

Monday, January 29, 1865.

TI-LOUNGER—No. II.

very little Man, and occupy more room on this planet than Tabitha's Tom Cat, I am proud, and can notice what is not being noticed myself. But perhaps, a proportion of good every condition of humanity. I derive an advantage from the lobby of the Theatre, and down by the crowd, and almost death by an athletic Irishman watching a young Lady, now sought and anon declining's steady, significant and

I remarked that the fluid did not taste acid. Some chemical tests were at hand. I dipped the end of a slip of litmus paper into some of the fluid, which fell on a board, and perceived no change in the colour of the paper. I then dipped in the end of a slip of paper reddened by calafornia, and found that it became similar in colour to the other end of the same slip which had been dipped into a kali. Concluding that an excess of alkali was present in my stomach, I took a little vinegar and water, and was presently relieved. I took a little more, and was quite well in one or two minutes. I am with respect,
JOHN BRICKELL.



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all that part of the Indiana Territory, which lies North of a line drawn East from the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigan, until it shall intersect lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due North to the northern boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established within the said territory, a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the government of the territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, entitled "An act to provide for the government of the Territory North West of the river Ohio;" and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio, by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers for the said territory, who, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, & receive for their services the same compensations by the ordinance aforesaid and the laws of the U. States, as have been provided and established for similar officers in the Indiana Territory; and the duties and emoluments of Superintendent of Indian affairs shall be united with those of Governor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed so as in any manner, to affect the government now in force in the Indiana Territory, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof, within the said territory of Michigan, from and after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the thirtieth day of June next, shall be pending in the court of any county, which shall be included within the said Territory of Michigan; and also all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the said thirtieth day of June next, shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana Territory, in consequence of any writ of removal, or order for trial at bar, and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the Territory of Michigan aforesaid, shall, in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on, and judgments and decrees rendered thereon in the same manner as if the said Indiana Territory had remained undivided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That Detroit shall be the seat of government of the said Territory, until Congress shall otherwise direct.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
January 11, 1865.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

A Counting-Room,
With a Cellar underneath, a short distance from the Custom House, to Rent—Apply at this office.
January 25.

NEW YORK, January 28
Melancholy occurrence.—On Wednesday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, John Craig, Adolphus Harris and John Nesbitt, three apprentice lads of Mr. McIntire, stone-cutter, during the absence of their master, went on the ice in the North-River at the bottom of Warren-street, with an intention of crossing to the Jersey shore—but painful to relate, they have not since been heard of. It is hoped this sad disaster will be a caution to parents, guardians and others, to refrain all under their care from thus jeopardizing their existence.

The report, in circulation yesterday, of the British frigate Revolutionaire being on shore on Long Island, is not credited. No positive accounts have yet reached town of the name of the large ship supposed to be a frigate, mentioned in yesterday's paper to be ashore.

Captain Frith, arrived yesterday from Sarrinam, informs, that there had been a notification published by the government, ordering that no American should be permitted to import or land in the colony any kind of salt or dried fish, butter, lard, &c. from any port in the United States for the term of three months, until they heard from Great Britain. There was nothing permitted but rice, naval stores, tobacco, corn, meal, flour, &c. Molasses 17 shivers, coffee 13 do. and sugar 4 do.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Abeona, captain Hobson, has arrived at Sandy Hook, in 75 days from Liverpool. The passengers came to town yesterday overland, and bring London papers to the 7th of November. We have made some extracts from these papers, but they record no political event of importance.

Mr. Johnson, who arrived in the Abeona, informs, that it was currently reported and believed at Liverpool on the 9th November, that the British Minister at Naples had been seized.

LONDON, November 4.

The senate of Hamburg has acted with more spirit on the occasion of the arrest of Sir George Rumbold, than we should have expected from its humbled condition:—It not only presented an energetic remonstrance to citizen Reinhardt on this violation of its neutrality & the law of nations, but also sent a strong protest to Paris & to Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg and Ratisbon.

Yesterday we received a letter from Bilbao, dated the 28th ult. by the ship Camilla arrived at Bristol, which states that the seizure of the Spanish frigates had created the greatest sensation in Spain. A war with this country was considered inevitable.

The occasion of the late disturbances at Bilbao is likewise the source of strong objection and offence on the part of the British & American governments. Bilbao has hitherto been a free port, and has in consequence enjoyed a very extensive trade, particularly with the United States; but the king having resolved to subject it to the same duties and regulations imposed on the other towns, our commercial agents remonstrated, and the people adopted more summary means to prevent the system so injurious to them. Admiral Mollaredo (who commanded the Spanish fleet at Breil last war,) was governor of the province of Biscay, and after ineffectual endeavors to suppress the discontent, was obliged to fly. Fifteen thousand troops advanced against Bilbao, by way of Santona, and the necessary stores were conveyed by water; but the natives being unprepared to resist so large and so unlooked for a force, were compelled to submit, without bloodshed, and the new imposts have been enforced, although the whole province continue in a state of alarming ferment.

This measure is likely to increase the misunderstanding subsisting between Spain and America, and will necessarily affect our relations with that country.

The Spaniards, in contemplation of a war with England are busily employed in strengthening the numerous posts along their coast, where some new works are carrying on.—The battery at the entrance of St. Andero, has been increased from four to ten guns, and the like has been done in numerous other places.

The Barbary states having restricted the exportation of grain, in consequence of the great demand from Spain, flour at Gibraltar has attained the unusual price of 18 dollars per barrel of 196 lb.

The American prisoners are used with much severity at Tripoli; a number of them are yoked daily to a large waggon, and when heavily loaded with wood, are compelled to draw it back again.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS.

The general of brigade, Alexander Rosseau, charged with the command and superintendance of the coast and posts of the Meuse.

To the lords of the magistracy, forming the government of the city of Rotterdam.

Head-quarters, Rotterdam, 24th Brumaire, November 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,
I have the honor to inform you, that the general in chief having fresh orders from his majesty the emperor, relative to commerce, and the extraordinary measure to be adopted against England, has charged me to acquaint the merchants, that ships known to have come from England, or the captains of which shall declare on oath that they come from English ports, shall be seized.

The moderation of the general in chief made him exclude from this measure all colonial produce, and apply the seizure only to prohibited merchandises; but he has received orders to seize the whole cargoes of the ships, if there be any English merchandize on board.

Such seizure is to take place, and to be effected without any exception or modification.

Yet such is his affection, that he has charged me in his letter of 21 Brumaire (12th November) to inform the trade, that he will not put this measure into execution till after the expiration of fourteen days, in order to give the merchants time to make the necessary dispositions for the arrival of the ships consigned to them from Embden or neutral ports.

I request you, therefore, gentlemen, to inform the trade of the same immediately, and in the official way, and to acknowledge the receipt hereof—I salute you with particular esteem.

(Signed) ROSSEAU.

November 6.

The accounts brought from Gibraltar by the Maidstone frigate, which left the Bay on the 11th ult. are most distressing. General Barnett, whom our last advices described as being most active in administering relief to the sick, and proving himself a father to the unprotected orphans, has fallen a sacrifice to his humanity. Letters of the 8th mention his indisposition; he became worse on the 9th, and died on the following day. Lord Pelham Clinton, aid de-camp to the General, shared his dangers and his fate. Major Raleigh is also dead.

It has been clearly ascertained that the fever is of the same nature as that which had proved so destructive at Malaga, and was introduced from that place into Gibraltar through the medium of a Spanish family. A great deal of the mischief has been attributed to an unfortunate difference of opinion among the medical men at Gibraltar, respecting the nature of the disorder, and the manner of treating it.—When the mortality first began to be so great, a cordon of troops was drawn round the town, to prevent any intercourse with those out of it; but it was removed in consequence of the violent clamor of the people in town, at being shut up where the fever committed such dreadful ravages.—No sooner were the troops withdrawn than the people mixed indiscriminately with each other, and the mortality consequently increased. Two hundred persons were said to have got on board a ship bound to Malta, who had agreed to give twenty guineas each for their passage. The greatest part of them, it is feared, were diseased, when the ship sailed; and as no medical assistance was on board, their situation must be dreadful. Thirty others escaped on board another vessel, and engaged for a passage to Oron; they were also without medical aid, and their fate was what might be expected from their imprudence.—Twenty seven of those unfortunate persons died in a day or two, and the remaining three jumped overboard when in sight of the Maidstone frigate, in hopes of being picked up and conveyed to England. The frigate saved their lives, but sent them to Gibraltar. On the morning of the 11th, the wind had changed and rain was expected, which had been long wished for to clear the air.

An attack from the Spaniards, in the present distressed state of the Garrison is much apprehended by many. Our accounts from Cadiz reach down to the 15th ult. at which time the fever continued to rage: the deaths amounted to about sixty a day. Such is the apathy of the inhabitants, that very little alarm appears to be excited among them. This is ascribed to the great numbers that have already had the disorder, and therefore are not liable to take it a second time. Some accounts from Spain state, that a personage of the first rank and consequence in that kingdom is now in confinement.—We do not pretend to understand who is meant, but we hope the intelligence will prove unfounded. It is stated, that the King of Prussia has been so offended with the conduct of France, respecting Sir Geo. Rumbold, that he has determined to permit no more French troops to pass into the electorate of Hanover and the North of Germany.

November 7.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 3d of January. The statement of the arrest and close confinement of a personage of very great distinction in Spain, which first appeared in a morning paper, has given rise to many extravagant speculations, and some have gone so far as to suppose the existence of a plan, contemplated by Bonaparte, for setting aside his Catholic Majesty, and establishing a Council of Regency, formed of the Queen, the Prince of Peace and their creatures. We can undertake positively to assure our readers that no intelligence of that kind has been transmitted to this country from Spain. Accounts, indeed, have reached town, stating the arrest of a personage very nearly allied in blood to the Sovereign; but as they are not confirmed, the subject is so extremely delicate that we forbear mentioning the same.

A letter from Spain has the following remarkable passage:—You will be surprised to hear that so weak a government as ours should enter into a dispute with the United States of America, and upon such extraordinary grounds. When Louisiana was ceded to France, it was generally understood that the cession was

absolute; nor could it be imagined that the Spanish government would have taken any exception to whatever disposition might be afterwards made of it. It is to me the grand intriguer, the disturber of Europe, that all the mischief which has been made is to be traced. Bonaparte gave the cabinet of Madrid to understand, that he accepted of Louisiana, only to enable him to protect more effectually the Spanish colonies against the heretics of England and North-America, and to strengthen the alliance between the two great Catholic Powers of Europe; to whom he was in hopes shortly to be able to add the kingdom of Ireland. He had scarcely obtained the cession, than, on purpose to disconcert and distress the Spanish government, he entered into negotiations for its sale with the American agents. A compensation of a very different kind was at first projected by Bonaparte. As soon as he had actually transferred the property to the Americans, he set his spies and creatures at work to instil jealousies into the Spanish government respecting the designs of America. Even forged letters were submitted to certain persons in Spain, as having been intercepted; and some persons of very high rank were persuaded that the mines of Mexico were the real object with the heretics, while they pretended to negotiate for Louisiana.—At the same time he secretly encouraged the Americans to extend their views to the Floridas, in order the more completely to excite the jealousy of a government he wishes to ruin.

A French family has just arrived in town from Bordeaux. From their report it appears, that the most tyrannical and vexatious arrests have lately taken place in that city, and likewise at Nantz. No less than five hundred persons, most of whom are merchants, and even waggons have been taken up and imprisoned in those towns. The exact reason of these oppressive measures they are at a loss to explain; but the terror impressed by them, has occasioned their precipitate flight from a place where the innocent and guilty are confounded, and where even industrious poverty endeavors in vain to ply its useful labors.

PARIS, October 23.

Fanatics or impostors are wandering in different parts of France, preaching the end of the world, predicting misfortunes, and printing and distributing prophecies, containing the most absurd and terrible tales which agitate or terrify the lower classes of the people, who, from ignorance, are ready to catch at any thing surprising or miraculous. These itinerant prophets are particularly busy in Belgium, in Flanders, in the adjacent German Provinces on this side of the Rhine, and in the western department, where the inhabitants are less enlightened, and more superstitious, than in other parts of France. It is said, that the incorrigible adherents to the desperate cause of the Bourbons employ and pay with British guineas these men, at present devout Christians, but in fact, scandalous and criminal hypocrites; many of whom, ten years ago, were the most intolerant atheists and cruel persecutors of the believers in the Christian religion. The prefect of the department of Lys has caused three of these false prophets to be taken up, who, upon examination, were found to have been members of revolutionary committees in the reign of terror, though now loaded with scapularies, relics, prayer books, legends of saints already departed, and prophecies of persons living a life of sanctity, conversing regularly with the divinity as well as with the Virgin Mary, and all other inhabitants of Heaven. So great was their popularity, and so numerous their adherents, that the gens d'armes who arrested them, were twice repulsed; and, after they were carried into the prisons of Cheny, by their hypocritical cant they seduced the gaoler, his wife, and two children, to open the doors of their prison, and to escape with them. The police is now in search of them and will probably soon discover them. They left behind them in the gaol a bundle (pacotille) of prophecies, in the Flemish and French languages, which they had received since their imprisonment, as all their former papers are deposited at the police office.

In one of these pretended prophecies is foretold, that the next winter will be the coldest experienced in France since 1709; that a general famine will desolate all the Continent; and that, before the next spring, all the department between the Rhine and the Loire will be swallowed up by an earthquake; whilst a plague will destroy 25,000th parts of the people between the Loire, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. From this short specimen, it is easily seen that these terrible predictions are the offspring of the fertile brains of British heretics, or of agents in British pay.—Journal de la Veille.

Notice is hereby given.

That information has lately been received by the Secretary of State, that a certain ALEXANDER FRAZIER, who called himself of Baltimore, died at St. Jago de Cuba on the 9th of April last, and that the American Consul at that place, has, agreeably to Law, taken charge of his effects. The legal Representatives of said Frazier will therefore make application on the subject to the Consul aforesaid. Department of State, January 24th, 1865.