Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 9, 1833.

COMMUNICATED.

To the friends of the Administration in the Congressional Dist. composed of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis.

The Legislature at their last annual session having thought proper to divide the State of Maryland so as to connect the large county of Anne-Arundel, both in respect to territory and population, with a portion of the city of Baltimore and the city of Annapolis, and thus form a congressional district, it is deemed expedient, in order to ensure union and concert among the friends of the administration, in the selection and support of an individual to represent said district in the national legislature, to have a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate. It is therefore respectfuly proposed to the friends of the administration, to hold meetings in their respective districts and wards, on the second Saturday of May (the 11th.) for the purpose of appointing three individuals from each, to meet in General Convention at Merrill's Tavern, (Waterloo) on the third Saturday of May next the 18th.

MANY VOTERS.

JOHN PURVIANCE, Esq. has been appointed an Associate Judge of the 6th Judicial District, *vice* Thomas Kell, appointed Clerk of Baltimore County Court.

Communicated.

MR. GREEN: Having seen in your last paper an account of the Catholic Colleges and Seminaries in England, and the United States, and the wonderful increase of that church in Manchester, I send you the following which may be relied on as correct: There are at present in Ireland eleven Roman Catholic Colleges for the education of Priests, and thirty-five Seminaries. In Liverpool a few years ago they were few in number but are now over 52,000. In Glasgow there are 30,000. In Bath, twenty years ago, the Catholics met to worship in a small hired room. They have now two churches in that city, and another near to the magnificent College of Prior Park in the vicinity, and lately the Catholic Bishop Baines was in treaty for the purchase of another church at present vacant in Bath. The total number of Catholic Churches in England and Scotland in 1831, was 479. From the year 1824 to 1831, being the short interval of seven years, England alone shewed an increase of 54 churches, and in Scotland, there was from 1829, being but two years, an increase of 16 churches. During the year 1832, 16 churches were added to the total number, 15 for England, and one for Scotland in Perth. In the United States of America a much calumniated, but celebrated and learned order, have obtained permission from the head of the Order to erect Seminaries and Colleges wherever they may deem it advisable. In England, Scotland, and the United States, the number of churches would increase with much greater rapidity, but the church cannot supply the petitioners with clergymen, as Priests are not manufactured in a day. It would be incredible were you informed of the requests and urgent solicitations which are made to the Bishops of the different dioceses in this country for Priests, with assurances that churches will be built, but the answer is from the Bishops, I have no priest to send. In Boston a College will be immediately commenced in the finest and healthiest part of the town, with extensive dormitories, to be under the superintendence of the Order of Jesus, which order has lately taken into their own hands their church at Philadelphia, and will probably (as circumstances may authorise) resume the occupancy and clerical functions of all their churches in this country.

From the Baltimore American.

BIBLE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Wednesday, May 1, 1833.

The Delegates from a number of Churches and Bible Societies throughout the state, met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, according to notice; and the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Samuel Baker to the Chair, and appointing Franklin Anderson, Secretary *pro tem.*

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates entitled to seats in this Convention:

From the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore—Wm. P. Lemmon, John Coleman, Wm. Gwynn Jones, Franklin Anderson.

Baltimore Bible Society—Wm. H. Murray.

Bible Society of 4th Election District of Baltimore county——Henry Shrieve, Elias Williams.

Do. 5th Election District do.—Jacob Seigler.

Do. 7th Election District do.—John Kelso.

Christ Church, Baltimore—A. Holmead, Samuel Thompson.

St. Peter's Church, Baltimore—Thomas B. Rutter, William Woodward.

1st Presbyterian Church, do—Alexander Brown, Archibald Stirling, Wm. L. Gill, John N. Browne.

2d Presbyterian Church, do—William H. Beatty, Geo. William McDonald, Archibald George, dec'd.

3d Presbyterian Church, do—Hugh Wilson.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Light-street, do—Dr. Samuel Baker, Robt. G. Armstrong, George Earnest, John Patterson.

Do. Green-street, do—Dr. Isaac Cole, Dr. E. G. Edrington.

Do. Sulsow-street, do—Alex. Yearly, Geo. Sixley, Wm. McConkey, jr.

Do. Wesley Chapel, do—Christian Keener, Samuel Cornelius, Richard H. Battee.

Do. Vilk-street, do—James A. Sangston.

Friends' Meeting, Courtland-street, do—Galloway Cheston.

Methodist Protestant Church, Liberty-st. Baltimore—John Clark, Dr. David Keener, Col. Wm. R. Stuart, Edward S. Ebbs.

Do. Pitt-street do—William Rusk, Enoch Churchman, John W. Richardson, Richard Merriken.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Tammany-street, do—Joseph Cushing, Joseph Jewett, Elijah P. Barrows, Joseph A. Wallace, Samuel Jones, Jr., Charles Harrison, Jr.

English Lutheran Church, do—Tobias Nixdorff, John A. Bentz, Joshua Medtart, David Martin.

2d Baptist Church, do—James Wood, Stephen McCoy, John Coombes.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Reisterstown—John Hollingsworth.

Female Bible Society of Kent county—Chestertown—Hon. John B. Eccleston.

Trinity Church, Upper Marlborough—Upton Beall.

Rock Spring Church, Harford county——Wm. P. Maulsby.

Trinity Church, Baltimore——Nathaniel Knight.

Otterbein's Church, do—Daniel Engle.

On motion, Messrs. Lemmon, Rutter, and Murray, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the Convention. After consultation, they made their report, nominating the following gentlemen, which was unanimously concurred in:

DR. SAMUEL BAKER, President.
ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq. } Vice
Hon. JUDGE ECCLESTON, } Presidents.
FRANKLIN ANDERSON, Esq. Secretary.

The Convention thus organized, and the object for which it was called, having been fully and clearly stated by Mr. Lemmon, President of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, before proceeding to business, the President called upon Mr. Christian Keener to offer up a prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to devise and recommend a suitable plan for carrying into effect the object of this Convention, to be submitted at its next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Cushing, Eccleston, Lemmon, Rutter, Holmead, C. Keener, Dr. Keener, Seigler, Beall, and Kelso.

On motion by Mr. Jewett, it was ordered, that the members in attendance be authorised to invite any friends of the Bible cause now in this city from different parts of the state, to take seats in this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, May 2.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, P. M. and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Choules.

The roll was then called by the Secretary, and in addition to the members who attended yesterday, the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats in the Convention:

From the Young Men's Bible Society of Frederick—James M. Shelman, George W. Sharp.

Washington City Bible Society——John Coyle, James H. Doughty.

Methodist Protestant Church, Georgetown—John Lang.

Manor Church, Baltimore county—Dixon Stansbury.

Trinity Church, Baltimore——Richard M. l'Anson.

Christ Church Parish, Calvert county——James Somerville.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were then read by the Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Gwynn Jones, it was resolved to appoint a third Vice President of the Convention, when John Coyle, Esq. was unanimously elected, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. Lemmon, from the committee appointed to devise and recommend a plan for carrying into effect the object of this Convention, submitted a Report recommending the adoption of the following system of Bible operations for the state of Maryland:

1. That a Bible Association be formed in each Election District throughout the state, whose duty it shall be, once in each year, to call upon every family in their district, ascertaining and supplying such as shall be found destitute of the Bible, and receiving from each such sums as they may be willing to contribute to the general circulation of the Scriptures.

2. That a Bible Society be formed in each county of the state, of which the District Associations shall be Branches, and to whom their surplus funds, (after supplying the wants of their own districts,) shall be annually paid over. The County Societies to be charged with the general superintendence of the work within their respective bounds.

3. That as a common centre and general bond of union, the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, shall constitute a State Bible Society, to which the various County Societies shall be immediately auxiliary, who shall be required to make anpual reports to that Society of the Bible operations within their respective limits, remitting such surplus funds as may remain after supplying their own wants. Thus the State Society will be enabled to exercise a general supervision of the whole work; will always know the exact situation of every section of the state; and with comparative ease, when the system is once fairly in operation, can keep it continually supplied. By this plan we shall effectually, and without any extraordinary effort, concentrate the exertions of all the local Societies, and by combining unity of effort with economy of means, promote most extensively the general circulation of the Scriptures.—Nor is it intended to confine its beneficial effects to our own state, or even our own country; but, in connexion with the American Bible Society, and kindred institutions in other lands, the State Society will endeavour to scatter the seed of the word into all the destitute regions of the earth.

The first and second propositions contained in the report were read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted. Upon the reading of the third, the following amendment thereto was moved by Mr. Coleman; that the words, "the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore shall constitute a State Bible Society," be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "a State Bible Society be formed, to be located in the city of Baltimore." The question being taken on this amendment, it was carried by a large majority. The third proposition, as amended, was then passed, and the question taken on the adoption of the whole report as amended, which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Patterson, it was resolved, that the officers of the Convention call a meeting of the citizens friendly to the object, to be held in the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a State Bible Society.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, Messrs. Coleman, Lemmon, and Wm. G. Jones, were appointed a committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention having resolved to hold a public meeting this evening, at which a collection should be made in aid of the Bible cause, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Kelso, that the amount be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention again assembled this evening. The meeting was attended numerously by the citizens, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The exercises of the evening were commenced with reading a part of the 119th Psalm, by the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, of the 3d Presbyterian Church, and an anthem by the Choir.—After some brief and appropriate introductory remarks by the President, the Report adopted by the Convention was read by the Secretary. The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Johns, Rector of Christ Church, and supported by a most eloquent address:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the plan just announced as having been adopted by the State Bible Convention; believing that if faithfully acted out it cannot fail of giving a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout our country and the world."

The resolution was seconded by Alex. Brown, Esq. and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Johns was followed by the Rev. Mr. Choules, of the Baptist Church, New Bedford, who concluded an able address with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the universal circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, is a cause which should unite the hearts and hands of all who love the Bible, without regard to sects and parties, and eminently conduces to promote a spirit of christian charity among those who dissent from each other on other subjects.

It was seconded by John Kelso, Esq. and adopted.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Collins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interesting and animated speech, who moved that a collection be taken up in aid of the funds of the State Bible Society.

The resolution was seconded by Roswell L. Colt, Esq. and adopted.

During the collection an appropriate piece of music was performed by the choir.

After the dismissal of the congregation with a prayer and benediction by the Revd. Mr. Morris, of the English Lutheran Church, it was resolved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to its officers, to the reverend gentlemen for their excellent addresses, and to the Choir attached to the 1st Presbyterian Church for their services this evening.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

PERSONAL ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the *President of the United States*, as he was yesterday morning on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the Corner Stone of a Monument about to be erected to the *Mother of Washington.*

The steam-boat Cygnet, in which the President and several members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria.—Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Randolph, late a lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin where the President was sitting, reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying, 'never mind your glove, Sir!' Randolph having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently in the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down.—

The moment he was assaulted, the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him: that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern, in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the court issued a Bench Warrant. A Magistrate had just previously issued a Warrant; but before the officer could arrest him he was gone."

The cause of this outrage is supposed to be the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the Navy for a pecuniary defalcation and for other misconduct.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification that we have learnt that a violent assault was committed on the person of the *President* of the United States, yesterday, on board of the steamboat, whilst at the wharf at Alexandria, on its way to Potomac creek, by Mr. *Randolph*, lately a Lieutenant in the Navy, whose dismission from service by the President has recently been made public.—We have not heard the circumstances of the assault in such a manner as to justify our attempting to state them. Of the main fact, there is no doubt, and the particulars of it will doubtless be stated from authentic sources. We consider the occurrence as one deeply to be lamented in every relation in which it is considered, and in every view which can be taken of it.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat Sydney, as she stopped here on her way down yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor more feeling to be manifested by all our citizens. We are induced to mention this matter, which ought indeed never to be published, only because we know, that reports of it will be circulated throughout the country and printed elsewhere. It was an affair of a moment; but it is said, that, from the feeling produced, it is wonderful that the assailant escaped with his life.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President, was naturally highly excited and exasperated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

In the confusion of the moment, no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Randolph on the instant, but the Court being in session, he was immediately presented by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant forthwith issued for his apprehension.

For the Commercial Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS.

The first object which attracts the stranger's notice on entering Annapolis, is the State House, built in the centre of the city upon the highest ground in it. It is a large structure, and with its lofty dome and lantern, 300 feet high, and silvery roof, has a very imposing appearance. From the gallery of the dome there is an extensive view of the bay, rivers, and country, as far as the vision can command, including every part of the city, and its public buildings. The State House is for the accommodation of the Legislature, Courts of Appeals and Chancery, as well as the officers attached to them. As it was built in early times, the arrangement of the interior is not so convenient as the room contained in the area is capable of making it. Instead of the inconvenient and unsightly stair-case by which we ascend to the second story, a light iron gallery might be substituted at an inconsiderable expense, in the large hall of entrance, give much easier communications to all parts of the second floors, and make room for the erection of three or four committee rooms, for the Senate Chamber and House of Delegates, which are very much wanting. Other improvements are authorised by the Legislature, which, I understand, will be completed this season; one is the construction of a handsome room for the State Library, in the great hall where the old General Court used to hold its sessions, and a roof of copper instead of the present tin one, which is found to be very defective. Another important improvement might be suggested, which, as it has economy to recommend it, I have no doubt will be adopted sooner or later, and that is, warming the large rooms by flues or handsome ornamental stoves instead of the present prodigal consumption of wood, in the large and deep fire places, which, now is the case. The Senate Chamber and House of Delegates are large and commodious rooms, opposite to each other, in the latter of which, where hangs a full-length portrait of the father of his country, was performed the noblest act which history records, the resignation of Gen. Washington's commission into the hands of Congress. The Council Chamber is over that of the Senate, and the Court of Appeals is held over the House of Delegates. The State House yard is an irregular circle enclosed by a low wall, and rendered most disgustingly tasteless by the continuance of the old Treasury Department, and a very necessary building on the left, both of which ought to be destroyed and the Treasury Office kept in the State House fire-proof rooms. I had almost forgot to mention, that a handsomley arranged Armory is placed in one of the apartments. The unsettled question of removing the Seat of Government to some other place, I believe, is the reason that improvements have not been entered into with more spirit; but it is to be hoped that as soon as the question of state reform shall be settled, which must be decided in two or three years, that Annapolis will be made the Seat of Government, by a constitutional provision, which will give it a permanency and stability that she has not enjoyed for the last half century. Independent of the unnecessary expense of removal, there is no place in Maryland so central and convenient to the members; the accommodations are excellent, quite sufficient, and there are no objects to divert the attention of the members from their studies. The College, the next important building, has been already described. The Government House is a large and commodious building situated directly on the water's edge, has a large garden, yard, &c. and is under the care of a steward. The Governor for the time being occupies it occasionally, always during the session, and renders it the seat of Maryland hospitality and refined pleasure.

The Fort is separated from the Government House and garden by a narrow street, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the city. It has the officers' quarters, barracks, hospital and magazine, all in the first order and repair, with the advantage of a large garden stocked with vegetables, fruits, and grape vines which bear luxuriantly, and a beautiful parade ground. There are two or three officers, surgeon, and about 60 or 70 non-commissioned officers and privates, who cultivate the grounds and do duty daily within the walls. There are three places of worship, one for Episcopalians, a large Church near the State House and immediately in view of the main street entering the town; one for Methodists, just in rear of the State House, and a small Chapel for Catholics, near the old residence of the late venerable Carroll. The county has erected a handsome and commodious Court House near the Farmers' Bank, which has added much to the appearance of the city. The Ball Room, Theatre and the late Williamson's Hotel, are all situated in friendly contiguity on two streets. The Ball Room is one of the oldest buildings, and since dancing has become rather unfashionable, is not kept in that repair and order that it deserves, it has a supper, card and ladies room at each extremity. It is lighted by three chandeliers, and ornamented with a full length portrait of the second Lord Baltimore; but we republicans do not seem to have quite so much respect for lordlings as they could wish, for to the perversion of all taste, the gilt frame is either painted or white-washed, and they have been so irreverent as to sprinkle a few spots on his lordship's visage.—The Corporation, some years ago, made an exchange with Mr. Peale of the first Lord Baltimore's likeness for those of the first six Governors of the State, some of which are well done, and now grace the room. It was not a bad bargain to get six Governors for one Lord, when it is considered that some of them were worth a dozen Lords at any time.—The Theatre is a small wooden structure, but sufficiently large to accommodate the company which the city affords. The City Hotel is so well known every where, that it needs no description; it is only necessary to say, that it is now well kept, and if the urbanity of the present host, attention of the servants, and good fare, are recommendations, we need desire no better. Many of the private buildings are large and well built, have an antique appearance, and are generally surrounded by fine gardens and grass plots. The Market House is small, and when I saw it, was badly supplied, but I am told that there is no lack of the good things of this life in the city, which an acquaintance with the hospitality of the place verifies. The Harbour is commodious and safe from winds.

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There have been a few new buildings put up lately and many old ones repaired, some streets paved, and the whole city has now the appearance of neatness, comfort and calmness, well contrasted with the hurry and bustle of a large commercial emporium. It is now nearly forty-three years since I first visited Annapolis, and surely never did my eyes behold such a congregation of talents and respectability, such splendour of equipage, and such a blaze of beauty. It was at the time of the races and the session of the General Court, when were daily exhibited on the course, and at the theatre, the best dressed gentlemen, the most bewitching faces, and the finest cavalry in the state. But alas! the glories have passed away; the all-absorbing vortex of a neighbour city, has swallowed up a great part of her most valuable citizens; but in one thing thou hast not degenerated—fair faces and angelic forms.

From the Boston Gazette.

THE SICKNESS AT MATANZAS.

A friend has permitted us to make the annexed extracts from a letter dated at Matanzas 11th April, and written by a merchant who had just recovered from an attack of the cholera:—

'You can have no idea of the ravages the cholera has made, and continues to make here; more than one half of the inhabitants have left, and still, with a population of only about 8,000, the interments for some days have reached 100 per day. Indeed they die so fast that they do not pretend to make coffins, but as soon as the breath appears to be out of the body, they are thrown into a cart prepared for the purpose, with whatever they may have on, and hurried away to 'Campo Santo;' and it has not unfrequently happened that they have been buried before dead. A few days since, as they were taking a female, she lifted her head and cried for water.

'Where and when this will stop, God only knows. We flattered ourselves the day before yesterday that it was abating, (there being only 7 deaths reported) but to day it is more violent than every, all our wealthy people have left, some for the states, and others for the interior—business is almost at a stand, nothing will sell, and produce very scarce particularly molasses, of which article you could not, at this moment find 100 hds in the city, but in the country they permit

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...way. No Launches were allowed to ...p Cashner river, (where about one ...r two thirds of the produce comes from.) ...it is with difficulty you can get a cart ...to come to town. It is raging fully as ...in the country. I have heard of a plan... ...losing every negro—others half, third, ...rters, &c.

It would appear from the above that the ...lation of Matanzas in ordinary times is ...r 16,000.]

CHARLESTON, April 27.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

...four companies of the U. S. Artillery sail... ...on Thursday last, on board the ship H. Al... ...for Fortress Monroe, under the command ...Major Kirby. The officers accompanying ...were Captains Lyons, Fraser, Galt, and ...rts. Ringgold, and Barnes, and Assistant ...geon Huskell.

...One company of Artillery, under the com... ...of Captain Munroe, sailed yesterday in ...the ship Sutton, for New York. His of... ...ers are Lieutenants Morris, Collins and ...ore.

Two companies of Artillery, under the ...mand of Captain Washington, will leave ...in the packet schooner Star, for Fort ...—The officers are Lieutenants Por... ...and Bainbridge.

...Colonel Bankhead has relinquished the ...mand of the troops in the harbour to Ma... ...Lemon, and leaves this place to-day in ...steam-packet David Brown, for Old Point ...and from thence will proceed to the ...of Washington. In announcing the de... ...ture of Colonel B. from this station, we ...the opportunity to remark, that the deli... ...and arduous duties devolved on him, ...his recent command here, were dis... ...charged in a manner calculated to increase ...high respect for his character, as an offi... ...and a gentleman, which he had obtained ...this community, growing out of a long and ...intimate acquaintance with him, on a former ...casion.

We learn that Colonel Bankhead has been ...vited by the Secretary of War to the exa... ...nation, as a member of the Board of Visi... ...rs, of the Cadets at West Point, and that ...he has accepted the invitation.

We also take this occasion to observe gene... ...lly, that the officers on this station, during ...the late critical period, have all acquitted ...themselves in a manner honourably becoming ...their delicate position—uniting the courtesies ...of gentlemen, with strict military propriety. *Courier.*

TO CLEANSE BEDSTEADS.

Scald the bedsteads with boiling vinegar. The mortices and tennons should be held in the hot vinegar for several moments, and in all places where the bugs and eggs are deposited, the hot vinegar should be poured over freely. The bed cord should likewise be held in the hot vinegar. By strictly attending to these directions, you will effectually destroy both the bugs and their eggs. But this will not prevent your bedsteads being again infested: you will, therefore, make use of the following mixture;—Alcohol, half a pint, spirits turpentine, half a pint, camphor, half an ounce, mix well together, and put it on with a painter's brush. If the bedstead is not old, this mixture will answer without the wash. It dries instantly, and does not soil the bed clothes in the least. It is said that when both these means are applied in succession, the remedy is infallible.

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 1st April, and Liverpool to the 2d, both inclusive. We make the annexed extracts from the New York Daily Advertiser.

The most important news is from Portugal; the report received in this country, from Lisbon, of Don Miguel's forces having been repulsed before Oporto, proves to be correct.—The dates from Oporto received at London were down to the 25th of March—Vice Admiral Sartorius had resigned, but the London Times of the 1st is of opinion that his difficulties with the Government were adjusted. Don Pedro's situation on the whole is no worse, and may be considered rather better.

OPORTO, March 25.

I wrote to you yesterday morning, or rather Saturday night, by the Speedy, given you a full account of the affairs of the squadron, which I had been to visit at Vigo, and I came back just in time to witness part of a very brilliant affair which took place yesterday, and which ended most favourably for the cause of Don Pedro.

The enemy commenced an attack about 10 o'clock upon a redoubt which we had commenced the night before, upon the hill of Antas, in front of Congregados and Bom Fim. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men advanced in column, covered by a cloud of skirmishers. The position was defended only by three companies of the fifth Cacadores, who were forced to retire before support could reach them. The usual skirmishing was kept up, while the enemy were destroying the wine-pipes which had been conveyed to the hill, and most of them they burned. The fire from our batteries being heavy and well directed, kept their columns in check. Sharp firing continued until between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the Marshall ordered the hill to be retaken.

For this purpose the first and second English battalions, under the command of Majors Sadlier and Brownson, the 5th Cacadores, and three companies of the 3d Infantry, supported by two squadrons of Lancers, advanced to retake the front of the position, while General Schwalbach directed the 9th Infantry, three companies of the 10th, and one company of the 12th Cacadores, supported by a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, to gain

the height from ...my's left flank. ...Major Sadlier ...leading on his m... ...ed them to bre... ...however, speedi... ...son, whose regim... ...carried the hill ... ...with great slaug... ...an officer and s... At this moment ...cavalry made a ... ...ing the Lancers ...through a wood ...ing the Lancers ...had an earnest ... ...their quality.

Two feeble ...made to retake ...repulsed with a ... The enemy suff... ...the rapidity of ... ...to retire his col... ...a galling fire bo... ...Schwaback, wh... ...the hill on the ...ers.—Our loss, ...the fire lasted, ...ficers and 17 m... ...70 men wounde...

The British ...jor Sadlier, Ca... ...ry, severely; ...Rourke, Caidag... ...Kennedy, slig... ...was shot throu... ...doubtful; Capt... ...dead. The c... ...was on this oc... ...his wound on t... ...not been able ...his leg; he ho... ...lier's regiment ...broke, on the ...amongst them ...ing that until ...wearing a red ...wear one aga... ...character as ... ...the charge, ir... ...shirt. While ...of our line, th... ...ed, for the e... ...the light hou... ...Pastelleiro. ...ha's usual wa... ...in pistol shot ...when a deadl... ...rockets, was ...retire with ...week under c... ...the enemy's ... ...this point wa... ...ding an offic... ...monstration ...but the Volu... ...up a position ...squadrons of ...of the Volun... ...and 18th Inf... ...French, Irish ...the line, wer... ...That these ...have been co... ...general attac... ...in the first i... ...cess. This ...tions made b... ...three field-o... ...deavoured t... ...forward, as ...serve which ...dies of the ...mongst thier ...ran into the ... The Ministe ...number of ... ...day may be ...of the enem... ...possession ...Antas, wit... ...of the Migu... ...is estimate... ...on other po... ...the landing ...fling for the ...five boatme... ...ed on Satu... ...and the ap... ...tozinhos. These ca... ...sions from ...and anothe... ...be taken. ...a breastwo... ...the Cobod... ...severely a... ...bar. A b... ...Friday nig... ...was upset ...perished. ...the Chron... ...setting yo... ...Miguelite... ...bribed by ...guel's hea... ...cram your... ...have the p... ...can say i... ...sentence

ORDE... ...prop... ...against Jo... ...reported ...fird and ...ry be sh... ...ly next, ...serted in ...the ci... ...successi... ...next. ...lot in the ...teen hur...

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