

NEW-YORK, JULY 2.

FROM CURACOA.

We learn by the brig *Lady's Delight*, arrived just as this paper was going to press, in 17 days from Curacoa, that La Guayra and Caracas was taken from the Patriots about the 26th of May, by the Royalists, without bloodshed, and that all was quiet to leeward. Mariaibo and Coro were in possession of the Patriot forces, which amounted 8000 strong.

By the above arrival we have received the Curacoa Courant of the 9th of June, from which we copy the following articles.

CURACOA, JUNE 9.

His Majesty's brig *Mercury*, capt. De Quartet, arrived on Wednesday morning from Puerto Cabello.

The arrivals during the week from Puerto Cabello, bring accounts from thence to the 6th inst. It appears that general Morales arrived at Valencia, from Caracas, on the evening of Sunday last, accompanied by the regiment of Burgos and the cavalry with which he entered Caracas. The Columbian forces advanced as far as San Carlos, where, it is stated, Bolivar and Paez had formed a junction. No general engagement had taken place up to the date of the last advices, but the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces, and the letters add that "an action was momentarily expected to take place, which probably would decide the fate of the province."

The second battalion of Valencia, under Pereira, was left in Caracas to protect the capital. Lopez is stated to have continued the pursuit of Armindez' division, but no accounts had been received of his having been successful in arresting its flight.

Most of the emigrants who lately fled from Caracas and La Guayra, and took refuge in Puerto Cabello, are stated to have returned to their homes.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30.

We have seen a letter from Angostura, dated the 20th May, addressed to a distinguished gentleman of this city. The writer of it had just visited the head quarters of the patriot general Paez, whom he represents as the most popular man and one of the most gallant soldiers of the Republic of Columbia. He mentions that Paez is about to send two of his children to the United States to be educated; that it is supposed the royalists will determine to deliver up the provinces of Venezuela—that Gen. La Torre has not an army sufficiently strong to resist Bolivar, who has now in the field nearly 45,000 men, generally well armed and disciplined. The writer adds that the Patriot troops, most of whom he had seen, have a good appearance, and that from the enthusiasm and animation which pervade all ranks, he is disposed to think the present campaign will be the last in Venezuela.

From the London Times, May 18.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

NAPLES, APRIL 27.

"The different commissions in the capital have not yet terminated their labors; nor is it consequently known who are to suffer for their conduct in the late events. You are already aware that about twelve of the general officers who held appointments from the constitutional government had been dismissed immediately on the entrance of the Austrians.—These still, however remained at Naples. Five other persons of distinction, among whom are Gen. Colletta, Signior Petrenelli, and the eloquent deputy Borelli, have been arrested within these few days, and thrown into prison.

The cause of this arrest is said to be not their efforts against the king of Naples, but their plots against the power of Austria; and the discovery of their treason is re-

ported, from good authority, to have taken place in consequence of the apprehension of a Neapolitan nobleman at Milan, on whom their correspondence was found with the Piedmontese constitutionalists. Seven or eight persons have lately been shot here, for being found with arms in their hands in contravention of the decree of the provisional government.

"We observed no Neapolitan troops till we arrived at Naples. The accounts which the Austrians, who are not in general, people of much imagination, and who, consequently, are more likely to give exaggerated statements in the present instance, supply of the conduct of the Neapolitan troops are truly amusing. Some of the militia in the Abruzzi not only threw away their arms but their coats also, that they might run the quicker. Many of the militia had taken their posts in the army with the design of deserting when they should be attacked.

"They made it a condition with their officers that they should not be made to fight against cavalry. 'We will fire,' said they, 'on men; but for God's sake do not bring us against horses.' A great part of those who composed the army refused to proceed to the campaign unless carried to the scene of action in carriages, like electors to the poll in England. Both the chiefs and the privates of the Neapolitan army wanted the mutual confidence necessary to defend a good or support a bad cause. Every one dreaded that his neighbour would be before him in making advantageous propositions or entering into lucrative appointments. All, therefore, hurried on their treachery; and all now accuse their friends and neighbours. Carascosa calls Filangieri a traitor; and Prince B., both.—There is no doubt that some signal of treachery had been concerted by a general conspiracy, as three discharges of muskets, with the *stradimento*, were always the signal of flight.

"The English fleet has entirely left his port, except a brig and a cutter, and sailed for Malta and the Ionian Islands. The French fleet, consisting of five or six ships of war, is still here.

"The Prince Royal, or Duke of Calabria, has entirely retired from public business, and lives at Cozerza, about twenty-five miles from the capital. He is generally believed to have been sincere during the whole period of the revolution, and therefore is a great favourite with the nation."

Domestic.

HAVRE DE GRACE, (MD.) MAY 30.

Singular Phenomenon.—This day a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared on the Susquehanna River. Myriads of Herrings were floating on the surface of the stream struggling as if they were out of their natural element. The boys of Havre de Grace, went into the river and took them up and brought them on shore. I dissected several and found their bladders burst. Last night, we had several hours of vivid lightning, but scarcely a clap of thunder. It could not therefore be any conclusion that has produced this novelty.—Whether the flashes of lightning frightened the fish, or what the element made them burst their bladders, I leave to Dr. Mitchell, and other learned Ichthyologists, to determine. But the plain matter of fact is that while I am now writing, the whole surface of the river, at this place, is covered with fish, in a passive state.

NORFOLK, JUNE 22.

Statue of Washington.—We stated a few days ago that the statue of Washington, executed at Rome by Canova, for the state of North Carolina was put on board the *Columbus*, which ship is probably now on her passage to the United States, having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task.

It is intended to represent the immortal hero on the act of writing his farewell address; he is seated in an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn up as in the usual sitting posture, the left carelessly extended along. In the right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a scroll—at his feet the baton of a field marshal, and a sword, of the shape of the old Roman falchion, turned at the point.—He is clad in the Roman costume, the head and neck bare, a close vest and *braccie*, with a girdle round the waist upon which is displayed Medusa's snake head and other emblems of Roman taste.—The toga, or cloak, is drawn close round the neck and descends in luxuriant folds to the floor. The legs are bare to the knee, and the feet covered with sandals.

The statue is of white marble of the finest kind. It rests upon a pedestal of the same kind of marble, upon the sides of which are represented in emblematical figures of the richest workmanship, the four principal events of Washington's life: his taking the command of the American armies—capture of the British army at York Town—resigning all his public trusts, and, lastly, his retiring to private life in the tranquil occupation of a farmer.

It is said the artist has exercised his own taste entirely in the position and costume of the statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him; and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument with the apartment it was to occupy a place in, were of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture.—With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was most familiar to him, and which is best adapted to his taste and genius.

In the opinion of amateurs this is Canova's happiest effort.—So he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope and Cardinal Gonsalvi have expressed the same opinion.—It is related of this accomplished artist that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having had an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand than he was ever known to do upon any similar work—he generally reserving to himself in such works, only the finishing stroke, or *coup de grace*. As an example of the estimation in which this statue of Washington was held in Rome, many English and other travellers of taste and fortune would have given four times the contract price to have possessed it.

The likeness we understand was taken from a portrait of the General in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance.

SAVANNAH, JULY 3.

More Delay.—We learn from St. Augustine that the Spaniards were engaged in shipping off to Havana the munitions of war at that place, and that the surrender of the province would not be made to the American government before the 20th inst. From the quibbling conduct of the Spanish authorities, we are of opinion that they will not surrender Florida before the 22d of August, the day which the treaty specifies for its delivery. Then they will be forced to relinquish.

GEORGETOWN, JUNE 30.

A report has been in circulation for a day or two past, that the negro who shot Mr. Ford, had been wounded and apprehended near a Mr. White's plantation, in St. James', Santee, but we fear that the report is unfounded. We have been unable to collect any information in corroboration of it, and the Southern

mail carrier, who arrived here this morning, informs us that the volunteer detachment, which went down to take charge of the prisoner, is returning without him.

We have received a communication from Turkey Creek, in Williamsburgh district, stating that on Sunday morning last, two Negroes entered the house of a gentleman of that neighborhood, during his absence. One of them our correspondent describes, as an elderly man of very black complexion; the other a stout mulatto; the latter was armed with a gun, and appeared to be well provided with ammunition; his companion addressed him by the name of Joe, and our correspondent thinks that this is the fellow implicated in the murder committed on South-Island. They took from the house about two pounds of shot and some powder. A negro girl was the only person in the house when they entered, and on her observing that she would call her master, the fellow called Joe, swore that if he dared to approach he would shoot him, and on the servant's attempting to leave the house, they seized her, and threatened her with instant death should she give any alarm. In a few minutes after their departure the owner of the house returned, and having alarmed the neighborhood, pursuit was commenced, but without effect. The writer of the communication believes that it was their intention to cross the Black river at Kingstree, or at the lower bridge.

CHARLESTON, JULY 6.

A Jury of Inquest was impanelled this morning on Charleston Neck, up the King-street road, opposite the shop of *Benjamin Dye*, on the body of CHRISTIAN CLAWSON, who was stabbed in the left breast by PAUL LAWRENCE, a white man, with a small knife, about 5 o'clock, A. M. and which caused his immediate death.

The Jury brought in a verdict that the deceased CHRISTIAN CLAWSON came to his death by a stab of a small clasp buck handle knife, inflicted by P. LAWRENCE, a white man (by trade a tailor) on the left breast, about one inch above the papp. The wound appears to be about three fourths of an inch in length and about two inches in depth, of which he instantly died.

The above named PAUL LAWRENCE was immediately carried before JAMES O. MARTINDALE, one of the Justices of the Quorum, who committed him to gaol to stand his trial at the next Court of Sessions.

CHARLESTON, JULY 7.

Fire.—About half past 11 o'clock on a Friday night, the 29th ult. the Steam-Boat *South-Carolina*, lying at Magwood's wharf, was discovered to be on fire; and after unavailing efforts for the space of nearly two hours, to arrest the flames, she was scuttled and sunk. In the course of Saturday and yesterday, she was raised. The machinery is very slightly injured—the Boat has sustained considerable damage; but will no doubt be repaired and put again in operation. How the fire originated, has not been ascertained; although there is reason to believe it was the act of an incendiary, as several of the crew were in motion, in different parts of the boat, until 11 o'clock, (When they retired to rest,) and they state there was not at that hour, the least evidence of fire.

The *South-Carolina* was owned by the Congaree and Santee Steam-Boat Company. She had been employed during the last Winter, in carrying (with her tow boats,) freight to and from Granby; but had lately commenced plying with passengers, between this City and Sullivan's Island. She was not insured.

From Mexico.—In our Havana papers we find nothing worth translating, except the following article in one of the 19th ultimo.

"Capt. Mauri, of the Spanish schooner *Gallega*, which arrived here this morning, in 25 days passage from Vera Cruz, reports, that

Col. Hevia had entered Cordova at the head of 3000 infantry, and 500 horse, and taken prisoners the rebels Ramirez, Guerrero and Santa Ana. Col. Cruz, with 8000 men, had marched from Guadalaxara in quest of Iturbid, who was moving in the direction of Bajio.

"This vessel had an action with two insurgent privateers, under the Venezuelan flag, which she succeeded in beating off."

CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1821.

FROM THE PEE DEE GAZETTE.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette has in the Press, to be published for the first of August ensuing, the first number of a MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the Southern Climate of the United States. As the title indicates, this work will be principally devoted to Agricultural subjects. It will be tendered as a medium of communication between gentlemen of practical research on every subject of importance to the community, but particularly in regard to improvements in the vegetable and animal productions of this climate. The Editor wishes to elicit from actual cultivators, a precise account of their experience, particularly in cases where happy results as to quantity or quality of productions have attended their labours; whether in improving the indigenous productions of this climate, or in the introduction of exotics; and such intelligence will be reverberated for the benefit of the community. By the southern climate of the United States is meant that which geographers have designated as the fifth climate north of the equator, commencing at 30 degrees 25 minutes including a skirt of Florida, and extending to 36 degrees 23 minutes within two miles of the South line of Virginia. Every climate has its peculiarities; they ought to be investigated, and made known for the benefit of its inhabitants: such an object may be greatly facilitated by the critical remarks and observations of enlightened travellers, within the same climate on other continents: essays from such would be highly interesting: such of those as have published accounts, will yield something useful which will be improved occasionally. Communications from actual planters and farmers are most earnestly solicited on such subjects as they may conceive most useful to convey, or to obtain information upon. The Editor will take the liberty to suggest the following heads as being interesting to the public:—

Cause and prevention of Rot in Cotton: what effect has the seed had, which was imported from South America, in arresting its progress?

Cause and prevention of Smut and Blight in wheat.

Cultivation and curing of Tobacco.

Information on the introduction, and cultivation of exotic grasses; also of those which are indigenous, particularly that known by the name of *crap*, or *crop*, or *crab grass*, and its utility for pasture, for soiling, or fresh feeding, and for hay.

Experimental results in the cultivation of flax, rice, oats, barley, and other species of grain, which are known to be more happily adapted to colder climates. Also, root, crops of various kinds: the success of the *Ruta Baga*; the *Mangle Wozle* and the *Heligoland Bean* lately introduced into this climate.—As the season is approaching for gathering the productions of the vine, a precise description of the most approved method, or process of making wine in the Southern States, of various kinds, is particularly requested. Also, the best method of making cider. Such communications may be highly valuable. Likewise in regard to the cultivation of the vine in this climate; the kinds best adapted to it—the most suitable soil, how prepared; and the best method of training.

Any accounts of attempts to cultivate the almond, olive, or date, the