the public works, \$389,946.38. Of the balance remaining in the Treasury, a portion is applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the remainder to current demands.

The simple, or ordinary operations of the Treasury for the same period were as follows: to wit: the receipts, exclusive of loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, realized from permanent sources, amounted to the sum of \$5,218,999.00. The ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the State debt and all the payments on the finished lines of the public works, excluding the payments on new works and loans, amounted to \$4,116,744.84; being \$1,102,254.16 less than the receipts.

The aggregate receipts on the public works for the past year, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,876,078.88, and the expenditures to the sum of \$1,101,570.34; leaving a balance of \$774,508.54 from which, however, should be deducted the sum of \$37,900, properly chargeable to the year, for new locomotives and other unavoidable expenses,—thus reducing the net profits to \$736,608.34. If we add to this \$131,000 received from the Penna. Railroad Company for the 3 mill tax, which is claimed as a part of the income from the public works, we find a net revenue of \$867,608.34; a sum equal to the interest on the 17,000,000 of the five per cent. debt of the State. The aggregate receipts were \$57,121 less than for the year 1853 and the reduction in expenditures amounted to over \$159,287. The withdrawal of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Portage road readily accounts for this difference.

The gross receipts on the Delaware Division amount to \$365,327.07 and the expenditures to \$59,728.67 showing a net profit of \$305,598.40. The business and tolls on the North Branch Canal and Rail Road have also increased with marked rapidity. He recommends the repeal of so much of the law as binds the Canal Commissioners to fixed rates of tolls for the whole season leaving them free to meet the exigencies in trade and commerce as they may arise.

After speaking of the slow progress of the work on the Monaca railroad and North Branch canal, the great excess of expenditure over the estimated amount necessary for their construction &c., he says of the latter, "I cannot refrain from repeating my unflinching confidence in the wisdom of the policy that dictated the completion of this work."

At the time of my induction into office, I was indebted to the State for the sum of \$40,164,457.48. Add to this the loan of April, 1852 to complete the North Branch Canal, \$89,000.00. Total indebtedness, \$129,164,457.48. Deduct payments as follows: On outstanding certificates \$50,993.39 Receipts to the sinking fund up to this time 1,657,856.15 1,108,919.54

Total funded debt, \$128,055,537.94. The floating debt and unpaid appropriations at the period already indicated, \$124,990.15. Deduct the available balance there in the Treasury, 759,900.00 \$127,295,637.94

The floating debt, temporary loans, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st Dec., 1854, \$1,650,000.00. Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1854, after deducting the amount applicable to the old public debt and the relief issues then on hand, \$65,929.00

During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made toward the construction of new improvements, to wit: For the reconstruction of the Monaca railroad \$514,407.66 For the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, 1,117,955.93 For the completion of the western reservoir, 62,388.00 For the North Branch canal, 1,296,332.76 For the canal on the Delaware division, 100,319.29 Sundry special payments, 35,353.71 \$3,086,778.05

With regard to the sale of the public works he says his mind has undergone no change, that the policy of the measure depends upon the price obtained and the conditions on which purchasers may be willing to hold them for the use of the public, and that a bad sale would certainly be a greater misfortune than no sale at all. No corporation in his opinion should get possession of them on conditions which would enable them to impose on the State or an individual. He recommended the prison of a law prohibiting the contracting of debts by the officers in the public works, and compelling a prompt settlement of their accounts.

He speaks confidently of the outstanding balance of relief notes being withdrawn during the year, and recommends the limiting of capital to the vote of Agriculture, to the care and bounty of the Commonwealth, and the utility of a college devoted to the latter. He recommends a repeal or amendment of the registration act as having failed to accomplish the end designed.

He urges in strong terms the propriety of appropriating toward the support of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, and of a call calling the attention of the original States to the subject by resolution or otherwise.

Interesting Trial about the Sum of Five Cents.

An important railroad case has recently been tried at Norwich, Connecticut. It occupied nearly all of last week, and was brought to a close on Wednesday of this week. The plaintiff is Crocker, a sea-faring man, who was ejected from the cars between New London and Norwich. The defendant is the New London, Wilmamitic and Falmers Railroad Company.—The facts our readers may remember. In December, Crocker wanted to go from Norwich to New London. Upon the arrival of the freight train, he went to the office to procure a ticket, and found the door closed, as is usual on the arrival of the freight train. The fare is fifty cents with a ticket charge is fifty-five cents. Crocker went aboard the cars, and when called on by the conductor for his fare, stated that he had applied to the ticket office, but finding it closed, he had entered the cars with the intention of going to New London, though he had only fifty cents with which to pay his passage. The conductor demanded the additional five cents, otherwise he would be compelled to put him out of the cars. The superintendent, who was on the train, was applied to, and confirmed the decision of the conductor. Several persons, employed on the train, were now called upon, and assisted in thrusting Crocker out. His knee pan was broken, but whether by the fall or by his efforts to get upon the train again after it was in motion, does not clearly appear. He managed, by crawling, to reach a house, three quarters of a mile distant.

The judge in his charge to the jury, maintained that a railroad company was compelled to carry all persons that applied for passage and offered to pay the required fare,—that it could make no exceptions, though a passenger might be so conducted as to justify the company in putting him out of the cars. Crocker had offered to pay the price of a ticket, and he claimed that he used all diligence to obtain a ticket, but could not, inasmuch as the office was closed. The jury were to enquire whether he had reasonable time to obtain a ticket. If he had not, there was not time, Crocker had a right to go to New London at the price tendered—namely, fifty cents. If he had time, then he was bound to pay the extra charge of five cents. The judge further charged, that if the company had a right to put Crocker out of the cars, it was for the jury to enquire whether only so much force was used as was necessary to effect that object,—whether he was kicked, and whether his knee pan was broken when he was thrust from the cars, or when he attempted to get on again.

If he had a right to remain in, he had a right to get on again; and in that case, it mattered not in what way the injury was inflicted, the company would be responsible for damages. If the defendant acted, through their negligence, wantonly, and were reckless of doing injury to the plaintiff, then the jury would give damages not only sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for his bodily injury, but sufficient, also, to protect the public from such acts of negligence and wantonness hereafter. The jury, after several hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of \$8,200 damages against the railroad company.

We should say the company's agent committed a blunder in not receiving the fifty cents tendered, under the circumstances; and those who own stock in the road will probably take a similar view of the matter when they come to inquire after their dividends.

WM. BIGLER.

Attack on Liquor Shops by Women.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph furnishes the particulars of a desecrated man on the ground of Prosero, Allegan county, by the women of that place. It appears that, some time since, a lady residing in that town, who has a husband addicted to the habits of frequent intoxication, called upon several of the householders in the village, and besought them not to sell him any more liquor, and it is related that while on her knees imploring one of those persons to spare her and her family of this misery, so far at least as her husband was concerned, he brutally told her to "go to h—!" he should sell his liquor to any man that would pay him. Her entreaties had no effect, as also those of several ladies who had made similar requests. The lady afterwards, with the help of the women of the village, to the number of thirty-eight, armed with axes and hatchets, formed a procession and marched upon the destroyers of their domestic peace. Proceeding to the hotel they commenced a general demolition of bottles, jugs, tumblers, and barrels, when the proprietor beseeching them to desist, came to terms, and gave bonds not to sell any more liquor for six months, after which they quietly withdrew. They then searched a grocery thoroughly, but finding no enemy, proceeded to another grocery, which was notoriously the worst rum-hole in the place. Here they commenced active operations upon the refusal of the proprietor to give the required bonds, and they tore and hurled her back, whereupon she sprang her and her family of thirty-eight, in his own liquor. He received several very severe injuries in the neck. After having accomplished this, the women quietly dispersed.

Sandwich Islands and Cuba—Case of Captain Gibson.

WASHINGTON, December 28. The Administration is anxious for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, but the sentiment of Congress is not favorable to immediate action. Our legislators want first to know what is to be done with reference to Cuba, and seem indisposed to take up the former subject until the plan and purposes of the Administration as to the latter are developed.

It is said that the Committee on Foreign Relations will report in favor of making the government of the Hague reconsider and modify their action in the Gibson case, if coercive measures become necessary for the purpose.

The Ink we have been using for some time past is manufactured at the Franklin Printing Works, corner of Cherry and Jacob Streets, Philadelphia.

We have after a rigid trial found it to be equal in every particular to a much costlier article from other houses, and we cordially recommend it to our brethren of the press throughout the State. It certainly cannot fail in giving satisfaction to the most scrupulous publisher. The firm from which we obtain our ink are as obliging as any with whom we have had dealings and any orders sent to them will receive every attention.

Problem No. 2.

Required the length of a stone wall that will enclose a circle whose diameter is 25 rods. Answer next week.

Answer to the last week's problem, 9 chains.

From California.

The steamer George Law arrived here yesterday with one week's later advices from California. She brings San Francisco dates to Dec. 1st, with a full complement of passengers and one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

The general news by this arrival is devoid of interest. The miners were suffering much for want of rain, and the yield of gold had somewhat fallen off. Business however, of all descriptions was steady.

By great exertions, seventy thousand dollars worth of gold had been recovered from the wreck of the Yankee Blade, lost some time ago in the San Francisco Bay.

Charles Bergson, had been appointed Supreme Judge of California. Capt. Buchanan of the U. S. frigate Susquehanna, had been arrested at San Francisco, charged with unjustly imprisoning seamen whilst in the China Seas. The affair has caused much excitement and his release is demanded.

The Russian ship Sitka, was in the port of San Francisco, and whilst there was issued to obtain possession of two Russian prisoners known to be aboard of her. The Captain however, put to sea, disregarding the writ of the authorities.

The Indians in the interior were very troublesome and had committed various depredations. There is no other news of moment. Business was dull. Sales of Haxall and Gallego flour at \$12 a \$12.75. Grain dull. Business depressed.

The supply of produce abundant. Money is scarce.

Mediation of Peace.

A memorial to Congress in favor of offering the mediation of the United States, for the peace of Europe, is in circulation in N. York, and is receiving numerous and influential signatures. The movement is warmly recommended by the principal papers of the city, and the offer of Alexander, of Russia, to mediate between England and America, in the War of 1812, with its acceptance by our government, is republished in the city papers.—The "Express" lays stress upon the fact that Alexander's offer, though declined by England, led directly to the treaty of Ghent.—The subject has been brought before Congress and it is thought this memorial from N. York will hasten its deliberation in that body. The movement strikes us as a very proper one.—If this government can stop the effusion of blood in Europe, by its mediation, no one can reasonably find fault with it.

New Copper Coin.

The new cent pieces will be issued from the Mint in a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent pieces, and form a really beautiful and attractive copper coin.—On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never heretofore been attained in our copperware. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.

The Arrison Case.

Some time ago we mentioned the arrest of Arrison, in Iowa, who was suspected of having caused the death of a Dr. Allison and his wife, by means of an infernal machine. The trial which has just closed, has resulted in the conviction of Arrison, of murder in the first degree. On Saturday last Judge Elin pronounced the motion for a new trial, and overruled the sentence of death upon the prisoner. He is to be executed on the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Arrison remained wholly unaffected during the solemn proceeding, preserving to the end the same unconcern which he manifested throughout the entire trial though his brother shed tears copiously. The crowd preserved the strictest silence, and calmly dispersed after the sentence was pronounced.

"The Fortune of a Day."

About a month ago it was announced that a poor mechanic residing in Cincinnati, named William L. Walker, had received intelligence of the death of an uncle in Baltimore, by which he came into the possession of nine thousand dollars, all in cash. He immediately went to Baltimore, it is said, and finding that he could not get possession of the money for six months, sold his claim for \$8,000 cash; thus losing \$1,000. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Overjoyed at the success which had attended him, he had hastened to his home. Five hundred dollars was expended the next day after his return in purchasing new furniture, &c., for his house. The old furniture was sent to Woodruff's and disposed of at auction, the whole being sold for \$47, such was its inferior character. Walker with his little family, rented a house on Longworth street at \$500 a year, and expended quite a sum of money in having it repaired and whitewashed.

Walker feeling himself independent enough to play the gentleman, commenced frequenting the saloons and restaurants on Third st. in the day time, and theatre at night. He made acquaintances speedily, and very liberally treated them to oysters and other refreshments, and in return his new friends invited him to play cards and billiards at their expense. The new sphere in which he was enjoying himself, so eclipsed his better judgment, that he was soon persuaded to visit the gambling rooms. At first he won at nearly every game, and accumulated nearly \$300.—Night after night he continued visiting these rooms of iniquity, one of which is located on Third street, until he had lost over \$6,000 of the fortune he had received but a few weeks since. Walker says that when he lost four thousand dollars of the money, he would have stopped, had he not expected to get the sum back again by continuing the game. He has now, however, continued and has sought redress in one of our courts of justice. Besides the fine furniture, clothing, &c., he purchased he has only \$1,700 of the \$9000 left, but promises hereafter to remain at home, and not squander what is left, but resume his daily labor and attend closely to the interest and welfare

Communication.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

Mr. Emerton.—The following communication from a worthy correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, is of such a character as to excite a desire in many of the readers of your paper to see it published in it.

Many of the incidents mentioned therein will be especially interesting to the Methodist community, while persons of other denominations will read them with pleasure, and while they look back many years ago and see in reference to their own church, how "Small and feeble was the day" when religion struggling through the dark places, exerted but a twilight influence, yet in comparing the present with the past, they can join with their Methodist brethren in exclaiming "Now it wins its widening way Now it spreads through all the earth!" true religion is the same in every church.

But the part to which I desire to direct especial attention is that which relates to the Broad Top Rail Road and coal region, and the effect they will have upon our town. It seems as though strangers can see at a glance what we will not take the trouble to open our eyes and see for ourselves. And also that part which relates to our good old Keystone State. The writer if not a Pennsylvania by birth is so fully imbued with good, sound, conservative, Pennsylvania doctrines as to be fully entitled to the appellation of a

KNOW SOMETHING.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. VALLEY OF THE WEST BRANCH. BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

The Juniata Country—Great Public Improvements—Huntingdon Basin of Methodism—Bellefonte—Beautiful Scenery—Penn's Valley—Conservation, &c., &c.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—In a private note attached to my former communication, I intimated if you saw fit to publish that article, I might "sketch" again. I now redeem my promise having some scraps of mountain Methodism that in the towns and agricultural districts may be of interest to your readers and yourself. The first town I visited in the Bellefonte district was Huntingdon. The great Central Railroad passes immediately through this place, and this town is located on the banks of the beautiful "blue Juniata." The mountains around the route is surpassingly grand; the river running on one side of the road, the grand old mountains piled to the clouds on the other, and often so near to the cars as almost to be touched with the hand. Here also is the terminus of the Broad Top Railroad, which is now rapidly progressing, and will be completed in the course of the next year. The Broad Top coal field lies on the east side, and contiguous to the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, about twenty-seven miles from Huntingdon station on the Central Railroad, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the Juniata or State Canal. The extent of this coal region is almost incredible, covering thousands of acres, and will yield an average, certainly not less than twenty million tons of coal annually. The superiority of the Broad Top semi-anthracite coal for manufacturing iron, for generating steam, and for domestic uses; its abundance in the large seams above the water level; its proximity to market; its purity, &c., will, if properly managed, make Huntingdon one of the most important places in the State.

It was my good fortune to spend some pleasant days in Huntingdon, and share the hospitality of some of its citizens. The pioneers of Methodism found their way into this country at a very early period. Indeed, as far back as 1775, Michael Croyer, a local physician, carried near this place, on the Juniata, built himself a small chapel, and named it "Tins." The introduction of Methodism here was almost coeval with its first establishment in Johnstown, New-York, and Pipe Creek, Maryland. Many societies have grown out of this old hive. Last year the Manor Hill Circuit was formed, now I am told one of the best circuits in the Baltimore Conference, and Huntingdon is a station, with two additional appointments, and is nobly sustaining its worthiness.

Passing up the Central Railway as far as Tyrone, we took a plank road through the Bald Eagle Valley for Bellefonte. By the way, this plank road is one of the most perfect grades I ever saw. In the entire length of the test, my horse, who is not perhaps a valet of nearly sixty miles, there is not perhaps a variation of six feet. This route is likely to be the one which is to connect the waters of the Juniata and Susquehanna. Bellefonte is the capital of the large and wealthy county of Centre, and is located near the centre of the Keystone State. The scenery around it is very beautiful, and its name, as before stated, is decidedly important in the history of the valley, which supplies the town with delicious water. The place is worthy of its name. The first object which met my eye in approaching it was the steeple of the Methodist Church, distinctly defined against the clear blue sky.—The church stands on a high eminence. The location is eminently beautiful, and the church of the prettiest I have ever seen. They have quite able to take care of themselves, and have supported their pastors liberally. Last year, the pastor, though much disabled from ill-health received his full quota, besides many handsome tokens of their regard, and extending at the same time a generous support to the institutions of the Church. They are a public spirited people. They take the Christian Advocate, love its editor, and stand side by side with him firmly in his views of Church policy. They are an appreciative people, as may be seen in the very large audiences attending the ministrations of their esteemed and deserving popular minister. I spent several days most pleasantly in one of the families of this beautiful valley. The place is worthy of its name. The first object which met my eye in approaching it was the steeple of the Methodist Church, distinctly defined against the clear blue sky.—The church stands on a high eminence. The location is eminently beautiful, and the church of the prettiest I have ever seen. They have quite able to take care of themselves, and have supported their pastors liberally. Last year, the pastor, though much disabled from ill-health received his full quota, besides many handsome tokens of their regard, and extending at the same time a generous support to the institutions of the Church. They are a public spirited people. They take the Christian Advocate, love its editor, and stand side by side with him firmly in his views of Church policy. They are an appreciative people, as may be seen in the very large audiences attending the ministrations of their esteemed and deserving popular minister. I spent several days most pleasantly in one of the families of this beautiful valley. The place is worthy of its name.

This chapel is known as "Pennington's."—It was built and Methodism established by a family of that name. Of this numerous family but two remain, (sons, and they are preparing to go to distant lands,) and soon there will be no remembrances of the sainted sire but this offering to his God "Father Pennington's Church," as it is called. And who would not care such recollections to enliven his memory? To how many well-wishers in this transcendently lovely valley has this church been a "Bethesda" only to be known when the Redeemer shall write up his jewels.

If our preachers would make a practice of keeping a diary, how many interesting