

FOREIGN.

FROM HAVRE.

The ship Eugene, at New York from Havre, brings advices to the 26th April. The political intelligence is not so late as that already received by way of England.

The private letters state that on the 26th there were three cases of cholera in Havre, two among the German emigrants and one a soldier at the garrison; this was the first day of its appearance, the number on the following day, according to the letter we have already published, appears to have augmented to eight.

HAVRE, April 26. At Gravelle, between the 18th and 24th inst. there were 24 cases of which 17 proved fatal. Three inhabitants of the place were included in the number of deaths. The other 14 dead were emigrants.

A circular from the Prefect of Meurthe, to the Mayors of the department, directs them to make known to emigrants who wish to enter France, without the means of reaching Havre, the uncertainty of the departure of vessels in which they may sail for the United States.

A few foreigners who arrived at Paris, sick, ill-clad, dirty and wretched, have, it is true, fallen victims to the disease. But this does not constitute an invasion of the epidemic.

The symptoms of the disease so much dreaded have become milder within two days. There is, therefore, reason to hope that persons at a distance should be encouraged by the state of the health of our arrondissement.

In our city, that is to say in Havre, within the walls, not a single case of cholera has yet occurred—not even a case of spasmodic cholera has been substantiated by any of the physicians.

CHOLERA AT ROUEN. Twenty-one new cases of the cholera occurred in Rouen on the 25th and 26th of April. The whole amount from the commencement stands thus—Sick, 203; cured, 10; dead 80; remaining 115.

Business in Havre, it is added, begins to feel the effect of the cotton market was dull in consequence of the unfavourable advices received of the state of the English market. Flour was also of dull sale, in consequence of large supplies.

HAVRE, April 26. We call the whole attention of our government to the deplorable condition of the little town of Gravelle, which is given up to its own resources, without a hospital, a physician or police, in the face of a scourge which rages in the face of 7 or 800 emigrants.

The municipal council of Deville, near Rouen, have voted 800 francs for the expense of general health.

It is in vain to deny any longer the attacks of the disease. Twenty-three unfortunate beings proceeded from that place, have fallen sacrifices since the 18th of April, and in the space of 7 or 8 hours, the evil has triumphed over each of them.

We know the good intentions of the sub-prefect of our city, and the prefect of our departments it is to them that we entrust the fate of our neighbours; and it is to be regretted that we are reduced to invoke the assistance of government in a case in which the zeal of the citizens alone ought to provide for the public safety.

In justice to all, we will say that the authority and inhabitants of Gravelle have done all that was humanely speaking, possible; and that at the hospital of Ingouville, the physicians, and particularly M. Le Cachear, have lavished their attention upon the sick.

But the day is not distant when the hospital will not be able to receive any more patients, the number of which will increase. And where shall we put them?—On the high roads?

Extract of a letter, dated 26th. Our commission of health have just reported three cases of the cholera in our city; one a soldier of the garrison, and two among the emigrants. There is no death as yet. They persist in saying there have been no cases until now. At Paris the disease is rapidly abating.

The sickness of Casimir Perier is looked upon with much interest. He is decidedly a peace man, and his death would have an important effect on the nation of Europe. We think, however, his sickness has let loose the intrigues who infest our court. In Rouen there are several cases of cholera, but only a few deaths.

From the N. Y. Journal of Com. May 31. ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT RIO JANEIRO.

By the brig Draco, captain Bangs, we have received Rio Janeiro papers to the 18th April inclusive. In the space of 13 days (our previous advices being to the 1st) two revolutions had been attempted.

On the 3d, as we learn from a passenger, a party of Republicans, about 400 in number, succeeded in getting possession of the two forts commanding the harbour. About 300 then landed, and marched to the Campo St. Anna, where they were met by the National Guard and immediately routed, about twenty being killed in the skirmish.

The avowed object was to effect a change in the regency. Twenty-four hours after their defeat at the Campo, the forts capitulated, through the interposition of the English Admiral. One of the leaders who was taken prisoner, complained that they had been deserted by their party, a great number having pledged themselves to rendezvous at the Campo, immediately on the arrival of the 300.

Under these circumstances, the Regency demanded that the young Emperor, Don Pedro II, should be removed from St. Christopher to his palace in the city; but his tutor, Alameda, refused to consent. His removal, however, took place on the 14th.

On the 17th, about 400 men assembled at St. Christopher, and being joined by some of the Emperor's servants, marched towards the city, declaring in favour of Don Pedro I. They were met and defeated by the National and Permanent Guards.—About 50 were killed.

On the 19th, when the Draco sailed, all was quiet. No American ship of war in port, all having gone to Buenos Ayres. We understand that the conduct of Capt. Duncan in the affair of the Falkland Islands, had been approved by the commodore, G. W. Rodgers, Esq.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. RIO JANEIRO, 18th April, 1832. So definite have been the movements of the various political associations of this country, for many months past, that it has been utterly impossible to form any rational speculation as to the final issue of their repeated attempts to overthrow the existing government.

The parties which have rendered themselves most conspicuous, are the Republican and Restoration; (the latter corresponding to the Carlists of France.) With regard to the former, which is composed of the canaille, their pretensions are most extravagant, and unless they form a coalition with the partisans of Don Pedro I.—to harbour for a moment the idea of success were to delude themselves with the most palpable absurdity.

And even admitting that they should form this coalition, the ultimate defeat of their party would be inevitable, from the superior numbers of their allies, whose purposes would coincide with those of the Republicans only in the overthrow of the present government. That object at the present moment is the goal of the two parties named, the goals of the two parties named, would vary materially. It is then more than probable that this coalition will never take place; but should it, the present government is overthrown beyond a doubt.

On the other hand, the Restauradores or Caramurus, of a somewhat better cast, (embracing many men who stood high in the favour of the former emperor,) is by far the most extensive and respectable party in the country, and will make a desperate effort for the ascendancy. I am bold to say they must eventually carry their point; although at the onset I am inclined to believe, they will meet with many rebuffs, such as that detailed in the 'supplement on Braxero' enclosed. You will learn from the papers sent, that many men of distinction are accused of participating in the late attempt to overthrow the government.

Among them stands the tutor to the young emperor, a member of the 'Andrade' family. Those who took an active part have been apprehended.

The Caramurus, I repeat must ultimately gain the day;—when, making it appear that the Restoration of Don Pedro is impracticable, the heads of the faction will find their party deserted, those who may be disposed to give trouble, will be expelled the country. And if, as it is supposed, this party have in view the elevation of the 'Andrade' family, then truly will the reign of terror begin.

The following account of the attempt on the 17th, we translate from the Correio Mercantile of the following day.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, an alarm was sounded, to apprise the citizens that another insurrection was in progress. Such, indeed, was the fact; yet not on the part of the Farroupilhas (Ragamuffins) but the Caramurus (partizans of Don Pedro I.).

The National Guards with great promptness put themselves on the march to St. Christopher, where they found 300 or 400 insurgents collected, under command of Baron do Bulow Editor of the Carijo, and Col. Conrado, a correspondent of the Caramuru (news-paper).

At 5 or 6 o'clock, in the morning, a spirited firing commenced on both sides, as the result of which a great number of the Pedroists were killed and wounded, while the National Guards lost but one man.

The National Guard immediately returned to the city, and posting themselves in front of the palace, poured forth immense and enthusiastic Vive to Don Pedro II. who stood at one of the windows.

After giving these demonstrations of adhesion to our august sovereign, the armed citizens retired to their houses,—the most perfect tranquility reigning in the city.

We shall not venture to state any other particulars, for lack of accurate information; but we are assured that Mr. Conrado has been made prisoner in a boat, while endeavouring to take refuge on board an English ship of war.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REGENCY. Citizens! On the third inst. you showed your love of order and respect for the laws, by a readiness to combat the conspirators, whose object it was to depose the Regency, overturn the government, and proclaim a Constituent Assembly. To-day your patriotism has crushed those insolent wretches who dared to proclaim Don Pedro I.

You have taught those perfidious men that you will never advance a step beyond duty and honour, and that duty and honour, and that the enemies of the country will find you in the field, the moment they dare to offend her.

Long live the Brazilian Nation,—worthy of the liberty it enjoys.

Long live the Constitution of the Empire.—Long live the General Assembly.—Long live Don Pedro II. sole Emperor of Brazil.—Long live the armed citizens, and the soldiers who aided them in defence of the country.

(Signed.) FRANCISCO DE LIMA E SILVA, JOSE DE COSTA CARVALHO, JOSE BERNARDO MUMBI.

CUCUMBERS.—A gentleman in Tennessee advertises that he has discovered that strewing Indian Meal on Cucumber Hills, will prevent insects and reptiles from approaching the vines.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 7, 1832.

HYMENEAL. Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. EDWARD JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BALL, all of Anne Arundel county.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet on the 13th June next.

The hon. V. MAXCY, of the City of Washington, has been appointed by the Committee of Appointment of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Society, Orator for the next Anniversary, to be held in this place on the 6th September next, the day after the annual Commencement of Brown University.

The Detroit Gazette extra of the 26th ult. states that the apprehensions in relation to an anticipated attack on Chicago by the hostile Indians have been proved to be groundless, and that the troops have been disbanded by order of the Acting Governor of Michigan.

The St. Louis Times adds, to the information which we have given of the affair of the Indians, contained in the proclamation of Governor Reynolds that—

'The letter of Mr. S. informs us that on the 14th inst. Maj. Stillman meeting a small party of Indians attacked them, killing two and taking two others prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag—who fled into a swamp, where they were followed by Major S. and his detachment: a large body of Indians there arose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat which was with difficulty effected, many horses becoming mired.—The Indians followed them several miles. On calling the roll Major S. found that there were 52 of his company missing.

'Since the above was in type, we have seen the chaplain of the Illinois Militia, the Rev. Mr. Horn, who has just arrived express from the seat of war and confirms the foregoing statement. He also informs us, that it is the opinion of the Governor that there will be a general engagement with the Indians.'

The following mode of treating the cholera, it is said has been pursued with entire success at Weizitz. Out of 240 persons treated, every one was saved:

'Take a pint of strong spirits of wine, and half a pint of good white vinegar, add to them one ounce of powdered camphor, one ounce of flour mustard, or bruised mustard seed, a full tea-spoonful of bruised garlic; and lastly, half an ounce powdered cantharides. Mix them well together in a bottle, and expose the mixture for twelve hours in the sun, or otherwise place it in some warm spot, taking care to shake it repeatedly.

'As soon as the person is attacked, let him be instantly put to bed, under warm coverlets, and let his hands and feet be rubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly with the lotion, after it has been warmed. During this operation, let the patient take a glass of strong drink, composed of two parts of camomile flowers, and one part of balm mint.

'Persevere in the course, and at the end of fifteen minutes at the utmost, (the patient's head and body being kept well covered beneath the bed-clothes) he will break out into a profuse perspiration.

'The patient must be kept in that state between two and three hours; but care must be taken that he does not fall asleep. After this, remove the extra covering from off the bed and he will drop into a slumber, which will last between six and eight hours, and be accompanied by a gentle perspiration.

'When he awakes, he will find himself weak, but the disease will have entirely left him, and he will require nothing further but rest and moderate diet to restore him to perfect health.

'Special attention must be paid, that the patient, after the operation of rubbing, does not so much as lift a finger above the clothes, for the slightest chill, whilst the perspiration is upon him, would be his death.

'When the cramps in the stomach come on, we apply very hot dry bandages of bran ashes to the pit of the stomach, and when necessary, a bladder of hot water to the region of the navel.

'The great point is to produce strong perspiration, and to restore the circulation of the blood, which, at the beginning of the attack, is drawn from the surface of the body, and thrown with frightful violence on its inward parts.

'From my own experience, and the repeated proofs I have had of its entire efficacy, I cannot but most conscientiously recommend this mode of treatment to universal adoption.

(Signed) RIVER. Commissioner of the District of Bochnia.

MOB AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, May 10th, 1832.

On the morning of the 18th inst., a respectable looking man was found dead in the yard of a house in this place, known by the name of the Gooseborn. He appeared to have been killed by a stab in the thigh, inflicted with a knife, from which wound he

bled to death. The act is supposed to have been committed by a female inhabitant of the house, who is committed to jail for trial. About eleven o'clock on the same day, a number of the citizens, exasperated at the occurrence, assembled and tore down the house, together with some smaller buildings, connected with it, after which the keeper was tarred and feathered. By this time, the multitude of people was great, and, having a barrel of whiskey, with one head out, a number of them drank very freely. One or two of their most respectable citizens acted as General Lynch, gave the war whoop, and proceeded to tear down several houses of a similar character with the first, but of a more private nature, breaking and destroying the furniture as they went along.

The destruction of property has been considerable and would, no doubt, have been much greater, had not a heavy rain commenced in the evening, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd. The few respectable inhabitants that headed the mob in the morning intended nothing more than to demolish the house in which the murder had been committed. They did not foresee the consequences of collecting a drunken and desperate rabble.

Three houses were sacked and burnt to the ground, and about nine others destroyed; the mob took possession of the fire hooks, with which stones and brick houses were torn to their foundation; and it is said that two respectable families are left houseless and in abject poverty. No doubt, if a finger had been pointed at the Bank, it would have been plundered.

St. Louis Journal.

FIRE PROOF CEMENT. The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:

'Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp-black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment by using a small temporary building—or it may be tried on shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

LONDON, (U. C.) May 10. CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.

On Saturday, 28th ultimo, two children, belonging to Mr. Crouse, of Westminster, the one 5 and the other 3 years old, were, in the absence of the parents, allowed to go into the woods in quest of flowers and nuts.

When Mrs. Crouse returned home in the afternoon, and enquired for her children, she found the two to which we have adverted missing. The alarm was soon given to the neighbours, and a diligent search immediately made. At night fires were lighted in the woods around the farm, with the hope of guiding the children homewards. All, however, proved unavailing. On Sunday morning all who heard of the event joined in the pursuit; and on Monday the woods were literally covered with men who, with an alacrity which will ever reflect credit on the surrounding settlements, flocked in from every direction to assist in rescuing the unfortunate infants from impending ruin, and their heart broken parents from a state of almost hopeless wretchedness. Not a trace however of them was discovered until Tuesday morning, when the youngest was found sitting on a log about four miles from his father's house. We saw the child a short time after it was found; it appeared in perfect health and exhibited no signs of delirium; on the contrary, it seemed to us, perhaps owing to its sufferings, the most interesting looking child we had ever noticed.

After its mother had pressed it to her bosom, and bathed its face in tears of joy, we handed it a cake which it commenced to eat without any apparent avidity or extreme hunger. Apprehensive that the whole cake might be too much for it, we offered to exchange our watch for it, and had scarcely presented it towards the child, when it eagerly reached for it and resigned the cake; we then asked him where his brother was—he said he went to get food for him a little while ago, that he slept with him last night and covered him with leaves.—The search, although persevered in with an industry and an energy we believe unparalleled, has up to the present moment been unsuccessful.

This is the 14th day, and it is evident that the child was alive on Sunday last, as its fresh tracks were on that day observed upwards of ten miles from home, yet it remains still, and we fear ever will, a lost child. The woods are very extensive, spreading from the North branch of Talbot Road East upwards of twenty-five miles, and extending north and south between Wolfe and fifteen miles. This immense tract is without a human habitation, not having even a foot path through its whole extent, save a road partially cut out, but not yet travelled, from Talbot street in the commissioners road. Some of the nights have been very cold, and one or two remarkably wet, still it is generally thought, that the child yet lives.

Sun.

From the Lexington Observer. HORRIBLE MURDER.

Mr. Andrew Young, of Montgomery county, and his wife, were both murdered a most shocking and brutal manner on Sunday last, by one of his own negro men. The circumstances so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows:—On the evening before the murder, the negro was about having home, and was told by his master that he must return early the next (Sunday) morning, to catch the horses for his (Mr. Y.) daughters to ride to a Methodist Camp meeting, and perhaps to go with them, and take care of the horses at the meeting. He did not return, however, until 10 or 11 o'clock, when he went into the garden where Mr. Young was picking strawberries, and on being scolded by her and threatened with chastisement, he took up an axe, struck her to the ground, and continued his blows until he severed her head from her body. He then went in a direction to Mr. Young, who had been some distance from his house, and was returning, and told him that he had killed his mistress and would kill him, which fell purpose he too fatally executed by beating him with an axe; (the same used upon his mistress) until his brains were knocked out, and his body most horribly mangled. There was no other white person about the place at the time of the murder. The negro had been raised about the house of Mr. Young, and was much indulged. He says himself, (so stated our informant) that his master had not struck him for upwards of five years. He is now safely lodged in the jail of Montgomery county. The annals of crime do not furnish a more cold blooded and deliberate case of murder, save, perhaps, the one in Clarke county, on the body of Capt. James Pace, in August last. The perpetrators of that horrid deed had not even the courage and the plea the negro appears to have had.

The following is contained in a Postscript of a letter, to a gentleman in this city, dated MOUNTAIN, Ky. May 21.

'There was a most shocking murder committed on yesterday in this neighbourhood—the more so, because we know the family. A negro man of Mr. Young's murdered his master and mistress. He went to the house, and found his mistress alone; he knocked her down, and cut off her head with his axe; he then went to where his master was, and cut his head open with the axe. The circumstances are about those:—The boy left home on Saturday night, with orders to return home early in the morning, in order to catch horses for his young mistresses to go to a Methodist Camp meeting next morning; but did not return till about 10 or 11 o'clock. Upon being threatened with chastisement he perpetrated the horrid deed so shocking and appalling to every finer feeling of our nature.

I have briefly given you the fact, and the heart-rending result of this distressing catastrophe. The boy is in jail—acknowledges the facts, &c.

From the Canadian Record.

Unfulfilled expectations resulting from the riotous conduct of the mob—four men shot—several wounded.

With the most painful feelings we have to state that from the riotous conduct manifested by the lower order of the Canadians and Irish partizans on Saturday, the poll was adjourned to this day, when the magistracy and a large body of the constables very properly attended. We have been informed that throughout the day the most evident symptoms of increasing insubordination and desire for riot was manifested, more especially by any of those persons favourable to Mr. Bagg presented themselves. Towards evening the constables were beaten from their posts, and many of them most scandalously ill-treated. It was at length found necessary to order the military, who promptly attended, under the command of Col. Macintosh.

The Riot Act was then read. On our arrival at the French square, we found a large number of persons collected, and every man and then, some person or other assaulted and knocked down by the 'bullies' in attendance.

On the poll closing for the day, another indiscriminate attack was made on the constables—and also, as we have been informed, upon Mr. Bagg himself, who, if we are correct, was shamefully missed, as well as several others whom we observed cut and wounded very much. At length the military were called on to disperse the mob—who were approaching towards the place where they were had in readiness, shouting and believing in the most infuriated manner. On the approach of the military the mob fled down St. James' street, the military taking the same direction, headed by their commanding officer, Col. M. About this time the stones again began to fly from the mob in the most dangerous manner, and as the part of the town has been recently macadamized, the mob had a plentiful supply of stones ready at hand, which, we were informed to say, they used with dreadful effect. Col. M. and several of the other officers and men were struck, the former very severely. Still, the utmost exertions—the most persevering entreaties were used by both Col. Macintosh, the magistrates, and those in authority, to prevail on the misguided and infuriated mob to disperse—but to no effect. The stones and other missiles continued to be thrown, and several persons were knocked down before our eyes.

At length the fatal word was given—FIRE—and in another moment four persons were lying dead in the streets, and several wounded—one of them a young man not more than 15 or 16 years of age.—The mob then fled. The military took up a position at the head of St. James' street, adjoining the Hay Market under a most drizzling rain. On our return

through St. James' street, we observed the flag waving literally strewn with stones, which had been thrown by the mob at the military, as we now had previously taken place at that quarter. What shall we—or what can we add to the above? Were we to give an opinion of our own, we would be charged perhaps, as partizans. God knows that we have but little of it in our composition. We dare not give way to our feelings at this moment—but shall probably refer to the subject again.—The town, at present, as far as we learn, is quiet, but the greatest alarm is prevalent, and we believe that the entire of the military, including a portion of the Royal Artillery, are under arms—ready to act at a moment's warning.

No blame can possibly attach to the military never did men act more calmly. With out-stretched arms, we beheld Col. M. and the magistrates, entreating the mob to disperse. We would only add our prayer, that this may be the last bloodshed we may witness for many years to come. On any similar occasion—but really when men's passions will be blind-led, and allow their passions to take possession of their reason—how full as may be the example—such examples are sometimes merited in disguise. The peace must be preserved—and will be—even at such lamentable cost.

We regret to add, that a poor old man, seemingly a Canadian, in no wise concerned—fell a martyr to the improprieties of others (on the heads of such be the blood of these men).

One o'clock on Tuesday morning.—The troops are still under arms, and the Officers riding along the various streets observing any movement that takes place.

Seven o'clock.—One of the persons shot, we are informed was an apprentice to the printing business, in the employ of Mr. Tracy.

At the close of the Poll on Monday, Tracy had a majority of three.

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Edward Quesnel, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 5th April Paris to the 4th May. We are indebted to the office of the Courier and Enquirer for an extra sheet containing the following intelligence.

M. Montalivet is performing the duties of Minister of the Interior in France, in consequence of the illness of M. Perier.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

The ratification by Russia of the Belgian treaty, has arrived at London.

It would seem, too, that an amicable arrangement has been made with France in relation to the occupation of Ancona, and that both the troops of Austria and France are to evacuate that part of the Papal territory simultaneously.

The Cholera continues to make great ravages in Dublin and the County of Cork. It is also rather severe in Edinburgh, where it is said Charles K. finds himself no longer at his ease, and that he already speaks of going to a country where he will have nothing to fear. He will probably set off for Italy to meet the Duchess of Berri. At London, the cholera is fast diminishing, and it is hoped that the city will soon be entirely free from it.

The London Courier says—The Russian ratification of the Belgium treaty arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but up to the moment we do not believe that the members of the conference have been convoked to exchange the ratifications.

We do not know if this delay is to be attributed to the absence of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister who left London a few days ago on a visit to his friends in Belgium, or to some desire expressed by the Dutch Minister, that the exchange might be delayed until he has time to receive instructions from Holland, on the line of conduct he is to adopt. M. Wallez, charge d'affaires of King Leopold has probably been left in possession of full power to act in the absence of M. Van de Weyer, and if it be so, no delay is necessary unless it be thought politic, as the King of Holland has hitherto appeared to act in concert with Russia, to give his minister an opportunity to ratify at the same moment France Lievel.

It is also probable that this conciliatory conduct may be followed towards Holland, particularly if there is any foundation for the reports, which have lately been in circulation, of the hostile intention of that country towards Belgium.

ENGLAND. London, May 1.—There was a good deal of anxiety to-day in the city, on the subject of the much talked of ratification of Russia. It is now known to be in the hands of Cos. Orloff. The courier who was bearer of it arrived in the Hamburg steamboat. He left St. Petersburg the 17th April.

Some further particulars of the late disastrous skirmish in Illinois, between the American militia and the hostile Indians, are furnished in the following account from the Missouri Republican of the 23d ult. This account, if correct, is a strong censure on Major commanding the American scout party, as it goes to prove, that he either regarded or was ignorant of the peculiar mode of warfare pursued by the Indians, and permitted his corps to be decoyed, without regard to discipline, into an ambush of a large body of the enemy.

From the Missouri Republican of May 2. From a source on which reliance may be placed, we have learned the following particulars: The detachment concerned in the engagement, (about 375 men,) had been camped at Dixon's Ferry for several days