

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1864.

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 be prevented, without causing a sacrifice in a commercial point of view.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

In this case a very interesting and material point was decided by the court, after much learned argument by the counsel on each side.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

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

The sloop John, Buell, master—This was a further proof case. It appeared that this vessel, laden with a cargo of coffee, taken 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.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

It is understood that a French gentleman arrived in town on Friday, from the island of Martinique, bringing dispatches from the West Indies.

merchant in this city, furnishes a very uncheering prospect for the American commerce at Martinique.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Yon will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following narration. On the 22d July I was boarded by the British frigate Amelie, 35 guns, commanded by lord Proby, and detained 5 hours—the lieutenant Mr. Cole, not being satisfied with the information I gave him, called on me.

ABRM. GOLDEN.

I further do say that lieutenant Cole told capt. Golden in my presence that if he did not answer such questions as he asked him, he would make him.

FROM THE BALANCE.

I observed in your paper a few weeks since an account of the appearance of yellow fever at the Waalebought; and its introduction, is attributed to the arrival of a vessel from St. Domingo.

Take mortar, made of lime and sawdust, or catstraw, hay or other light substance, 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.

Take a cask that will hold 100 gallons or more, with one head out; set it below in any part of the vessel; put into this cask one bushel of unslacked lime; add to this 60 gallons of boiling water, after dissolving 30 pounds of pot or pearl ash

therein; this should be done as quick as possible; then shut the hatches and make the ship tight; in this situation let the vessels remain until the next day, and then discharge the air by means of the Air-Pump Ventilator.

Too little attention is paid to the cleanliness of vessels on their going out. If they are sent out clean and are well ventilated during the voyage, they cannot be very impure on their return.

From the NATIONAL LEGIS.

GENERAL HAMILTON. When the death of this distinguished personage was first announced, we expressed our regret, in language dictated and sanctioned by our sentiments and feelings.

But we expected a reciprocal trace 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 assiduous and ungenerous attack.

That the funeral obsequies of HAMILTON have been perverted to the purposes of party; that the unprecedented pomp and parade, which has accompanied them was dictated, not so much by respect to his memory, as by political views; that the tears, which have been shed, were tributary not to affection for him, but to resentment towards those, 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 indignation against his political foes; these facts are not left to "the disclosure of reasoning or the designation of conjecture." They are palpable.

What could occasion the marked difference, in the conduct of their respective friends, on the deaths of the great men we have mentioned, and on that of the great man, who is the immediate subject of this article? An easy explanation presents itself. The admirers of ADAMS, of PRIESTLEY and of PENDLETON, deplored their loss with sincere grief;—but they had no private ends to answer. They contented themselves with a silent

ubobtrusive tear of regret; for they knew that the "impartiality of history had already taken care of the immortality of the fame"—of their departed friends!

There is one consideration, which it is invidious and unpleasant to urge. But it is our duty, and at that word, all inferior motives or feelings must retire. HAMILTON had faults. These might have reposed with him in his tomb. An attempted canonization will be most likely to expose them to view.—Let it not be said that we contradict our former expressions of regret or retract our former praise.

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

American.

BALTIMORE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

List of Deaths in the different burial grounds of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 11th instant.

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.

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

"It is reported, we know not upon what authority, that a person has arrived from the Continent with overtures of peace.—We received by the Hamburg mail a letter from the continent, which states, that rumours of Peace were become general; but that they were supposed to be circulated by Bonaparte for the purposes of imposition."

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

CORRECT MEMORANDA. Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. Charles II. pro King, May 8, 1660. Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793. Napoleon pro. Emperor, May 18, 1804.

We understand a new political paper is to be issued on Thursday next, from the press of Messrs. Wyane and Murphy, No. 3, North Gay-street, under the title of "The Porcupine, by Archy Touchstone." Price six cents each number.

Eddyville, on Cumberland river, Kentucky, July 1, 1864.

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 merely to introduce the subject of the Mississippi trade, to which it immediately relates.

Several of the independent merchants of this country are turning their attention to the Mississippi trade; and it is confidently believed that when the navigation is more thoroughly known and proper arrangements made, the voyage may be performed from New Orleans to this place in 60 days, and with an expence of only two cents and an half per pound. It is believed that the waters might be ascended from New Orleans to Pittsburg at no greater expence per ton weight than is now paid for waggoning from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

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 Liberty and Democracy in France, have been weighty arguments against rational Liberty and Representative Democracy here.

TRANSLATION.

From the Havana Gazette of the 9th June, 1864.

Don Flor Nathaniel Z. jud, governor and captain general of Carthageña on the Spanish Main, in a letter of the 19th May last, to his excellency the Marquis de Somorinos, laid remit authentic documents of various nature, from among which by order of his excellency, I have extracted the following:

"His excellency the governor of Carthageña having read in a public print, (which he does not quote) that frequent operations of common oil of olives, produced most favorable effects on persons ill of the Yellow Fever or Black Vomit, he acquainted the protomedico, 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 upwards of 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 enemias or purges; to which he added to one or the other a spoonful 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 vitriolic 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 (as a 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 favorable, that not one of the sick have died.

To the foregoing he adds another, not less extraordinary.—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 Manuel Jora de Avila and Don Juliari Sudea, professors and assistants in the 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 acted with an absolute power against the Black Vomit, which appeared very evident from the immediate relief experienced by the sick from the potatoes, when they were violently tormented with acute pains in the articulations, accompanied by weakness and lowness of spirits.

The oil has now become of general use here, and for these several days past not a person has died of the Yellow Fever and Black Vomit, who have been so fortunate as to receive the oily potatoes. It is the duty of all persons to give this remedy general currency, and I could wish it to be advertised in the different newspapers in the United States. John W. Board.