



DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL  
RICHARD WHITE, CHIEF CLERK  
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.  
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Law Notice, by Muehlan & Murray.  
Sundry advertisements, by Edward Roberts.  
Blacksmithing, by John A. Buck, Loretto.  
How to Make Money, by John A. Jacobs, Hellidayburg.  
Wanted, and Take Notice, by D. G. G. Ithaca, Albany.

We call the attention of our readers to the Prospect of Gleason's Pictorial, for 1855, in another column.

We have received the President's Message, but not in time for this week's issue. We will try to get it before our readers next week. It is a very able paper and has received the commendation of all parties.

The County Treasury informs us, that the law requiring the publication of the names of those persons who are vendors of merchandise, keepers of restaurants, beer and eating houses, who "have" or "have not taken out" license for the present year, was repealed by the late session of the Legislature. Our friends in the country engaged in those occupations will save costs by immediately paying for and lifting their license.

Our young friends, Ben and Joe Thompson have arrived home to spend a few weeks with their parents in this place. They carry the fatigues of a city life admirably, considering their size.

Next week we will lay before our readers a very able letter on the subject of Know Nothingism, from the pen of a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to a friend who belongs to the Catholic Church.

House of Refuge.  
The House of Refuge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which is located at Pittsburg is nearly completed, and will shortly be opened for the reception of Juvenile Delinquents. This institution will be conducted on a similar plan to that located for many years at Philadelphia, and which has been productive of the happiest results. Many are the instances where the homeless, the vicious, and unfortunate youth have felt the beneficent influence of that institution, and been led to become useful members of society. That the one about to be opened at Pittsburg will be found equally advantageous for the Western part of the State we have no doubt. It was authorized to be created by an Act of Assembly passed in 1850, and is now far completed, that it is intended to be put in operation in about ten days. For the purpose of establishing it upon a firm basis, the Managers were authorized to raise the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, of which we learn that about eighty thousand have already been subscribed by benevolent and public spirited individuals, and by several of the Counties of Western Pennsylvania in their corporate capacity.

On Monday last, Geo. Darrie, and J. K. Moorehead, Esqrs. of Pittsburg, arrived in town and brought the matter to the notice of our citizens. As the Court was in session Judge Taylor promptly laid the matter before the Grand Jury, who unanimously recommended to the Commissioners to subscribe on behalf of the County the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable in five annual payments, and to issue bonds therefor bearing six per cent. interest. The Commissioners after duly taking the matter into consideration, refused to make the subscription for the present, inasmuch as they did not consider it would be proper, in view of the present and prospective demands upon the County Treasury. The increase in the amount of County tax would have been very small had the subscription been made, but probably the Commissioners thought it most prudent to defer it at least for the present, and to ascertain the views of the people of the County.

Directors of the Poor.  
We neglected in our last issue, to state that the Board of Directors of the Poor, met in this place, on Monday the 28th of November, and settled upon the duration of their respective terms. The following is the result:  
Johnston, 3 years; R. J. Froudford, 2 years; Wm. Orr, 1 year.

New County Officers.  
Col. Milton Roberts Prothonotary elect, and Capt. W. C. Barbour, Register and Recorder elect, have entered upon the duties of their respective offices. The former has appointed H. J. Roberts as his clerk. We can safely say, that these gentlemen have the qualifications and strict business habits to make excellent officers, and they cannot fail to give general satisfaction to all who may have business to transact with them. The appointment of our young friend H. J. Roberts, has given general satisfaction, and a better selection could not have been made.

Mr. R. L. Johnston, and his clerk, Mr. A. C. Mallin, retire with the best wishes of all who have had business to transact with them. They both return to the practice of the law. Their office may be found at the private residence of Mr. R. L. Johnston, immediately opposite the Court House.

The Snow Storm.  
On last Friday morning we were visited with a heavy snow storm, and it is still snowing and blowing up to the time of going to press. The snow is sufficient to make excellent sleighing. The winds drifted the snow five feet deep in some places, but the general depth is seven inches.

Ebensburg Market.  
Flour is selling in this place at \$12.00 per barrel, Hay \$20 and \$24 per ton, Butter, 18 and 20 cents per pound, Potatoes \$1 per bushel, and other marketing in proportion.

Court Proceedings.  
The following are the only cases disposed of up to the time of going to press.  
Commonwealth vs. William Rainey, Indictment for Assault and Battery. Dec. 4th. Jury called and sworn, and found the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Dec. 6th, sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, and two weeks imprisonment.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Hollen, Indictment for keeping a Tippling House. Dec. 4th, defendant pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn, and find the defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jos. Nightingale, Indictment for Larceny. Dec. 5th, defendant pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn, and find defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Commonwealth vs. John M. Gault, Indictment for Larceny. Dec. 6th, Jury called and sworn, and find the defendant guilty.

Assumpsit, Dec. 5th, Jury called and sworn, and find for the Plaintiff, Shaffer & Murray, \$97 damages and costs.

Malignant Mischiefs.  
Two or four boys on Tuesday night could not pass the Oyster Saloon of Frederick Isenberg, without breaking his sash. This is not the first time these youths have been guilty of similar acts, and if their parents do not check them in time, they may end their lives in solitary confinement. It is but seldom that acts of this kind are perpetrated in our borough, and we hope this will be the last one; our Young America generally bear excellent characters.

Dr. Beale's Case.  
We learn from our Philadelphia exchanges, that Dr. Beale who was convicted of violating the person of Miss Mudge in his office, has been sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment in the County prison. The Dr. previous to receiving his sentence, read an address to the Court, strongly protesting his innocence, and reflecting severely upon the conduct of the District Attorney and Jury.

The Home Journal.  
The first number of the new series of this popular Journal, will be issued on the first of January. Besides their usual amount of ordinary news, literary criticisms, pleasant miscellany, &c., it is to have a department devoted to the "news and gossip of New York Society." There will also be a new series of articles from Willis, entirely different from any of his previous productions. To all who are seeking a paper of the above character we say, by all means choose the Home Journal. Published at \$2 a year, by Morris & Willis, 107 Fulton st., New York.

Farm Journal.  
The December number of this Journal arrived in due time, as well as all the former numbers. It is devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. We take pleasure in recommending this work to the Cambria county farmers; it is an excellent work, and no one should be without it, whether a tiller of the soil or not. It is published by J. W. Meredith & Co., at the low price of one dollar per year.

Drunken Women.  
The Johnstown Echo, says, "We saw but one drunken woman on Thanksgiving day in this ancient borough"—but does not give the number of drunken men. Ebensburg could not afford one drunken man, much less a drunken woman. We are a law abiding and church going people.

A New Movement.  
A number of young men in Johnstown have formed themselves into a Thesopian society, and have made their arrangements for procuring songers, wardrobes, &c. They intend making their first appearance on Christmas eve. We will certainly pay them a visit.

Middletown Bank.  
George Simmler was chosen President of the Bank at an election held by the directors on Monday last. Mr. S. is a man of property, and we have no doubt that his business qualifications and energy of character, which he possesses in an eminent degree, will be of great advantage to the institution.

We take occasion to say, in this connection, that the rumored failure of the bank is all moonshine. It originated in Philadelphia, in a very silly way, and no one who understands the management and means of the bank will pay the least attention to it. It is as sound as any other moneyed institution in the commonwealth, and when it fails we may look out for a general crash.—Harrisburg Union, Nov. 29.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times, concludes a letter of the 17th ult. as follows:  
I told you, long ago, that Sebastopol is no longer a fortress, but only a very strong position, and subject to capitulation, and to be defended step by step. You can see that the English papers are arrived now at that same conclusion. And now I will tell you to be prepared for the re-embarkment of the expedition. If we should hear of a third great victory like the two first, a cry of indignation and anxiety will break forth all over this country, and I have not the least doubt that the advice to recall the armies will be given from different quarters. I have the most positive and highly respectable information that Lord Raglan is in favor of giving up, for this year, the siege, and that he wrote home to that effect, remarking that retreat will become a question of safety unless he should, in the next fortnight, be reinforced by considerable numbers of all arms. And if you examine the cold, cheerless, short-winded bulletins of Casperoff, you may think him to be of no very different opinion. The most that, in my opinion, can and will perhaps be done, and that only for military honor's sake, is to storm, *à la carte*, the south side of Sebastopol, and then destroying what can be destroyed, leave the north for next Spring. Next Spring! This is the term also of the Emperor of Austria. He will not remain inactive longer than May. He will be shooting out with the hedges, so he thinks; at all events so he says in an autograph letter to Napoleon.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senate.—The Senate was called to order at half-past twelve o'clock—thirty-seven members were present. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Achison, dated Platt City, Mo., Nov. 11th, stating that as he could not be present at Washington before the third week in December, he resigned his post as President of the Senate. Mr. Hunter moved its acceptance, and the Hon. Lewis Cass be chosen President *pro tempore* for to-day. Agreed to.

Mr. Cass took the chair, and returned thanks, acknowledging his incompetency to preside over the Senate. The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President, which consisted of Messrs. Mason, Dodge, of Iowa, and Toucey. Mr. Hamlin moved that the daily hour of meeting be twelve o'clock. Agreed to.

At ten minutes after two o'clock the Message was received from the President, by his Secretary, Sidney Webster, and read, and the messages and documents were ordered to be printed, and also 10,000 additional copies. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order at twelve o'clock. The roll was called, and one hundred and ninety-seven answered to their names. Mr. Charles I. Lewis, of Virginia, was elected and Mr. Goodwin, of New York, and Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, were sworn in as new members. The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President.

The speaker called attention to the fact that on the last day of the former session the President sent in a veto of the River and Harbor Bill, but there then being no quorum the message was not then read. The message was ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Clingman, and its further consideration postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. Dawson introduced the Homestead Bill in lieu of the one returned from the Senate last session. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution, which lies over, requesting the President to communicate to the House, any correspondence with the French government relative to the refusal to allow the Minister to Spain to pass through France.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from a joint committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President would at once communicate his message. Mr. Beady introduced a bill extending the Bounty Land Laws.

Mr. Wallbridge offered a resolution which lies over, instructing the committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill removing the present duty on foreign coal. Mr. Sillers asked leave to offer a resolution that the President inform the House if not compatible with the public interest, what was the object or objects of the meetings of conference of American Ministers at Ostend, and whether the said conference was in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of State and what has been the result of it. Objections were made.

The President's message was received and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

Abstract of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.  
The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,549,705, which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,942,892, give a total for the year of \$95,492,597. The expenditures for the year have been \$75,654,530, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July of \$20,137,967.

The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1854, are \$21,521,302. The estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are \$22,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July was \$47,130,599. The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the Customs, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 395,892 tons. The imports for the year are \$26,321,319 in excess of the exports. The following state of the Revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty, 100, 40 and 25 per cent. in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties are renewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Secretary gives a statement of the currency which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th September, 1854, at \$241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of \$204,689,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denominations. He recommends the continuance of the Coast Survey, and calls for further aid in protecting life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now to the ship owners.

In view of the recent frauds by Collectors of the Customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary. The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations and the operations of the various departments of the Treasury.

The Body of Sir John Franklin found by Dr. Kane.  
The Lake Superior Mining News, of Nov. 9, contains the following:—By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, perfectly preserved. In our last number we gave the report of the intelligence derived from some of the Esquimaux Indians, of the discovery of some of the silver used by Franklin's expedition, and marked with his initials. The later reports are of the discovery of the bodies, and from our authority we have the right to believe it to be true. The editor makes no mention of the source or information, nor of the direction whence it came.

The Unfinished Business of Congress.  
The National Intelligencer gives the following list of bills that passed one House during the last session, and will immediately come up for consideration:—  
The homestead bill, which is now before the House with Mr. Hunter's substitute as an amendment.  
The Texas debt bill, as passed by the Senate.  
The Senate bill to provide payment for French spoils prior to 1800.  
The ocean mail steamer bill, with the amendment of the House directing notice to be given of the termination of the contract.  
The bill to establish a mail line to Shanghai by way of the Sandwich Islands.  
The bill establishing the Ramsay mail route from New Orleans by way of Vera Cruz to Acapulco.  
The bill to establish a subterranean line of telegraph to the Pacific.  
The bill to provide a weekly mail to California.  
The bill to increase the rates of postage and require prepayment of letters.  
The Senate bill to provide for half-pay to revolutionary officers or their legal representatives.

The bill to extend the benefits of the bounty land system to the officers and soldiers, Seamen, &c., of the war of 1812.  
Various bills granting lands for the construction of railroads; and  
Mr. Bennett's land bill, granting lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads and for the support of schools.

Qualification of Jurors.  
In a criminal case now on trial in the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Taney has decided the following to be the proper qualifications for a juror to try the issue:—  
"If the juror has formed an opinion that the prisoners are guilty, and entertains that opinion now, without waiting to hear the testimony, then he is incompetent. But if from reading the newspapers or hearing reports, he has impressions on his mind unfavorable to the prisoners, but has no opinion or prejudice which will prevent him from doing impartial justice when he hears the testimony, then he is competent."

This is common sense. Every person must from necessity, form his opinions or impressions from such evidence as he is in possession of, but no intelligent and impartial mind will hold to such opinions in spite of facts; so that there is nothing in such previous impressions to interfere with correct conclusions when all the material facts are presented.

The Late Storm.  
The storm of Sunday was very severe at the East, and throughout Northern and Western New York the snow fell in many sections to the depth of three feet. At Albany, on Monday afternoon it had snowed uninterruptedly for 30 hours, and the roads were completely blocked up. There was two-and-a-half feet of snow on the Eastern division of the Erie Railroad, and the freight trains abandoned their trips. The morning train from Dunkirk had only reached Owego, at 5 P. M., on Monday. The morning train from New York for Boston, had only reached New Haven at 7 P. M. Monday evening by the aid of seven engines. The storm on the Hudson was very severe, and a number of boats and barges were sunk. The steamers Adrian, Menecy and Troy, from Albany, were sunk two miles south of Rondout, as were also several other boats, the names of which are not known. The barges Ohio and Monroe were sunk near the same place, and four or five boats driven ashore.

The gale at the East was unprecedented in violence. The House Line, east of Southbridge, Conn., is torn entirely from the poles for a distance of over ten miles. At Boston numerous vessels were driven ashore, and among them the T. P. Perkins, from Philadelphia for Boston, laden with coal. At Portland the snow drifted terribly, and the shipping in the harbor suffered severely. At Bangor several vessels were driven ashore. The Eastern and Western morning trains, between Rochester and Buffalo, came in collision in consequence of the heavy snow falling. There were three locomotives attached to the Western train, and two to the Eastern, the cars were badly smashed, and two of the locomotives thrown of the track. Both trains were out of time.—N. Y. Argus, Nov. 6.

American Trade with Australia.  
In a late commercial circular, issued by a respectable mercantile firm in Melbourne, Australia, we find the following important admission:—  
"For the fifteen months of our residence in this colony, 100 American vessels have come to our port, with 125,000 tons of merchandise, valued at \$15,000,000, while the total value of merchandise received at this port cannot fall short of 100,000,000, and this for a population of from 224,000 to 250,000 to consume."

The same circular adds: "We still think this market offers inducements to our friends of the United States." What other inducements, save those of positive pecuniary loss, we leave for others better versed in mercantile matters than we profess to be to determine. It seems that in a new country, with a population not much larger than that of the city of Baltimore, where to a certain extent the luxuries of life are almost unknown, and its necessities not in universal use, the imports during fifteen months have reached the enormous sum of one hundred millions. At this rate the imports of the United States for the same time would have reached the fabulous sum of eight thousand millions of dollars! If this statement of the imports of Australia does not exhibit the spirit of speculation under its wildest and most fatal type, then the laws of trade are mere bugbears to deter the timid from entering into the golden fields of gain. If the figures of this Melbourne circular are correct, it would require all the products of the mines, the fields, and the forests of Australia in payment for the importations—a state of things which would result in immediate and universal bankruptcy and ruin. As such a state of things does not exist in Australia, the inference is legitimate that, although the goods imported into that colony for fifteen months may be valued at \$100,000,000, they sold for a much less sum. Where or by whom the loss was sustained the circular before us does not state.—Wash. Union.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

John M. Sullivan, Esq., of Butler county, has been selected as Deputy Secretary of this Commonwealth. He served for several years as Clerk of the Senate.

A New York stock-broker has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the Lafayette Mineral Company, in Pennsylvania, to the amount of \$15,000, in their bonds.

Mercer county has no representative proper in the House of Representatives.

The Washington National Monument is progressing slowly, only twelve men being at work on it. Cause—want of funds.

The National Convention of Know-Nothingings are to meet in Philadelphia city next May, the anniversary of the Native riots, for the purpose of nominating a President.

Henry A. Wise, (Dem.), has been nominated for Governor of Virginia.

A large public meeting was held at Cincinnati on the 21st inst., to take measures to resist the payment of unjust taxes assessed by the State Auditor.

By the arrival of the Black Warrior, we learn, that a cargo of negroes had been landed from a Spanish vessel on the south side of the Island of Cuba.

The Frontier Flour Mills, at Black Rock, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst., with all their contents, including 15,000 bushels of grain, and 3,000 bbls. of flour. The propeller International, lying at the dock, took fire and was burned to the water's edge.—The mills were fully insured.

The citizens of Boston have contributed \$270,090 the present year for public charities.

Lucy Stone received seven votes in the Vermont Legislature for the office of Brigadier General in the militia of that State.

Two last steamers from California, brought in gold an aggregate of \$2,305,000.

On the night of Wednesday last, the office of the Georgia Railroad Depot, at Augusta, was broken into and robbed of \$8000 in cash, and several thousand dollars in bank notes.

By a recent order from Washington the enlistment of foreigners in the Marine corps, now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to cease. It is believed that the same order has been sent to all our military posts.

The Judge of Probate at Cincinnati, during the last eleven months, issued 3260 marriage licenses, making an average of 247 per month.

The Supreme Court of the United States organized at Washington on Monday.

The steamer Sally West recently struck a snag in the Mississippi, and sunk.

State Central Committee.  
A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 26th of December, 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Chairman has received various letters from prominent and influential citizens of the State, expressing a desire to have a State Convention, for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and insidious assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in the future against the approaches of the various and dangerousisms, vices and headlong passions of the day. As the constitutional, truly conservative, historical and patriotic party of the country, the Democracy have a great mission to fulfill, and must not prove recreant in a period of adversity; to the high trust confided to their care. The friends of liberty, of the rights of man, wherever they may have been born, of religious toleration, and the opponents of a connexion between Church and State, corrupt, meretricious and wanton as such connexion has always proved to be, the opponents of all religious tests in determining the rights of citizens or their qualifications for office or public trust, among those who have heretofore differed with us on minor points, are now ready and anxious to cooperate with the Democratic party at the first favorable opportunity, in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution formed by the patriots of the Revolution, the Fathers of the Republic.

It is deemed advisable that the contemplated State Convention be called solely for the purpose already named, so that its action be not embarrassed by any other business; and that it should be composed of the most tried, steadfast, enlightened and industrial men in our ranks. That its voice in favor of the great fundamental principles of the Democratic creed shall speak with authority, and inspire confidence and respect among all classes of our people.

It is thought also that a political calm is the proper time to begin this great work. In this way we will show our love for the great principles we maintain, by assembling when there is not a struggle for place or power, but at a time when the public mind is not excited and prejudiced by the bitterness attending an approaching election.—When our own Councils will not be distracted by rival interests and personal aspirations.

The members of the Committee will therefore appreciate the importance of a general attendance, and it is hoped will be punctual at a meeting at the time and place appointed, and that the Democratic papers of the State will give this notice an early and general circulation.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.  
Carlisle, Nov. 22, 1854.

Later from the Pacific.  
Since the repulse of the Allied fleet at Petropolski, the movements of the respective vessels have become a matter of interest.—The greater portion of the combined squadron now lie at anchor in our harbor. They comprise H. B. M. frigates President and Pique, sloop of war Amphitrite and steamer Virago, and the French frigates Forte and Eurydice. They are accompanied by their prize, the Russian ship Sitka H. B. M. Discovery ship Plover is also in port.

The French brig of war Obligado, which constituted a portion of the squadron in its attack upon Petropolski, sailed from this port on Saturday last, for Guaymas, to make inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Count de Raousset Boulbon. The brig Henry William, which arrived on Monday night from Sydney, reported a heavy cannonade outside the Heads, resembling a sea fight; and last night there was a flying report through the city, said to have been brought by a pilot boat, to the effect that the Obligado had encountered a Russian frigate. The report, however, needs confirmation.

In addition to the vessels above enumerated, her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Trincomalee, and the French corvette L'Artemise, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived within a few days. The whereabouts of the Russian frigate Diana is not known, although it is presumed she is cruising somewhere in our waters, perhaps no great distance from some of her antagonists. The Russian frigate Aurora and sloop-of-war Diana were left by the allies at Petropolski, but where they may now be is a matter of speculation.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna was reported at the Sandwich Islands, and is hourly expected in our harbor, she having put into Honolulu merely for a supply of coal. The steam frigate Mississippi was to have left Hong Kong three days after the Susquehanna, and may also be hourly expected. The United States sloops of war St. Marys and Portsmouth were at Honolulu on the 20th of October, and will probably pay us a visit in the winter. The English and French squadrons, it is understood, will winter at Monterey.

Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Amphitrite arrived at San Francisco on Nov. 6th, sixteen days from Honolulu.

Since the arrival of the British frigates in our harbor, five marines and seamen have deserted from the President and Pique. Their names are Charles Bailey, Isaac Dove, James Williams, James Tavey, Robert Elder, and Peter Wilson, (attached to the Pique). For the apprehension of Wilson, a reward of \$25 is offered, and for the others \$15. The French fleet has not suffered as yet by desertion.

The following is the report of Capt. Spence, of the brig Henry William, alluded to above:  
BIG HENRY WILLIAM, Nov. 3. }  
Lat. 38 N., Lon. 130 W. }

This day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. we were much surprised at hearing a very heavy cannonading at some distance. It being foggy weather at the time, we could not see any vessel near us, at least, as far as the eye could extend. I should fancy by the first shot, that they were broadsides; for it caused our vessel to shake similar to a volcanic eruption. They were then followed by some twenty or thirty single guns, as near as we could judge from the distance, and lastly there were two others fired similar to minute guns.

Important News for the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.  
It will be seen by reference to advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the Committee appointed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, have issued a call for a final meeting of all interested, to get their instructions in reference to the distribution of the Gift property. We are pleased to find the matter so near a consummation, and hope that Mr. Perham will receive the patronage he so well deserves for the liberality and energy displayed in getting up and prosecuting this stupendous enterprise. Orders for tickets should be sent in immediately. There are fortunes to be served for somebody.