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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1804.

## LONDON, May 29.

SPANISH SUBSIDY. Letters from Cadiz of the 26th ult. state a circumstance which ought not to be passed over in silence, and yet it is not easy to see how the evil can Coffee promises to keep up. be prevented, without causing a sacrifice in a commercial point of view. The greater part of the annual subsidy paid by Spain to France, is carried home to England by British men of war from Cadiz and from England remitted in bills to Hamburgh, where it is paid to the French egents. Within these two months, the following sums are stated to have been shipped on board the following ships, on account of the French government, though nominally consigned to merchants in London, viz. b the Diana, 500,000 dollars; by the Moomouth, 460,000 dollars; and by the Orpheus, 640,000 dollars.

This is the only safe mode the Spaniards have of sending their silver to France, which constitutes the greater pair of the remittances, and as it is attended with great advantage. The dollar at Cadiz is worth only four shillings and a penny, and in London, at the time these particular remittances were made, their value was about four, shillings and nine pence, which yields a gain to the French of about 7 per cent. after paying freight, insurance, and commission.

[Extraordinary Decision.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. Wain v. Walters.

In this case a very interesting and materral point was decided by the court, after much learned argument by the counsel on-each side, (Mr. Erskine, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Lawes, for the Defendant, in support of the nonsuit, and Mr. Gibbs and Mr Marriot for the Plaintiff) -The norsuit was established on this ground :- The defendant promised thus in writing " I will pay 56/ for --- Hall (due by him by his acceptance) by half past four o'clock to day," No consideration for this undertaking appearing on the face of this memorandum, it was decided by the Court, that no parole evidence of the agreement was admissible, and the written paper containing no consideration, proved only a nudum pactum. It must be interesting to the public (in the trading world particularly), to know that a promise to pay the debt to another, should not only be reduced to writing, but that the consideration to support such promise, should be set forth in the writing.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

COCKPIT, WHITEHALL. On Friday the following Cases were determined before the Most Noble and and Right Hon. the Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes:

was a farther proof case -It appeared that this vessel, laden w th a cargo of coffregtaken in at Jeremie, in the Island of St. Domingo, was captured on her return voyage to St. Croix, by his Majesty's ship York, J. Ferrier, Esq. Commander, carried to Jamaica, and there condemned. Their Lordships, in this case, restored the ship and cargo as claimed, but decreed the Captor's expences of the further proof.

The Flora, Lovett master. - This was likewise a further proof case. The ship, laden with a cargo of cotton, logs of fus. tic, together with 21 ingots of gold, 3500 doubloons, and sundry parcels of specie, was captured, on her voyage from Carthanena to New-York, by his Majesty's ships York and Maidstone, on the 21st June, 1798, and carried to Jamaica, where part of her cargo and specie was condemned, and the ship and part of the specia restored. It was contended, on the part of the captors, that this was a mass of fraud from beginning to end. Ibeir Lordships deferred giving judgment in this case until that of the Sca-Large, Lambert, master was heard, which stood on their Lordships, list.

The Penelope, Groome, master.—This vesself laden with's cargo of coffee, specie, and other articles, was captured by his Majesty's ship Surprize, C. Laroche, Eige Commander, whilst in the prosecustion of her voyage from Curracoa to Bal timore. The property in this case was restored as claimed, on payment of the expenses of the further proof.

PHIEADELPHIA, August 13. ve understand, that a French gentle ammarrived in town on Briday, from the Engthward bearing dispatches from the Lest Indies for M. Pichon, now at Cerminiono, relative to the trade cardenid ports of Hispaniola.

commerce at Martinique: posing of their cargoes at least 50 per | wellbeef sold yesterday at four dollars per | liness of vessels on their going out-

"Several English prizes have lately arrived here."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

You will oblige me by inserting in

your paper the following narration. On the 22d July I was hourded by commanded by lord Proby, and detained 5 hours—the leutenant Mr. Cole, not being satisfied with the information I gave him, cll.don me "here Red Jacket (which I had on) if you do not give me more satisfaction I will have you tied up and flogged, and then sent into Antigua for adjudication."- I was treated in other who were bought on board at the same time-after being detained on board 5 hours before mentioned my papers were handed me by a mulatto man, but was nor informed I m gut depart.—I wa ted haif an hour, I was then told I might proceed. For the truth of the above I am willing to be qualified and capt. Seder, who was present on board and witnesses this, will do the same.

At sea in sight of Guadaloupe, July 22d, 1804.

ABRM. GOLDEN.

Witness, Samuel Selby. I further do say that lieur. Cole told capt. Golden in my presence that if he did not answer such questions as he asked him, he would make him. -If he did not he would tie him up and flog him.

FROM THE BALANCE.

I observed in your paper a new weeks since an account of the appearance of yellow fever at the Waalebougi.t; and its introduction, is attributed to the arrival of a ressel from St. Domingo. It has often happened that vessels arriving from the West Iedia Islands in the summer season, particularly those in ballast, have been found so filthy, and the air in their holds so impure, that they have spearl obedience. abroad sickness and contagion. It has ever appeared astonishing to me, that so little regard has been paid to the cleanliness of vessels. It is certainly a snbject of the utmost importance, not only The sloop John, Buell, master-This for the purpose. I formly sent you two communications touching this subject -- one of them proposing an improvement in building ships—the others giving direc tions for pur:fying those built in the com mon mode. As to improvement in ship building. I proposed the following method of filling the space between the

> Take mortar, made of lime and sawdust, or cutstraw, hay or other light sub stance, which will save the expence of lime, and after the timbers are dubbed and fitted for the inside plank, let every space be filled with this mortar. Where the spaces are large, blocks of pine or other light wood, crouded in so as to make a saving of mortar; in which case, care must be taken to cover the blocks sufficiently to prevent them from coming

> in contact with the planks on either side. Many advantages 1 conceived, would result from this mode. By pre-occupying the space betwen the outside plank and the ceiling of ships, the accumulation of filth would be prevented, and until the quality of the line should be wholly destroyed by time, it would prove an efficient barrier against putridity or corruption, and consequently against the generation of foul air. I supposed that a ship thus prepared, and properly ventilated, might be kept perfectly sweet and wholesome.

> But my directions for purifying ships built in the common mode (without even removing their cargoes) wherever they have been followed, bave been attended with the most flattering success ; and a hope of calling the attention of my fellow citizens to this important subject, at this time induces me to request you to republish those directions:

Dirretions for purifying a loaded ship without removing the, cargo. Take a cask that will hold 100 gallons or more, with one head out ; set it below ried on by American vessels with the in any part of the vessel; put into this cask one bushel of unslacked lime; add tie Lie following extract of a fetter from to this 60 gallons of boiling water, after the Petre. Guad, dated July 22, to a | dissolving 30 pounds of pot or pearl ash-

cent. below prime cost.—I saw very good | Too little attention is paid to the cleanbarrel.—Fish and other articles in the they are sent out clean and are well vensame proportion .- Coffee is still at 35 to tilated during the voyage, they cannot 38 sous cash. Sugar much the same as be very impure on their return. By the two months ago, and great quantities in above mentioned process, used before & yet the country, and will perhaps fall.— after every voyage, there is little doubt but ressels might be kept perfectly sweet, pure and wholesome.

From the NATIONAL ÆGIS.

GENERAL HAMILTON. When the death of this distinguished personage was first announced, we expressed our regret, in language dichated and sanctioned by the British frigate Amel a, 36 guns, our sentiments and feelings. Disposed to bury in generous ablivion, political eamily, with him. who was the object of it, we viewed in the event an affecting example of private distress, and a lamentable instance of national bereavement. Disposed to cherish with ardent enthusiasm the literary and scientific fame of cur country, who reflected honor on its charactar in these respects, we were willing to hang with rapt admiration, on respects very ill, I was refused per- | the intellectual endownments of one, who mission to speak with two Americans | shed lustre on his nation, by the brilliancy of his talents. Disposed to recognize the just and noble sentiment that "Republican vengeance wars not with the fallen nor the dead " we were willing to larget the dangerous nature of his political principles, and to pass a merited eulogium on the candor with which he avowed, and the firmness with which he maintained them. Disposed to bury the faults, the foibles or the vices of his private character in the cemetary, which contained his relics, we were willing to dwell on his private integrity, his sense of honor, and those amiable qualities, which " promote the charities of social harmony." Disposed to sympathize in the affliction of his widowed wife and | found it to lay in lat. 39, 47, N. and by orphan children, we were willing to still | calculation, in long. 34, 29, W. The the harsh din of party discord, by the situation of this stupendous rock way softer notes of sympathy and serrow. be relied on, as I was very particular in Acquated by these sentiments and im- | my course and distance till I made the pelled by these feelings, we were willing land, which was the 3d day after, I then that " his ignoming." if any should be at - made Fayal. As I never saw a rock laid | tached to him-should rest with him in down in this situation, I think it my his grave; but not remembered in his epi-

> But we expected a reciprocal truce of party warfare. While we granted an armistice to our foes, that they might "bury their dead ;" we were not prepared, even from their treachery. to expect an assidious and ungenerous attack. Reluctantly, then, do we renew this unpleasant subject. But the stern, in-

That the funeral obsequies of HAMIL-TON have been perverted to she purposes of party; that the unprecedented pemp and parade, which has accompanied them was dictated, not so much by reswith regard to property, but to life and | pect to his memory, as by political health. For my part, I am confident views; that the tears, which have been that ships may be rendered as clean, | shed, were tributary not to affection for pure and wholesome as buildings upon him, but to resentment towards those, land, provided proper means are used who, when he was living, were his enemies; that the eulogies which have been pronounced, and the panegyrics that have been written, were designed not to preserve his fame, but to excite ind gna. tion against his political foes; these facts are not left to " the disclosure of reasoning or the designation of conjecture." They are palpable. " Our pelitical fathers, where are they? and the "Cato and Verulam" and Hale of our stone." Price six cents each number. country, quit.ed a world, which they had ! colightened by their writings, or emancipated by their labors, no public eulogist | Eddyville, on Cumberland river, Kentucky, | poured forth the mournful declamation of woe-no funeral pomp darkened the streets of our cities. Content with the imperishable monuments of glory, which their own living exertions had reared, their friends raised no statues to their alive the emotions of grief, and to excite with them the glow of party indignation. In many instances their zeal has defeated. moralized on the event, in their public advertisements, and with all the genecause general HAMILTON is dead !"

ference, in the conduct of their respec-

\* See an Advertisement of Messrs. TUCKER & THAYER, in the Boston Centinel of July 25th, surrounded with emblems of mourning.

BALTIMORE WEDNESDAY, AUGUSTI15, 1804.

List of Deaths-in the different burial Adults, Children, 47

Total.

The following article was handed by Captain Candler, who arrived at Boston. in the schooner Betsey, from Madeira.

INFORMATION TO MARINERS. On the 29th May, I was running for the Western Islands, when I made something which appeared like a sail, but, as I approached it nearer, discovered it to be a rock, the top of which was nearly 100 feet out of water, and from appearances, deep water all round it. It blowing very hard, I was not able to sound, or examine the rock, any further than by running within a cable's length of it on the north side. By observation, I duty to give this information to the cub-JOHN CANDLER.

The London British Press, of June 20 has the following paragraph relative to the report of Peace:-

"I is reported, we know not upon what authority, that a person has arrived from the Continent with overtures of peace.-We received by the Hamburgh flexible, imperious voice of duty urges mail a letter from the continent, which us; and we are not at liberty to refuse | states, that rumours of Peace were become genera; but that they were supposed to be circulated by Bonaparte for the purposes of imposition."

> We believe, says the Norsoik Gazette, from the information which we have received, that there are upwards of 100,000 dollars of Logwood's (counterfeit) notes

CORRECT MEMORANDA. Charles I. beheaded, Charles II. proc King, нау 8, 1660. Louis XV1 beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793. Napoleon proc. Emperor, мау 18, 1804. Years. Months. Days. DURATION OF THE Eng isb Commonwealth, French Republic, ...

We understand a new political paper is to be issued on Thursday next, from | died. patriots, have they lived forever?" Yet the press of Messrs. Wane and Murphy, when Samuel-Adams, and Joseph No. 3. North Gay-street, under the title PRIESTLEY and EDMUND PENDLETON, of "The Porcupine, by Archy Touch-[Telegraphe.]

July 1, 1804.

Yesterday the Barge Experiment, with sugar, liquors, &c. belonging to Mr. JAMES LYON, arrived here from New Orleans after a passage of eighty two days. This circumstance is mentioned memory. How different has been the merely to introduce the subject of the Manuel Jors de Avila and Don Julian conduct of the federalists on the melan- Mississippi trade, to which it immediate- Sudea, professors and assistants in the choly occasion, to which we have alluded! Iy relates. This Barge carries 18 tons, Funeral parade, studied and public eulo- and is manned, besides a captain and gies, military escorts and all the foppery supercargo, with 10 oars-men. This is of mourning, has been employed to keep | the first attempt to carry commerce f.om New Orleans into the Cumberland river since the accession of Louisiana to the United States, and the result is itself. Their affected grief has excited | highly favorable to the enterprise, which disgust, or provoked ridicule, even from | has proved that the expense of transportheir friends: Federal shop-keepers have | tation from New Orleans to Cumberland river, is but one third as much as the expense of transportation from Philadelrosity of melted melancholy, offered phia, by the way of Pittaburg, to Cumtheir " -yard wide Italian crape at the | berland river. It is believed that goods reduced price of 6s per yard' ---- de- to the amount of 200,000 deliars have annually been carried from the Atlantic What could occasion the marked dif- cities over land to Pittsburgs down the spirits. Havannah, July 5. Ohio, and up the Cumbersand, at an subject of this article? An easy explica- by 2,688 dollars saved in the expence of fortunate as to receive the oily cotations? tion presents itself. The admirers of freight over the quantity brought from It is the duty of all persons to gire ADAMS, of PRIEETLY and of PENDLETON Philadelphia. There are several other deplored their loss with sincere grief; barges employed in the same trade, some They contented themselves with a ellent manned with from 20 to 30 oars-men.

merchant in this city, surnishes a very | es therein; this should be done as quick | unobtrusive tear of regret; for they | Several of the independent merchants. uncheering prospect for the American as possible; then shut the hatches and knew that the "impartiality of history of this country are turning their attenmake the ship right; in this situation, had already taken care of the immortality | tion to the Mississippi trade, and it is "By advices from Martinique, that let the vessels remain until the next day, of the fame"-of their departed friends! confidently believed that when the naisland appears crowded with American | and then discharge the air by means of | There is one consideration, which it is | vigation is more thoroughly known and vessels.—The day before yesterday, 45 the Air-Pump Ventilator. By this time invidious and unpleasant to urge. But proper arrangements made, the voyage sail were laying at St. Pierres.—The | the lime will be settled in the cask, and | it is our pury, and at that word, all in | may be performed from New Orleans to same advice says, the island had six | the water or ley will be very clear; dip | ferior motives or feelings must retire. | this place in 60 days, and with an exmonths prevision on hand; and that 23 | it out carefully, and after drawing the | HAMILTON had faults. These might | pense of only two cents and an half per sail of American vessels had arrived at | boxes on of one of the ship's pumps, send | have reposed with him, in his tomb. | pound. It is believed that the waters St. Pierres in one day.—They are dis- it through that channel into the pumps | An attempted canonization will be most | might be ascended from New Orleans to likely to expose them to view.—Let it Pittsburg at no greater expense per ton not be said that we contradict our former | weight than is now paid for waggoning expressions of regretior retract our formal from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. These er praise. Our panegyric, so far as it ex- facts lead to a conclusion that a very tended, was not a "charitable donation." | considerable change in the mercantile It was a meet and willing offering at the relations of this western country is apshrine of departed greatness; and it proaching, and that the commercial imwould be sacrilege to attempt to riffle it | portance of New Orleans must be considerably elevated thereby.

> One of the most plausible and most successful arts of the Anti-Republican enemies of our Democratic governments has been to associate them with the Revolution and government of France, and to represent all the excesses and evils of the latter as the natural result of Democracy.—With a certain class of people, who think little and distinguish less, the abuses of Libery and Democracy in France, have been weighty arguments against rational Liberty and Repres ntative Democracy here. This deception like many others used by the same pargrounds of the City and Liberties of ty, has in a great degree ceased to pro-Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 11th | duce the intended effect.—Still, however, it ought to be guarded against and repelied by every friend to our system of [Pitsfield [Ms.] Sun. government.

> > TRANSLATION. From the Havanna Gazette of the 9th June,

> > D-Clor Nathaniel Z. jud, governor and captain general of Carthagena on the Spanish Main, in a letter of the 19th May last, to his excellency the Marquis de Somoruelos, did remit authentic documents of various nature, from among which by order of his excellency, I have extracted the following:

" His excellency the governor of Carthagena having read in a public print, (which he does not quote) that frequent potations of common oil of olives, produced most favorable effects on persons ill of the Yellow Fever or Black Vomit, he acquainted the protomedica, doctor Juven de Arias' thereof, and insinuated to him that if he found no inconvenience in doing it, trials of its efficacy might be made on such subjects as he should think proper: in consequence an essay was made, and on the 12th April last the said doctor reported to his excellency, that having during the space of six weeks received in the hospital apwards oi seventy-six persons, belonging to the crew of his catholic majesty's packet, called the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, the whole of whom shewed all the symptoms of a putrid malignant fever; he caused the bodies of them to be well rubbed three times a day with common olive oil, and prescribed other remedies as the different cases required: such as pedilubios, simple enemas or purges; to which he added to one or the other a speonful of an emetic by way of moving the stomach gently, which, with the assistance of warm water, produced three movements; this was of essential service to the patient. To those who were weak and much reduced, and troubled with intolerable pains all over the body, he administered decoction of bark and vitriolie ether, he likewise added there an opiate; if they were troubled with violent evacuations that caused extreme debility, supporting them at the same time with a spoonful of wine (asa cordial) in their broth. This method, which on other occasions was not always attended with success without the oil, has been in this instance with the oil so favourable, that not one of the sick have

To the foregoing he adds another, not less extraordary-On the 29th of March there arrived from Cadiz, a transport with 200 recruits on board for the regiments there, and at that date there were near forty of them in the hospital, and he had observed with equal astonishment the immediate good effects produced by the rubbing of them all; the disease in consequence took an instantaneous change for the better, they were all alleviated and in a far way of recovering.

The certificate and affidavit of Don Hospital there, declare-That the foregoing statement is facts, and well known to the deponents, they having been eye witnesses to the whole process; and the latter in addition says, the same remedies, (without the oil) has been used on former occasions, but not with the same happy effects as the present, and from this circumstance presumes that the oil. afted with an absolute power against the Black Vomit, which appeared very evident from the immediate relief experienced by the sick from the potations, when they were violently tormented with acute pains in the articulations, accompanied by weakness and lowness of

The oil bas now become of general tive friends, on the deaths of the great expence of ten cents for every pound use here, and for these several days past men we have mentioned, and on that of weight; it follows that 18 tons of goods not a person has died of the Yellow Fellow Fellow the great man, who is the immediate; brought up the river have the advantage | ver and Black Vomit, who have been so

this remedy general currency, and I could wish it to be advertised in the dif--but they had no private ends to answer. to the extent of 30, 40 and even 50 tons, ferent newspapers in the United States. JOHN W. BCOTE