

New-York, Aug. 16.

Extract of a letter from Carracas, received by a gentleman in New-York, dated July 13.

The squadron under the command of admiral Brion landed its forces at Carapano whence Bolivar detached Mariano, his second in command, to march upon Cumana and Piar with 1500 cavalry upon the plains. Margarito and several other places were taken, and great clemency shown by the conquerors to the Spanish troops. Thence they sailed and landed at Ocumare with 2000 troops, where they were soon joined by 700 of the inhabitants. They consequently took possession of Cabreria and Maracay. Valencia (not the city) was soon after evacuated, and the victorious independent army took the road to Carracas. This morning admiral Brion arrived off this harbor and obtained permission to land for the purpose of having a conference with admiral Kikkart, and brought the intelligence of Carracas having surrendered to the patriots. The Spanish soldiers are daily deserting, their monarch's cause to enlist under the banners of the liberators—they declare that they are starving under the cruelty of their government, and wish no longer to be slaves. Previous to their landing at Carapano a naval action took place, in which Don Mateo Leo Campo was killed; Brion was slightly wounded but is now perfectly recovered.

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]  
Head Quarters at Ocumare,  
6th July, 1816

Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the Republic, and captain-general of the armies of Venezuela and New-Grenada, &c.

To the Inhabitants of the Province of Carracas.

An army, a numerous park of artillery, muskets and ammunition are now at my command to liberate you. Your tyrants shall be destroyed or expelled, and you shall be restored to your rights to your country and to peace.

The war of extermination carried on against us by our enemies, shall cease on our side. We shall pardon those who may surrender, even although they be Spaniards! Such of them as serve the cause of Venezuela shall be regarded as friends and consequently shall be employed according to their merit and abilities. The hostile troops that come over to us, shall enjoy all the benefits that the country can bestow on its benefactors.

No European Spaniard shall be put to death unless in battle. No American shall suffer the least injury for having joined the king's party and committed hostile acts against his fellow-citizens.

The unhappy portion of our brethren who have groaned under the calamities of slavery, is hereby set free. Nature, justice and policy demand the emancipation of the slave; henceforward there shall be known in Venezuela only one class of men—all shall be citizens.

After taking the capital, we shall convoke the representatives of the people to a general Congress, in order to re-establish the government of the republic.

Whilst we are marching to Carracas, general Marino, at the head of a formidable corps, attacks Cumana; general Piar, reinforced by generals Roxas and Monagas, become masters of the plains (Uanos) advances to Barcelona, and general Arismendi with his victorious army occupies Margarita.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

General Toledo, of the revolutionary army of South America, accompanied by his secretary (an American) and another gentleman, were in this town on Tuesday and Wednesday last. They came passengers, we understand, with captain Grinnolds, of this port, from New-Orleans, where an attempt had been made, by some of the emissaries of the old government, to assassinate him, from which he narrowly escaped a ball passing through the cuff of his coat. He is of the ordinary size, and handsomely proportioned, about 35 years old, and has held the command of an admiral under the old government of the king. The object of his visit to this part of the country is a profound secret, as he acts upon the reserve. There can be but little doubt but what it relates to furthering the views of the revolutionists, although he declined the offer, while here, of the services of several individuals, and appeared averse to private conversation.

On the 2d of January last, he was denounced by the chevalier de Onis, as a traitor, who was preparing an expedition at New-Orleans against the dominions of the king his master, in conjunction with other insurgents, who had taken refuge there.

Alexandria Herald.

[Gen. Toledo is a native of the island of Cuba, he was educated in the Spanish navy, and was captain of a frigate in the royal service; he was appointed a representative to the cortes, when they sat near Cadiz; but was, on account of the freedom of his opinions on South American independence, obliged to escape from Cadiz. The officers of the Spanish navy are frequently very able land officers; Toledo is of the school of Gubert.]

Aurora.

shows their proper antiquity, and ascribe the fact to the aborigines. Nothing can be more indicative of art and knowledge than the production of a regular and ingenious brass screw.

On the little Miami, about four miles above Waynesville, in the neighborhood of Mr. J. Vance, some moss and mud were removed to open a spring, & in doing this the workmen struck, to their astonishment, upon a regular stone wall. The ground here might have become, in a great measure, alluvial in half a century; but the fact of there being such a wall, and its nature, indicate great antiquity, and the existence of a people differing materially, in regard to knowledge, from the present race of Indians. A regular stone wall has not, in any one instance, been attempted by the present race of Indians.

A Mr. Sinks had a well sunk in the village of Williamsburgh, on the east fork of the Little Miami, and in passing down, the workmen pierced through different strata of clay, sand, gravel and stones, which had the appearance of having been prepared and used.— They then continued to the depth of thirty-five or forty feet to the extremity of a regular stone pavement, extending nearly across the diameter of the well, the stones of which bore evident impressions of having been subject to labor. They were fitted to their place, and appeared to have been trodden by human feet. Two or three feet below this pavement they came to a poplar log, and soon after a quantity of water, which rose so unexpectedly as to bury the workmen's tools.

In digging another well in the same village, at the depth of fifteen feet the workmen struck upon a stump which had been cut, but it was so much injured by time, that the species of wood could not be discerned.

In a well dug in the same village, at the depth of twenty-six or thirty-six feet, the workmen came to a fire place charcoal and firebricks carefully laid together and designed to be burnt or kindled.

Our diggings in some of these mounds have been followed by the discovery of coals, arranged in a particular manner, with layers of earth, so as to indicate the burning of a sacrifice; but without detaining the reader with any conjectures upon this point, we would offer an extract from Dr. Lowth, which seems to be the most probable account of this discovery.

"The burning of heaps of armor, gathered from the field of battle, as an offering made to the God supposed to be the giver of victory, was a custom that prevailed among some heathen nations; and the Romans used it as an emblem of peace. A medal, struck by Vespasian, represents the goddess of Peace, with a lighted torch in one hand, setting fire to a heap of armor. There are notices of some such practice among the Israelites. See Josh. 11, 6. Num. 2, 13. Psalm 46, 9. Ezek. 39, 8—10.

These facts are not unimportant, & serve to designate some of the characteristic features of the aborigines.

A Mr. McKibbin, at the head of the east fork of Little Miami, thirty miles above Williamsburgh, wishing to obtain water in a place which had been the resort of deer as a lick, selected a spot where he conceived he saw the best vein for water, commenced digging, and passed down about two and a half feet, when he came to some logs of wood, and breaking through, fell into the water to his neck. Having regained his standing, he cautiously removed the timber, and found the cavity to be an old well, 3 or 4 feet in diameter.— The walls of the well were smooth, and appeared to have been filled with beautiful clean sand and gravel to within four or five feet of the top, which had been covered with logs. Having removed the gravel and sand, he immersed a sycamore, and filled up the excavation around it, leaving three feet.— The water is fine, impregnated with iron and fixed air.

In the same neighborhood there has been discovered another ancient well, three feet in diameter, walled up with stone. Either from design or accident it had been filled up with earth near the top. This well is yet to be opened and examined.

Mr. Burnit of Cincinnati, in digging a well on his lot, and within the wall of the old fort at Cincinnati, struck upon two stumps, a larger and a smaller one, at the depth of ninety-three feet below the surface. The largest was so injured by time that it was doubtful to what family it belonged. The smaller was in a state of better preservation, and a sugar maple. Just before reaching the stumps, the workmen passed through a layer of black mud, which was very offensive. Lower down pigments of a fine blue color, were thrown up in detached pieces. This was 20 or 30 feet below the level of the first bottom.

Judge Symmes, in digging for water higher up the hill, and near the creek which washes the upper end of the town, came upon a stump at the depth of twenty feet.

In digging a well in Sunfish, Adams county, Ohio, a gentleman found an earthen pot, below the surface at a considerable depth.

Thirty miles above the mouth of Cumberland river, a great quantity of

earthen ware has been found; some of it well made. A pitcher was found, which was covered at the top, with a hole in front, and opposite the handle.

General Clark, of Louisville, saw earthen ware in various places, which had been glazed.

There is an elevated ground on Salt River, eight miles from Danville, Kentucky, where bits of earthen ware have been found. One bit I saw, which was evidently chequered or figured.

At the United States Saline, 12 miles from the Wabash, and 12 from the Ohio, an earthen image of a man was found, in 1807, by a major Taylor. Pots and several kettles, made of the same, were likewise found.

At Point Harmer Marietta, Ohio a curious earthen pot has been taken out of the bank of the Ohio river, and is now in the possession of a gentleman at Marietta. This pot decreases to the end, from the bulge, like a funnel; but the end is not perforated, and was probably fitted to be placed in some cavity by a fire.

The present race of Indians have not yet displayed any workmanship in earthen ware, and cannot lay claim to these things. The manufacture of earthen ware in every instance, indicates an advanced stage of civilization and improvement.

In digging the walls of the irregular fort at Parkersburgh, Wood Co. Virginia, a variety of earthen ware, of human bones, and animal bones, were discovered, constituting a part of the wall, and these appeared to have been promiscuously thrown together in every part of the wall where any digging had been performed: and what is remarkable, a small mound, situated at the right angle corner of the fort, yielded nothing curious to the hand of the digger, and appeared to have been constituted of bare earth.

There was taken up in the road near Circleville, a small fragment of a stone or red flint vessel. The manufacture was fine, and equal to any thing of modern date, in point of neatness and strength.

There was dug out from the central mound at Circleville, a fragment of some culinary vessel. It was evidently of cast iron, and shewed the mark of the mould. It was covered on the lower side with the black, or smut, contracted over the fire. It was found among ashes and large pieces of charcoal.

A Mr. Neville, of Pickaway Co. in digging for water, met with blacksmith's cinders, six or eight feet below the surface of the plain.

In removing the walls at Circleville, blacksmith's cinders appeared.

Gen. G. Walton, in digging for salt-water on Long Lick creek, beach fork of Salt river, fell upon an ancient well, carried down a solid limestone rock twelve or fifteen feet; petrified buck's horn and earthen ware were found in the bottom. Earthen ware pans, or dishes, which would have held three or four gallons, were found. Some were lying about the old well's mouth, and some with the dirt or ground thrown out.

In the county of Warren, on Miami, Ohio, within an ancient fort, a stone was discovered upwards of three feet in length and 15 inches in circumference, fixed perpendicularly in the earth; on the west side marked thus, S. I. and on the east with a figure resembling a half moon, carved in the stone, three inches in length.

Gen. Clarke, of Louisville, has in his possession a stone in the shape of an egg, about the size of a hen's egg, perforated longitudinally. It is flint & neatly polished.

On Highland creek was taken out of a mound an earthen pot, and a small stone image well polished. The image was five or six inches in length; the figure human, and supposed to be a saint. The stone is flint.

A small stone image was taken up on the Ohio at low water, 5 miles above Louisville. The stone has unequal sides of between 3 and 4 inches. The image was originally made of a black substance, like wax, and attached to the stone in a very ingenious manner.— It is evident that the artificer, in respect to the eyelid, designed to effect a shade, that great secret of the pencil.

At Circleville, there was taken from the central mound of the circle, a copper coin. It was dug up beneath the roots of a hickory growing on the mound, seven feet eight inches in circumference. A comparison of this with other ancient copper devices, particularly of Britain, attended with no

"In the earlier periods of society," says a late writer on taste, "it seems reasonable to imagine, that all those arts which were directed only to ornament, or to the production of beauty, should employ, in preference to all others, the admired form; and that the artist should attempt to give to every thing that constituted the fine arts of such an age, that utility which was expressive of the quality most valued and most admired among them. It is found accordingly that this is the fact, & that the form which, in such periods, universally characterizes the productions of taste, is uniformity or regularity. In every form where we discover a total want of this quality, we are disposed to consider it the production of chance, or of some power which has operated without thought or intention." "In all cases," says Dr. Reid, "regularity expresses design & art; for nothing regular was ever the work of chance." In what manner this connexion is formed—whether it is derived from experience, or to be considered as an original principle of our nature, I do not inquire.

satisfaction. This comparison was instituted and carried on to a considerable extent.

On the farm of Mr. Edward Payne, near Lexington, were found two ancient coins. One was of gold, and sold at ten dollars; the other was of brass.— Each had a head reversed, and each were inscribed with characters not understood, but said to resemble Hebrew. The date of the gold coin was probably 1214, and the date of the brass piece 1009.

A few miles below Mr. Payne, a gold piece was found on the plantation of a Mr. Chambers, who says it was sold at Lexington, for thirteen dollars. This was inscribed with unknown characters. Mr. Chambers says, it was unlike any coin he had ever seen. He also says, that a small piece of copper was found on his farm at the same time. It was exactly square, well polished, and marked on two sides with 1064.— He considered it a weight.

Mr. J. Blair, in removing the clay of the mound in Franklinton, found a copper weight of the aborigines. It weighed one and a half pounds. In size and shape it resembled such a tin ink stand as is commonly used in counting rooms.

Sanders, a half Indian or white man, raised among the Shawanese, informed me that in some of the ancient works, four feet under ground a piece of a sword was dug up; which had been a very strong blade.

In the mouth of a cavern opposite to, or not far from Hurricane, on the Ohio, north-west side, are engraved on the rock 25 feet high; the figures of several animals, as of the bear, and buffalo, and, what is most remarkable, of the lion and lioness. These figures are done in a masterly style. You enter the cavern first, through a small cavity nine feet wide and twelve feet high; then ascend a bench of a few feet, and enter an aperture of about the size of a door into a most spacious cavern.

About a quarter of a mile below St. Louis, there is a distinguished impression in a rock of a man's foot. The gentleman who informed me of this remarked, that the people in the neighborhood will not allow that this was done by Europeans. Curious ear-rings are ascribed to the Mexicans, and were no doubt a common thing among the Aborigines.

At the place where Clarksville was laid out, opposite Shippingport, there was a burying ground of 2 or 3 hundred yards. Numerous bones were found on Sandy island, as evidences of a great battle which was fought there.

General Clarke, of Louisville, says that about 40 years ago, there was discovered near Red Stone Old Fort, and in an excavation made by a fallen tree, a human skeleton buried in a coffin of earthen ware.

INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.

The following note from the Rev. Dr. FREEMAN, of this town, to the editors of the Palladium, enclosing a letter from FRANCIS GARD, of Bordeaux, will be found to be of an interesting nature.

Messrs. EDITORS—I have received a letter from Mr. GARD, Professor at the Deaf and Dumb College in Bordeaux, which I wish to communicate to the public; and I know no better way of doing it than through the medium of your paper. My correspondent in Bordeaux informs me, that Mr. GARD is considered in France a Pionnonier; for though he is deaf and dumb yet he is familiar with every branch of literature and science. He adds that he is esteemed far superior to the Abbe Sicard, who has acquired so much celebrity in Europe, in instructing the deaf and dumb. Being only twenty-eight years of age, and possessing an excellent constitution, he has many years before him for improvement; and if he was established in the United States he would probably live to see his proposed institution carried to the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible.

My object in publishing this letter is to obtain information on the subject of the deaf and dumb, that I may impart it to Professor Gard. Gentlemen who are acquainted with their numbers, or any other circumstances relating to them, would oblige by communicating to me their knowledge. In Massachusetts, the misfortune does not appear to be common: I have learned, however, from good authority, that there are probably in the State as many as a hundred of these unfortunate beings.

JAMES FREEMAN.

No. 10, Vine-street, Boston, July 12, 1816.

BORDEAUX, APRIL 9th, 1816.

SIR—You will, perhaps, be surprised at the liberty I take in addressing you, but being governed by motives of humanity, and encouraged in my design by some military gentlemen and merchants of the United States now in this place. I beg leave to claim your attention, for a moment to the situation of the unhappy persons in your country who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. Afflicted myself with these infirmities, and feeling with great sensibility, for all those in the same situation, I have inquired of the American gentlemen who have visited our Institution in Bordeaux for the instruc-

tion of the deaf and dumb, whether there existed any other similar establishment in the United States; being informed, that no such School had been established with you, and learning that among the deaf and dumb, all those who had not the means of coming to Europe, were deprived of instruction, I feel an ardent desire to devote my labors and existence to procure for them the inestimable blessing of the education of which their organization is susceptible, and which is so indispensable, both for their own happiness, and to render them useful members of society.

I was educated myself in the Institution of the deaf and dumb, in this city, and having acquired, by long application, a perfect knowledge of the most approved method of instructing this unfortunate portion of society, I have, for these eight years, exercised the function of teacher, and have also acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. If the American government or benevolent individuals of your country are disposed to form an institution in the United States I would willingly go there for that purpose. I can procure satisfactory testimonials of my moral character, and my capacity for teaching the deaf and dumb, from the American consul and several respectable military and commercial gentlemen of the U. States, who honor me with their friendship and esteem. I will entirely depend on the wisdom and judgment of the American government, or of the individuals who undertake to assist me in the proposed establishment, to fix the mode and plan of its organization.— Our institution here is calculated for sixty poor students at the expense of the government, which pays for each 600 francs per annum, and 24,000 francs for professors and sundry other charges, to which is to be added the expense of a suitable building, beds, linen, &c. making the aggregate expense 100 annuities for each individual. The rich pay the expense of their children, and if, as I have been told, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb in the United States have the means of paying for their instruction, the expense to government or a private society would be inconsiderable. For myself, I do not claim great emoluments; my desire and object is to serve an afflicted portion of humanity. I have a wife and my only ambition is to procure a comfortable subsistence for my family.

If you think your Government cannot, from its formation, establish such an institution, will you inform me what probability there is of any one of the State governments undertaking to create such an establishment, or whether in your opinion, individual subscription could be raised for its formation? Your worthy consul Mr. LEE, has given me great encouragement, but I wish to feel secure of a competency, before I undertake a voyage to America, as it would not be prudent in me to let go a certainty for an uncertainty, having from the Institution here, a salary of 1800 francs, besides other emoluments.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, Sir, your humble servant.

FR. GARD.

Professeur a l'Institution Royale de Sourds-Muets a Bordeaux.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.

From Capt. Wells, of the schooner Weazle, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, we received some verbal intelligence from Havanna as late as the 3d ult.

A fleet of 20 sail of merchantmen, were standing in for Havanna, on the 2d of July, which, notwithstanding they were under convoy of three ships of war, would probably afford some sport for the republican privateers, whose audacity and skill are said to be attended with great success.

Of the cause of the Patriot arms, by land, its late triumphs or reverses, nothing is said. The silence preserved in Havana on this topic, appears to us indicative of no very prosperous military results to the arms of his Catholic Majesty. It is remarkable, that on the 19th of June, the royalists in Havana were celebrating their successes, while on the same day the patriots on the Maine were celebrating theirs.

We understand that letters have been received in town from Havana, stating that an American vessel, formerly of Boston, (now under the Spanish name, the Paz) engaged in the slave trade, was chased off the Gallinas (a river to the leeward of Sierra Leone) by a British brig of war. The Paz had on board a valuable and numerous cargo of Africans. She attempted to out sail her pursuer, and threw her guns, with which she was well provided, overboard. The brig of war, however, gained on her, and the captain of the Paz resolved on the desperate effort of boarding—in which attempt he lost his life, and 30 out of 60 of his crew. The vessel and cargo were sent into Sierra Leone.

STATE OF INDIANA.

We understand that at the late election in the new state of Indiana, Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, Christopher Harrison Lieutenant Governor, and William Hendricks Representative to Congress by handsome majorities.