

doubt of his accomplishing the projects he had in contemplation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Paéz is said to command 10,000 men in Venezuela, is a black man. He is a bold and indefatigable chief of the revolutionists.

A vessel arrived at Guadalupe, navigated by 4 Spaniards, which was taken possession of by the French authorities, on a well grounded belief that she was the prize of a patriot privateer,—that had been manned by 4 Americans and the 4 Spaniards—and that the former, while asleep, were murdered by the latter, expecting them to share the prize among themselves. They were sent to France for trial.

The *Aurora* is truly pouring a flood of light upon the geography, commerce, and political concerns of Mexico and South America. We propose to attempt a methodical digest of the many interesting facts given us through that paper.

The Englishman in America:

VIEWS OF AMERICA.

The English newspapers and magazines (says the Richmond Compiler) abound with articles on American affairs—on the actual situation and future prospects of the republic. This is one convincing evidence of the importance which is attached to us in the old world.

One of these pieces has lately reached us, in the Monthly Magazine of July last, in the form of a letter written by a Mr. T. Bakewell from "Spring Vale." He says he has "resided for several years in one of the United States of America"—that he has "connections there with whom he corresponds, and who occasionally furnish him with American newspapers." He therefore comes forward to give some information about the situation of the United States. Like the remarks of all observers at a distance, some of his remarks are incorrect; but the most of them are judicious:

"The most perfect liberty and harmony in religion prevails, as I am told, in every part of the union; it certainly did where I resided. It would have been thought the most palpable want of breeding, to mention the subject of religious doctrines in a mixed company, or to betray the least want of respect to any, on account of their religious tenets; not that the people are more indifferent to the duties of religion there than elsewhere, for most assuredly a much larger proportion of the people are strict in their religious observances than what prevails with us. But no one there presumes to question the propriety of his neighbor's religious persuasions; liberality and candour in judging is not the sentiment, for they do not take upon them to judge at all. There are no union of church and state, no religious disability, no invidious distinctions, no ostentatious display of the ceremonies of one denomination of religionists over another; provided their moral conduct is correct, the people there may enjoy their respective religious feelings in perfect peace; and practise the rites in open day, equally free from the imputation of superstition, bigotry, or heresy. Those, however, who profess no religion at all, are looked upon with suspicion.

"I know of no particular disabilities that aliens are subjected to in America, except their not voting at elections, or serving in the militia; but the welcome that is often given to respectable strangers, arises more from the feelings and habits of courtesy, than any real desire of receiving emigrants. The Americans have a competent share of confidence in

their own mental and physical resources, and feel no want of the assistance of strangers, whatever we may think to the contrary; and those who have nothing but their wit and gentility to dispose of, cannot carry them to a worse market, for it is overstocked already with these articles. There is neither a real nor an imaginary want of learned professors; at the same time a want of education, a provincial accent, or vulgar manners, would be a more insuperable bar to respectability in America, than they would in London.

"Titles go for nothing in America—people of riches will be favorably received any where, and such may confidently expect common civility, social order, and—as far as respects the white population—honesty, from the Americans; but they must be content with a less share of obsequious homage than they might command in a place where there is less independency of spirit. Those who go to America with small fortunes, solely upon a plan of economy, will be grievously disappointed; for, though some necessities of life are cheap, yet the elegancies, and many of the necessary conveniences of life, are excessively dear; and the elegancies of life are indispensable. Perhaps there is no country where so large a proportion of the expenses of a family are a sacrifice at the shrine of elegant appearance and the habits of refinement; for there are no people, I should suppose, whose enjoyment of luxuries has so much outrun the producing those luxuries among themselves; or who are so well able to procure them from others upon extravagant terms.

"Money employed in trade, and well attended to by persevering industry, and strictly correct habit, has a chance of success; but the needy speculator will find himself so close elbowed in every corner of North America, and so often outwitted, that he had better stop on this side of the Atlantic. In the present state of England, and I fear its prospects, laborers and mechanics, with families, have reason to wish themselves citizens of America, where there is little deficiency of employment, and still less of beggary and distressing want; but the chances of domestic comfort, in the respective countries, were not very greatly in favor of America, so long as the English laborer and mechanic could find employment.—The streets in America are not paved with gold, nor will the land yield its increase without toil and care; and toil and care are more irksome and dangerous to health, in America, than in England; and the reason that so many emigrants express disappointment and disgust is owing, most generally, to their having entertained the most foolish and romantic ideas of the country, previous to seeing it. There cannot, I think, have been a time within these last forty years, in which the skilful and industrious agriculturist, with a sufficient capital, would not have found it more to his interest to have been an American farmer than an English one; for generally speaking, the produce of the American farmer is more steady in its value, more certain of sale, and affording a better profit, than the produce of the English farmer. And a sum that should be equal to the rent and taxes of a farm in England, for two years, would purchase the fee-simple of the same quantity of land in America, of equal quality, and in a situation having all the advantages of good society."

Manufacture of Paper.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

We have lately visited the paper mills of Thomas Gilpin & Co. on the Brandywine, and witnessed

Gilpin Mills Papermaking

the performance of their new machine for manufacturing paper on an extensive scale, which promises to be an important addition to the arts and manufactures of our country. This process of making paper delivers a sheet of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length—in one continued unbroken succession, of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or lesser thickness.—The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled; and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual manner of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity and strength of what is called well closed and well shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared, are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper mills, and will employ a water power equal to about 12 to 15 pair of mill stones, of the usual size.

The apparatus and machine are on a principle and construction entirely new, and are patented by the inventors here. It has been very expensive, and has been brought to its present state of perfection with much labor, ingenuity and perseverance.

It is with much pleasure we announce the success of this machine; and we hope it will tend to secure our country against the importations from abroad, which have so much interfered with our own domestic arrangements; and we are also much gratified in believing, that its establishment on our own stream so immediately in the neighborhood of this place, will aid its improvement, and add to the valuable manufactures on the Brandywine.

CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Rodney, Graham and Bland, as commissioners to South America, with Mr. Brackenridge, as their secretary, and Mr. Reed, private secretary of Mr. Rodney, left Baltimore on Thursday last in the Norfolk steam boat, to embark in the Congress frigate.

The legislature of North Carolina met on the 17th inst. John Branch was elected speaker of the senate, and gen. Jredell speaker of the commons.

Mr. McMillan, a representative in congress elect, for North Carolina, died, on the 13th inst. in the 32d year of his age.

The articles of the "North Carolina commercial company" are published. They provide for a capital that shall not exceed \$500,000, in shares of \$100 each; seven directors to manage the affairs of the company; its operations to be entirely commercial, and the principal establishment to be in Fayetteville; the association to continue for 12 years, and so long thereafter as the majority may agree upon, &c. The great object of this company appears to be to export (direct) native products of the state, and import such supplies of foreign articles as are required for its consumption. There cannot be a question but that such a company, reasonably well conducted, will much benefit the state, and give a powerful spur to internal improvements; hence it has our best wishes for its success.

A sea serpent has been seen in Long Island Sound. The wild fowl are said to have appeared much alarmed by the visitor, flying in every direction as he approached them. And a letter from a passenger on board the ship Cotton Plant from New York to Savannah, to a gentleman in that city dated "Savannah, 12th Nov. 1817, says—

"P.S. I forgot to mention for the information of S. L. that, while lying in latitude 33, 15 there

was a great substance passed us through the water, the head of which was elevated some 40 or 50 feet, supposed to be the *big serpent*, which supposition was confirmed, as we were soon surrounded by a school of long fish, which we made out to be his spawn!

The European papers are filled with our accounts of this strange animal.

The Franklin. A French officer, mons. Perrong, who ranks as captain of a frigate in the service of Louis, admitted through the solicitation of the marquis *Ja Fayette*, is regulated as a gun-room passenger in the Franklin 74, to become acquainted with the machinery, order, &c. that belongs to the American navy. This may come of "French influence," but, certainly, *Napoleon* has nothing to do with it, and that's some satisfaction! This ship went to sea last Monday.

The Washington City Gazette says—Two agents of the colonization society wished to obtain passage to England in the Franklin, for the purpose of selecting a situation for the intended colony: but have been refused, on the ground that the government might be supposed concerned in the transaction.

The U. S. brig Boxer has been wrecked at the south pass of the Mississippi—crew, specie and armament saved.

The United States' vessels Prometheus, Enterprise, and Lynx, have arrived at New York from the eastward, and would, it was understood, in a few days, accompany the corvette John Adams to the gulf of Mexico.

A ship pierced for 32 guns has been built and launched in New York, in 72 days, at Messrs. Brown's yard—another war vessel of 900 tons, was immediately to be launched from Mr. Eckford's.—They are probably intended for the "Spanish" American market.

Naval Depot.—The citizens of Annapolis have taken measures to represent to the government of the United States, the eligibility of that place for the location of a Marine hospital and naval arsenal. A committee waited upon the president with a statement of the advantages of the place, and were politely received, and informed that the harbor would be examined. They were also assured by Mr. Evelett, proprietor of the machine by which the Potomac has been deepened near Georgetown, that the bar at the mouth of the Severn may be removed so as to give 25 feet water over it, for an expense of about 15,000\$, including the cost of a machine for it.

The Army. A complete battalion of U. S. light artillery, under command of lieut. col. Eustis, was publicly exercised at Boston on the 13th inst. The privates had been chiefly enlisted in the present year, and gave great satisfaction by the exactness of their discipline.

Boundaries of the United States.—The commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, will hold a final session in the city of New York on Monday 24th inst; and their decision on the important questions submitted to them will then be made public. Colonel Austin, the agent for the United States, left town yesterday, to be present at the conferences of the commissioners.—*Bost. Chron.*

The commissioners appointed to settle the northern boundary line, have arrived in this city. D. P. Adams, esq. one of the assistant commissioners, proceeded to Washington on Tuesday morning, with despatches from gen. Peter B. Porter. Major Fraser is still in this city. The utmost harmony prevailed between the commissioners, and there is every reason to hope that the business has, or will, termi-