



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

HENRY C. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

The Governor's Message.

We have not been favored with a copy of this document, but have seen an abstract of its contents. The message presents a very flattering view of the affairs of the Commonwealth...

The Governor says he has no control over the public works, and shall leave the details of their operation to the Canal Commissioners. He is opposed to omnibus and special legislation...

Mr. Mitchell will only excite the disdain of every school boy in the land, by his rash tilt, after the fashion of Quixote; he should have profited by the example of an abler man than himself...

Mitchel Banquet.

A grand festival was held at Broadway Theatre in New York, Dec. 19th, in honor of John Mitchell. Mr. Charles O'Connor, President, assisted by John McKeon, as Vice. The event of the evening was of course Mitchell's speech.

This address abounds in passages of great rhetorical beauty; Mr. Mitchell has certainly fine power of language, and seems to have a nice ear for the rhythm and musical cadence of sentences...

Mr. Mitchell in the course of his remarks goes out of his road to make an uncalculated attack upon Secretary Marey; the assault is in the most savage terms, and abounds in insinuations of the most ungenerous nature...

However, let the motive be what it may, Mr. Mitchell has made a bad move, and one from which unfavorable arguments will be drawn, for his future career.

It was certainly in the worst taste, for a fugitive, one on whose head a price, was set who came among us seeking an asylum and a home, ere he had shaken the dust of captivity from his feet, to commence an attack upon the government which had thrown it's arms around him...

Secretary Marey, has also achieved imperishable honor by his elaborate exposition, in the recent correspondence wherein the unfortunate Hulsemann is again demolished. Why even the Secretary's political enemies, when met in Philadelphia the other night bore honorable testimony to this fact...

The foreign policy of this government, is the pride of our whole people; it is the legacy of Washington, it is the elaboration of the mighty minds who guided and reared our infant Republic from the baptism of fire and blood...

Mr. Mitchell will only excite the disdain of every school boy in the land, by his rash tilt, after the fashion of Quixote; he should have profited by the example of an abler man than himself...

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democracy of Indiana County assembled at the Court House in Indiana, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, when H. W. WEIN, Esq., was called to preside and Dr. H. G. LOMISON and G. CUNNINGHAM chosen as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was fully stated by the chair, when JAMES BAILEY was unanimously elected to attend the 8th March Convention as Representative delegate, and THOS. E. MORGAN, Esq., recommended as Senatorial delegate...

Philadelphia Meeting.

A great "free fight" demonstration came off in Philadelphia, at the Chinese Saloon, on last Friday night; the meeting was well attended; the boys were all on hand, and appeared to have had a "high old time," and blew off lots of steam...

We are pleased with the idea of a chunk of a muss just at this juncture; it is better now, before the nomination for Governor is made, to talk over our differences, and let the gas evaporate. After the general mustering in March, the roll will be called, and those now out of the camp on a "bit of breeze," will be expected to enlist for a war, and report themselves immediately as ready for field duty.

Russian Naval Power.

In reference to the recent annihilation of a Turkish fleet, by the Russians on the Black Sea, it is interesting to mark the tone of the British Press.

Until that time, it was difficult to tell on which side Russian or Turk, were the sympathies of the London Journals; no sooner, however, have the Russians shown themselves to be possessed of a degree of skill and efficiency on the element which old England claims as her own, than the mask is thrown off, the part is chosen at once, and from the Times down, all join in chorus against the dangers and evils of Russian ambition.

This is a remarkable feature in English character, this sensitiveness, this extreme jealousy, we might say dread, of anybody and everybody who can make any pretensions, or who manifests any desire to "go down to the sea in ships to do business on the great waters;" looking upon their navy, as at once the origin and support of their greatness and power, they can not regard with satisfaction that of any other nation, but see in it a rival which must be destroyed, crippled or checked, lest in time it might come to ruin their own.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Judge Clayton has resigned the post of Consul of Havana.

Mr. Volz is the Whig candidate for Mayor of Pittsburg.

The public debt of the city of Paris is 8,400,000 francs.

At a late election in California, 77,537 votes were polled.

The Washington National Monument is nearly 150 feet high.

It is said the receipts of the Pennsylvania Canal this year are \$35,000 more than last year.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of Louis Napoleon. He was hunting at the time.

George Montgomery is under arrest in Washington city, charged with passing altered Bank notes.

It is rumored at Washington that the Harrisburg Democratic Union, has been sold to the friends of Simon Cameron.

The Turkish Envoy has not yet advanced a hair's breadth in his mission to raise a loan in Europe of 100,000,000 francs.

The name of Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia county, has been presented for the Speakership of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The Democracy of Armstrong county have appointed delegates to the next State Convention and unanimously instructed them to support Bigler for Governor, Black for Supreme Judge, and Mott for Canal Commissioner.

The pay of a soldier in the Russian army is less than six cents a month.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Key-stone recommends ex-Senator Sierwood, of Tioga county, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Seth Fern, late book-keeper at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, is now in the same capacity at the Burnet House, Cincinnati. Seth will draw custom wherever he goes.

Recipe for the Dyspepsia.—Eat two pounds of "pondhorse" for breakfast, two yards of sausage for dinner, and equal parts of both for supper.

PERFECTLY IN KEEPING.—The cowardly misdeeds of a Journalist on Street, against a gentleman who is now absent from this community; just what was to be expected from the well known manliness of the heads of that establishment.

In Trenton, N. J., some days since, a drunken father, in a fit of rage, actually took his son and set him upon a heated stove, and there held the defenceless child till it was seriously burned.

The very last rumor is, that the two Canadas are to be consolidated into an independent monarchy, and that Prince George of Cambridge is to be sent over to be crowned its king.

CAST IRON CANAL LOCKS.—A Sunbury paper says, the cast iron outlet lock in the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company's basin, at this place, is nearly completed. It is the only lock of this kind that has ever been built, and is quite a novelty. If this experiment is successful, it will be a new mode of consumption for the great staple of Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL MINCEMEAT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times has the following allusion to Colonel Benton—A gentleman said to Col. Benton to-day, "Colonel, there are some who think Senator Gwin rather got the best of you." Col. Benton replied: "I'll cut Gwin to pieces, Sir; Yes, Sir, I'll cut him to pieces—'to pieces, Sir; yes, Sir, I'll cut him to pieces, Sir."

PROMOTED.—It is rumored that the "Alleghenian" man has received the appointment of Stable Boss from a "certain citizen;" rumor does not state whether the honor is intended as a reward for the heroic defence, by the "Alleghenian," of "a certain citizen's" stable and appurtenances, or whether "a certain citizen" designs it as a mark of his grateful appreciation and admiration for the ungenerous propensity for filth and dirt work so perseveringly manifested by that Journal.

A citizen of Utica, now in Paris, writes to a friend in the former city, under date of the 7th inst. as follows, in relation to the alleged attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon:

"Napoleon was wounded slightly last week at Fontainebleau. I do not know whether you will see an account of it in our papers, as it has not been published here. He was fired at three times, one ball passing within a few inches of his head, another grazing his side. The perpetrator was instantly killed and the affair is hushed up."

TIOPA COUNTY.—The Democracy of Tioga county, held a mass meeting on Tuesday, the 14th inst, and appointed R. G. White their delegate to the next State Convention, with unanimous instructions in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler.

The New Yorkers are going to build a new theatre the coming spring, which will cost \$150,000, having a front of White marble, and the ground dimensions being 200 by 100 feet. It will have five galleries' twenty-two private boxes and seat 5,000 persons.

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was as big as a turkey and muckle as a goose—he turned it over on its back, took a crooked stick and drew it across its belly, and Oh, St. Patrick, how it did squall."

The California papers state that no less than 5,500,000 pounds of butter are now on hand in the San Francisco market, and that it is constantly arriving at the rate of 8,000 to 15,000 firkins a month.

Keenan, of the "Union," surmises that by this time, "Cambria, Blair and Huntington must be alive with wild things." He must have formed a frightful idea of our order-loving population. He had better try a visit to Scotch valley; a "ridger" ought to be the last man to take on about "wild things"—let him look at home, in his darling Pittsburg, which, unless a change has occurred since we were there, will afford him an entire Menagerie; we could not get around to see half of the curiosities and "fine sights;" we did not see the "wooly horse," nor the alderman, nor—why we did not even see HORNISH—so that of a surety the weather must have been foggy.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BELFAST, IRELAND, Dec. 15, 1853.

Since I last wrote from this great commercial mart, my eyes have been opened to the condition of Ireland; her aristocracy and peasantry—her wealth and poverty—her social, political and religious condition, more than ever before. Were I to say that I had been disappointed in this country, I would be but speaking as I actually feel, for the realization has been far different from the expectation; and I am compelled to say that, in the United States, we see the "Emerald Isle," through a camera obscura. We there, with our innate hatred of oppression, look upon this country as a land of misery and wretchedness, made so by governmental tyranny. We picture the Irish as an oppressed and down-trodden race, chafing in their bonds, and waiting but for a favorable opportunity to cast off those bonds and become free, prosperous, and happy. But such is not a true state of their condition. That they have suffered from oppression, all will admit—that they were and are now the victims of despotism, none can deny; but that they can, of themselves, better their position, politically or socially, is not by any means certain. The people are not in a condition for improvement. There is too much bigotry—too much religious intolerance—too much local prejudice and sectional dissension to admit of any united, and successful movement for improvement.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is true that the most intelligent and the most wealthy portions of the people are ardently and zealously attached to the British government. When I say this, it is not to include in the classes named the nobility. They, of course, cling to the power that created and preserves them. But to the mercantile and manufacturing classes I refer. It may with truth be said that they hold the destinies of Ireland in their grasp. Almost all the wealth of the island is in their hands, and at least one half of its population is dependent upon them for subsistence. Of this large and powerful portion of the community you can scarcely find one who is not, as I have said, devotedly attached to the government of Great Britain, and they shrink from an outbreak tending to a revolution with the utmost fear.

To any one at all conversant with the condition of the peasantry, the fact is apparent that they are utterly incapable, of themselves, of accomplishing anything. Although they are as noble-hearted, brave, and generous a race as ever lived, yet ages of oppression and suffering have reduced them to a condition below conception, and even personal observation can hardly enable one to realize it. They feel this, and feel, that their only hope of amelioration is in leaving their native land and seeking a refuge in America or Australia. Thousands of them are doing this weekly, and the loss of population is plainly perceptible in most of the provinces.

The British Government, with a charity that is commendable, is now transporting hundreds to Australia at a charge of a pound each, (equal to about \$5.00.) By this movement it alleviates the miseries of this over-populated island and at the same time, populates its new and rich province of the Pacific.

I stated in my last that this was a fine looking, large and flourishing city. It is so; but longer residence has enabled me to discover portions of it where misery reigns supreme. During a walk through the outskirts, one evening, I entered a district which, for squalid wretchedness and filthy misery, excelled anything I ever saw. The buildings were mere hovels—the streets narrow and dirty, and the people beggar description—Poor, miserable-looking, unclad children thronged the streets, while drunken men and women blocked up every corner. The stench was almost intolerable, and I hurried from it, feeling relieved when several squares separated me from a scene of misery, of which God grant I may never see a fellow.

Our country is looked upon as an intertemperate one; and an English traveller, some years ago, in his book detailing his opinions of American morals, &c., said that the "Americans were a nation of drunkards; one half of them made liquor and the other half got drunk on it." This was a bad representation, certainly, and intemperate temperance lecturers proclaimed it in every language to induce their fellow-countrymen to abstain from strong drink. Many a citizen of the Great Republic felt his cheek tinge with shame as this epithet was dinned into his ears and blazoned before his eyes; and he almost wished that "his people could be compared with those of the 'mother country' for sobriety!" Judge, then, of my surprise when, on becoming domiciliated in one of the greatest cities of this "mother country"—that here, in this island, which has produced the greatest apostle of temperance the world ever saw, men and women should alike be seen upon the streets reeling under the effects of "potheen." Such is the fact, and to illustrate the kind of creatures whom one will meet here, let me tell an incident:

I was returning to my hotel rather late one evening, and was accosted at the door by a man of a robust and rugged woman, of whose condition you need no better evidence than the fumes of her breath.

"Would you please, sir, to give me a penny?" was her first salutation.

"Give you a penny," I replied, "no, my good woman, I can do no such thing. You are drunk now, and you would but spend it to buy more liquor."

"By the holy jaspers, no, your honor. I wouldn't. I'd never spend a farthing you'd give me for the stuff."

"Well, what would you do with it, then?"

"An it's what I'd do with it your asking? Sure, an I couldn't tell till I had it. But if your honor will give it to me I'll make good use of it, you may rely."

"Do you ever drink?" I asked.

"Arrah, lamiah, and sure I'd never disown a liking for the tea."

This she said with a look of bacchanalian comicality that I smiled, and was almost tempted to give her what she asked; but a second thought convinced me that my charity would be a crime. I, therefore, dismissed her, and as she staggered away I could not help thinking how much better the gentle dame of "Merrie England" might have been employed than shedding tears for our Slaves, and almost worshipping the authoress of "Uncle Tom."

The weather here is soft, hazy, and unhealthy. Although we are some thirteen degrees farther

north than Eensburg, it seldom snows and never freezes. I do not, however, think that the atmosphere is as pleasant here as in the freezing regions of the Alleghenies, for there you have sunshine, here we have none. At three o'clock the gas lamps are lighted, and from that until nine in the morning you have not sufficient daylight to read by.

W. B. S.

Later from Texas.

General Harney arrived in Austin on the 27th ult. The State Times says he appeared in fine health and expressed the hope of being able to remain some time in the vicinity.

Captain Skillman, accompanied by Col. Mansfield, Inspector General of the United States Army, arrived at San Antonio on the 27th ult., from El Paso. The Western Texan says:

Colonel Mansfield is highly pleased with the trip and the route. His representation of its advantages will doubtless induce the Government to send the trains for New Mexico over this route.

The Corpus Christi Nueces Valley learns that the eight companies of troops recently sent to garrison Laredo have arrived, and are busily engaged in the erection of fortifications.

Dr. Hopkins, of Liberty, was unfortunately killed at that place on the 1st inst. by his brother-in-law, Jesse D. Lum. The Galveston Civilian says:

It appears from the testimony before the examining Court, that Lum was absent from home when Hopking went there and began to use the most abusive language towards Mrs. Lum. She sent for her husband. On arriving, he remonstrated with Dr. H., who immediately assaulted Lum with his fists, knocking him down, and resumming the attack when the latter rose. Lum drew a pocket-knife, and cut his assailant across the muscular part of the arm, above the elbow. Hopkins died in about twenty minutes after, an artery being severed. No one supposed the wound serious until he was in a dying state. There had been no previous difficulty between the families. Lum gave himself up, and was undergoing an examination at the latest accounts, but would doubtless be discharged. He is a very respectable and inoffensive man.—New Orleans's True Delta, 12th inst.

XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, January 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward submitted a resolution in favor of allowing Senator Phelps to retain his seat, a question having been raised as to his right to do so, owing to the fact that he was only temporarily appointed by the Governor of Vermont, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Upham, and the Legislature of that State having since met and adjourned without filling the vacancy.

The resolution was laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California to aid the construction of a railroad.

Mr. Seward presented a petition for a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the repeal of all duties on coal, and that it be made free.

Mr. Chase moved to take up the bill to divide Ohio into two judicial districts. Agreed to.—Mr. Chase urged the importance of the measure, and after a long debate as to the propriety of a provision in the bill requiring Judges to live within the bounds of his district, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill for the suppression of the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed. It is to go into operation on the 1st of November next.

The President transmitted in answer to Gen. Cass' resolution passed last session, all the correspondence in regard to the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty, and the affair of Central America. It is very long, and it is impossible to send even an abstract at present.

The House resolution of thanks, and a sword to General Wool for his gallant conduct at Buena Vista, was passed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 3.

The two Houses of the Legislature were organized to-day. Chase, of Susquehanna, was elected Speaker of the House; McCaslin, of Green, Speaker of the Senate. The usual committees of both Houses were appointed.

Mr. Ball introduced a bill into the House relative to the Erie and North-east Railroad, with a preamble embodying the facts of the Erie war.

Mr. Skinner introduced into the Senate a bill restoring the Erie Gigue Law.

The Governor's message will be received to-morrow.

Another Pochontas.

Col. Stevens, who has lately completed the survey of the Northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, thus speaks of Mr. Culbertson and his wife, a native Blackfoot:

In May, I met Alexander Culbertson at St. Louis. With an experience matured by twenty years' residence in the Indian country, I found him endowed with the requisite characteristics to carry our expedition safely through the Indian territory. Knowing every man in the Upper Missouri, he knew just the men we wanted, and could secure for us the sturdy hunters we needed for our mountain exploration. Subject to the approval of the Indian Bureau, I appointed him special agent among the Blackfoot Indians. Leaving his business, and devoting his energies to the labor, much of our success with the Indians I must ascribe to his valuable influence. His peerless lady, too, a second Pochontas, commands my hearty thanks for her good offices.—She is a pure Blackfoot woman, of the "Blood" tribe, and in all her husband's labors has shared, securing the affectionate regard for every member of the expedition.

Apprehending a possible collision between our men and some of her own people, she asked to accompany us, to assist in preventing difficulty.—The night before we left Fort Union, she said to her husband, "I will go with you; I will do what I can to settle differences, and when you die, I will die." Her presence has alleviated the annoyances of campaign life, and encouraged us on the march. She commands my warmest regard, and has her reward in the assurance of a friendly feeling between these children of the plains and the men from the "far off land," whose approach to the country in times past was much dreaded.

A WATCH STOLEN BY A RAT.—One night last week the overseer of a farm near Huntly laid his watch on a table in his sleeping apartment previous to going to bed. Towards morning he was aroused by the crash of something that had fallen, and a rattling sound as of something being dragged along the floor. He immediately got up and found his watch gone. He lost no time in pursuing the thief, following the direction of the sound, when he came upon the watch at the mouth of a rat's hole, into which the rat had entered taking with him the whole of the guard chain, and was only prevented from taking in the watch by the case springing open from the fall, which made it require more room than the hole would admit of. As it was, the rat did not seem disposed to lose his prize, but kept a firm hold of the guard, when the owner tried to pull it from him.—London Paper.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Eensburg on the 1st day of January 1854.

- Renssler Graam, Curviana Lunen, James T. Cannon, John F O Regan, Henry P. Cooper, Jacob Neel, Dennis Brady, John Osburgh, Miss M W Dougherty, Frederick Schaeffer, John Bowman, Patrick McConnellogus, W D Butler, John McGough, Evan J Evans, George McConn, Abraham Fry, Philip Partel, Peter Fornwalt, P Zoa Rounds, John F Fisher, Wm Rider.

To the Heirs of Pheneas John Reagan or Plina Hays, George Keener, W H Humphrey, Miss Mary Sullivan, Ebenezer Hughes, Mark Stephens, Dan Hammer, Frederick Schaeffer, W M Jones, Ross Stephens, David Jones, Thomas Winkle, Martha Ellen Kelly, George Westenger, Mr Little, Geo W Wilkin, A Lambaugh, David Younkia, Miss Helena H Knowlton, Jace Veiger, John Yere.

M. McCAGUE, P. M. Jan. 6, 1854.

LIST OF JURORS.

- LIST OF Grand Jurors at March Sessions, A. D. 1854. William H. Gardner, foreman, Summerhill township, Brawley David Cambria township, Cree William, White, Chry Ty Josiah, Allegheny, Daugherty William, Washington, Donahoe Cornelius, Clearfield, Dilbert John, Johnstown, Dunmyer Lewis, Richland, Evans David, M Cambria, Eberly Francis, Allegheny, Farrabaugh Augustus, Good Samuel, Johnstown, Good John, Johnstown, Ivory William, Clearfield, Jones John T, Cambria, Knopper Abraham, Summerhill, McKernan Thomas, Johnstown, Murray William, Summerhill, M'Gough William, Washington, Noel Samsucc, Carroll, Reed Samuel, Allegheny, Stearns Jacob, Richland, Stelly Hugh O, Summerhill, Topper Henry, Richland.

List of Traverse Jurors at March Term, A. D. 1854.

- FIRST WEEK. Andrews Samuel, Conemaugh, Bendon John, Allegheny, Burk Daniel, Johnstown, Butler William, Summerhill, Buchannan John S, Johnstown, Christy Peter, Loretto, Campion Thomas, Allegheny, Constable Henry, Conemaugh, Cristie John, Allegheny, Colough Daniel, Conemaugh, Delozier James, Susquehanna, Donahoe Patrick, Washington, Dimond John C, Cambria, Delozier Francis, Clearfield, Delozier Cyrus, Carroll, Dolson James, Allegheny, Donelly Daniel, White, Dally James, Allegheny, Dyer Cornelius, Washington, Erie John B, Summerhill, Horner Philip, Richland, Kline Jacob, White, Keefer Jacob, Richland, Kerper John, Carroll, Lilly Thomas, Jr, Washington, Luther Henry, Carroll, M'Maney Charles, Washington, M'Hugh Michael, Muckerside G. H., Johnstown, Myer Barnabas, Allegheny, Myers John, Cambria, Myers George, Allegheny, N'Combe William, Carroll, O'Neill M. M., Eensburg, Parrish Joshua, Richland, Paul Isaac, Summerhill, Sharky John, Washington, Still John, Richland, Smith G. S., Johnstown, Stupp Allen, Summerhill, Topper Andrew, Allegheny, Wenland Samuel, Carroll, Wilt Joseph, Clearfield, Wonder John, Summerhill, Wilson James, Blacklick, Waters Jacob, Jackson, Washburn Geo. W., White, Vaughn Benjamin, Washington.

SECOND WEEK.

- List of Traverse Jurors at March Term, A. D. 1854. Peter Adams, Jr, Clearfield, William Byers, Jackson, Adam Bombardier Richland, James Burk, Summerhill, James Costello, Richland, Adam Carpenter, Summerhill, Andrew Dunmyer, Jackson, John B. Donahoe, Allegheny, Benjamin F. Davis, Blacklick, William Dodson, Allegheny, Jacob Foust, Richland, Hiram Folson, Conemaugh, Evan Griffith, Eensburg, Paul George, Washington, John Goughnour, Conemaugh, R. B. Gageby, Johnstown, Michael Gallagher, Washington, John Gillin, Jr, Blacklick, F. W. Hay, Johnstown, David Hoffman, Richland, Hugh Horner, Hugh Hughes, Jr., Cambria, John O. Jones, David R. Kinports, Susquehanna, John Rean, Summerhill, Samuel King, Richland, David Lehman, Aug. Luther, Carroll, Andrew Lewis, Cambria, Jacob Luther, Jr., Susquehanna, Barnabas McDermit, Eensburg, James M. Atee, Allegheny, James P. McCaslin, Johnstown, Thomas McCabe, Conemaugh, Isaac Makin, Blacklick, Stephen Plummer, Summerhill, William D. Pryce, Cambria, Henry Rager, Jackson, William Rainy, Washington, William Slick, Johnstown, Isaac Singer, Conemaugh, J. Adam Trefis, Johnstown, Isaac Teeter, Conemaugh, Thomas Wilt, Clearfield, Jacob Wagner, Allegheny, Silas Weaver, Richland, Emanuel Weaver, Richland, John Williams, Eensburg, January 6, 1853.