From the Richmond Enquirer.

A letter from Hickory Cornhill, esq. to his friend in the country.

Since you beg me to write how I pass off my time,
I will try, my dear friend, to inform you in rhyme,
And first, all the morning, the debates I attend
Of the folks who our laws come to make or to mend:
Where sometmes I hear much fine declamation,
'Bout judges and bridges and banks and the nation,
But last night, my amusement was somewhat more new,
Being ask'd to a party of ladies at loo.
Oh! then, my dear friend, what splendor was seen,
Each dame that was there, was array'd like a queen!
The camel, the ostrich, the tortoise, the bear,
And the kid might have found each his spoils on the fair.
Tho' their dresses were made of the finest of stuff,
It must be confest, they were scanty enough;
Yet naught that this saving should their husbands avail,
What they take from the body, they put in the tail.
When they sit, they so tighten their clothes that you can,
See a lady has legs just the same as a man.
Then stretch'd on the floor were their trains all so nice,
They brought to my mind Esop's council of mice.
'Ere tea was serv'd up, they were as prim as you please,
But when cards were produc'd all freedom and ease.
Mrs. Winloo, our hostess, each lady entreated,
To set the example, "I pray, ma'am, be seated;
"After you, Mrs. Clutch; well, if you "insist;
"Tom Shuffle, sit down, you prefer loo to "whist;"
"I'm clear for the ladies, come Jack, *take a* "*touch*,
"I'll stump Mrs. Craven, and you Mrs Clutch."
Around the green board they now eagerly fix,
Two beaux and four ladies composing the six,
When I could but admire that choice occupation,
Which call'd forth such bright and refin'd conversation.
"First, ladies determine what shall be the "loo,
"My dear Mrs Clutch, we shall leave it to "you."
"One and one, you know, Fribble, I think "the best game
"I always knew, madam, our tastes were the "same"
"Come, Shuffle, throw round and let's see "who's to deal,
"I cannot tell why, but I already feel.
"Stay, there's a knave.---"as if to-night I "should win,
"Well, Mr. Shuffle, you're dealer; begin."
"Is that the trump card? then I cannot "*stand*."
"And I must *throw up*"---Let me look at your "*hand*.
"Come, take a *cross hop*."---No;"---What do "you say?"
"I'll see you, Shuffle, if I have but a tray
"Play on, Mrs. Clutch, for I know 'twas a "*stump*,
"Ace of spades, "I take it,"---"You're *off* "with a trump,
"No, indeed: but I've noticed whenever you "*stood*,
"If I was before you, I always was loo'd.
"And there's Mrs. Craven, she threw up a "knave.
"I know I did, ma'am, but I don't play *to save*
"Come, ladies, *put up*, don't be *bashful* & *shy*,"
"I'm already up;" "So am I;" "So am I;"
"Say, Mrs. Inveigle;"—"Oh! is it a spade?"
"I stand;" "So do I;"—"After two, I'm a- "fraid"
"And I'll make a third!" "Well *here's for the* "*money*,"
"Tho' I don't win the Pool, I'm sure of the "*poney*:"
"Here is another." "Which of these must I "play?"
"Why *keep a good heart*."—"Oh, you've thrown "*it away*."
And thus they go on, *checking*, *stumping*, and *fleecing*,
With much other jargon that's not worth repeating.
Till at length it struck twelve, and the winners propose,
That the loo, which was *up*, the sitting should close.
On a little more sport, tho' the losers were bent,
They could not withhold their reluctant assent.
Mrs. Craven, who long since, a word had not spoke,
Who scarce gave a smile to the sly equivoque,
But like an old mouser, sat watching her prey,
Now uttered the ominous sound of "I play."
And *swept* the grand loo, thus proving the rule,
That the still sow will ever draw most of the pool.
Tho' much had been lost, yet now they had done,
The devil of one would confess she had won.
But soon I discover'd it plain could be seen,
In each lady's face what her fortune had been.
For they frown if they lose, and then if they win
The dear creatures betray it as sure by a grin.
Mrs. Craven, whose temper was none of the best,
Quite soothed by her luck, thus the circle addrest:
"Ladies and gentlemen, on Monday with me,
"You'll remember you all are engaged to take "tea;
"But don't stay after six, for I horribly hate,
"When I'm to play loo, to defer it so late.
"I expect the Dasheagles, and mean to invite
"The squabs from the country with old Col. "Kite.
"And I think, Mr. Cornhill, 'tis high time that "you
"Should like the town beaux, join the ladies "at loo."
I thank'd her and told her, that one day I might
Deserve such an honor, then wished a good night.
So I hied to the Eagle, resolved to send
A sketch of this night-scene to you, my dear friend. H. C.

Richmond, January 6, 1806.

Bills on London,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN DONNELL.

March 7. d3t||

To be Sold,

A handsome bay MARE, nearly full blooded, and about 15 hands high; she is young, and remarkably gay. For terms apply to
HENRY CROWL, Water-street.

March 7. e06t§

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a new court-house for Baltimore county.

WHEREAS the existing court-house of Baltimore county, is in a state of ruinous decay, and the public records therein deposited, considerably endangered:

THEREFOEE—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That Thomas M'Elderry, Thos. Rutter, Thomas Dixon, Alexander M'Kim, John M'Kim. jun. William C. Goldsmith, Robert Stewart. Henry Payson, and William Jessop, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the building of a new court-house, on the public ground now belonging to said county, situated at the north end of the dwelling occupied by John Hollins, esq. upon such terms, and in such manner, as to them shall seem most advantageous to the community.

And be it enacted, That the levy court of Baltimore county be, and they are hereby authorised and required to assess and levy upon the assessable property of said county, in five successive equal annual instalments, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; the first instalment to be assessed by the said court at their first session after the passage of this act, for the purpose of laying the county levy, and to be collected by the collector of said county.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the levy court to take bond and sufficient security in the name of the levy court of Baltimore county, for the collection and payment of the said sum of money, to the commissioners aforesaid, or their assignees, at the time the public levy of Baltimore county is by law directed to be collected and paid; and in case the said bond shall be forfeited, it shall, and may be lawful for the levy court of said county, and they are hereby directed and required to order suit, or suits to be instituted against the said collector and his securities, or either of them, for the purpose of enforciug the said collection, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

And be it enacted, That it shall, and may be lawful for the levy court of said county, to contract and agree with the corporation of the city of Baltimore, for the accommodation of the said corporation, in one or more rooms of the said court-house, for the transaction of the business of the said corporation, upon such terms and upon the payment of such sum of money, as the said contracting parties shall agree and stipulate.

And be it enacted, That it shall, and may be lawful for the levy court aforesaid, to abate the several levies hereby directed, in proportion to the amount stipulated to be paid by the said corporation.

And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority, shall be, and they are hereby empowered, to borrow from time to time, such sum, or sums of money, as they may conceive to be necessary, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, which said loan, or loans, shall be appropriated and applied by them, to the erecting of the said court-house; and to ensure the repayment of the said sum, or sums of money, with the interest thereon, the said commissioners or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorised, to assign and transfer to the lender, or lenders thereof, any part, or parts of the before-mentioned assessments, to be annually collected as aforesaid, which lender, or lenders, shall in such case, have all the rights and privileges in enforcing the payment to them of the said assessments, that the commissioners would have had, if such transfer had not been made.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid, shall annually render to the levy court of Baltimore county, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of all monies entrusted to them, and also, the progress and state of the building.

And be it enacted, That when the said court-house shall be completed and finished, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may pull down the old court-house, and sell the materials of the same, the proceeds of which, may be applied to discharge any debt contracted for the building the new court-house, over and beyond the sum herein before-mentioned.

And be it enacted, That in case any of the said commissioners shall refuse to act, shall die, resign, or remove out of the county, or be incapable to act, the remaining commissioners, or the major part of them, shall fill up such vacancy.

And whereas, from the increasing wealth and population of the city and county of Baltimore, it is reasonable to make provision for the erection of a large and commodious court house, and for such purpose an additional sum of money may be necessary beyond the amount authorized to be levied by the provisions of this act; And whereas, by an act, entitled an act to erect Baltimore-town in Baltimore county into a city and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, the drawing of lotteries within the said city is confined to special purposes; Therefore,

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to authorize the aforesaid commissioners, who are hereby constituted managers therefor, to institute a scheme of a lottery within the said city, and to dispose of tickets in such lottery for the purposes aforesaid under such limitations as the mayor and city council, shall by ordinance direct and appoint, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that not more than thirty thousand dollars be raised by any scheme in virtue of this act,

And be it enacted, That so much of the public ground in North Calvert-street, on which the court house now stands, as shall be equal to the present width of said street, shall be condemned as a public street of the said city, not to be built upon or used, but as one of the streets of the said city.

And be it enacted, That all the residue of the said lot, or so much thereof, as the commissioners shall determine to be proper, not condemned as aforesaid, shall be valued by the commissioners or a majority of them, and dispose of at such valuation to those persons who have built houses fronting upon such public ground, and that upon the payment of the price settled and ascertained by the commissioners as aforesaid, all the ground so purchased, shall become the right and estate of the persons so purchasing, and their heirs forever; but in case the said persons shall not agree to take the said property at the valuation herein directed to be made by the commissioners, within six months from the time of such valuation being notified to them, then it shall and may be lawful for the levy court of Baltimore county, to make any other disposition of the same, which they may deem advantageous.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners to account with and pay over to the levy court, the proceeds of the said sale, to be applied to the use and benefit of the said county.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners herein before named, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in case that they shall be of opinion, that the site herein before fixed for said court house, shall not be the most eligible ground for building the same, they or a majority of them, may change the same, and fix upon and purchase any other place or site for said building within the city or precincts of Baltimore, which, in their judgment, they shall consider more eligible and proper for such building, than that herein fixed upon, and in case the said commissioners or a majority of them, shall change the said site, then they, or a majority of them, are hereby further authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of the lot and ground on which the said court house was herein before directed to be built, and to apply the amount of sales towards the purchase of the site or lot of ground they shall have purchased as aforesaid, for erecting said building, and defraying other expences in erecting the same.

By the senate, January 27th, 1806.—Read and assented to.

By order,
THOMAS W. HALL, Clerk.

By the house of delegates, January 27th, 1806.—Read and assented to.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clerk.
ROBERT BOWIE.

True copy from the original engrossed bill.

Test, JOHN BREWER, Clk. Ho. Del.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

Should it be the serious design of Miranda to emancipate the Spanish Provinces of South-America, and establish among them an independent government, there is no liberal man in this country who will not wish him success. The Spanish colonies of South-America, are inferior to none in the value of their soil, or their adaption to commerce, and they are inferior to none in the dependence which they sustain and the tyranny under which they suffer. Nature scarce ever did more for any country: Man scarcely ever did less.

The general population of South America being estimated at about 13,000,000, it is probable from the accounts of some geographers, that the Spanish possessions contain about 9,000 000. According to Baron Humboldt, the latest and most correct traveller in that country, the province of Mexico contains 5 or 6 millions. The city of Mexico itself has 150,000 inhabitants.—According to this estimate, Spain has under her sceptre in Mexico and South-America not less than 14 or 15 millions of people.

Mexico or *New-Spain* is divided into *Old Mexico*, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico and Guatimala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; *New-Mexico* divided into two audiences, Apacheira and Sonora; and *California* on the *west*, a peninsula. The civil government of Mexico is admintstered by tribunals, called audiences. In these courts the viceroy of the king of Spain presides, who continues in office three years. The priests, monks and nuns, are said to constitute a fifth of the white inhabitants. The capital of this country is the celebrated city of Mexico the trade of which consists of three great branches, extending over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, situated on the Gulf of Mexico—with the East-Indies by Acapulco on the South Sea, 110 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South-America by the same port.

"The Spanish territories are parcelled into various departments. The grand divisions are, the vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres; that of Peru, which includes Chili; and that of New-Granada in the north: the capital of the first being Buenos-Ayres, of the second Lima, and of the third Bogota, or Santa Fe de Bogota, N. lat. 4.

"Lima was founded by Pizarro, and is supposed to contain 54,000 inhabitants, scarcely more than a third part of the population of Mexico.

"Buenos-Ayes was founded in 1535, receiving its name from the salubrity of the air. The population is supposed to be about 33,000. It is the great resort of passengers from Spain, who thence cross the country to Potosi, there being an uninterrupted post-road, with post-houses, and relays of horses and carriages, across the country to Peru. Bogota is rarely visited by travellers, and is little known.

"Of the other chief towns, Carthagena contains 25,000 souls; and Potosi about the same number; Popayan above 20,000; Quito 50,000. The manufactures of Spanish South America are inconsiderable.—Among the exports are sugar, cotton, cocoa, Peruvian bark and Vicuna wool.—But the chief exports are from the mines. From the official registers it appears that the coinage in Spanish America, from the first day of January to the late day of December 1790, was as followes: In gold 2,470,812, and in silver 25.906,028 piasters."

We have no documents before us, by which we might ascertain the extent of the commerce of Mexico, New-Grenada or Peru. The following statement of the trade of Buenos Ayres may suffice to explain not only the actual condition of that province but the comparative commerce of the rest:

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty-five loaded ships from Cadiz, twenty-two from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alsaquez; nine from Corunna; five from Santander; one from Vigo; and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both, to 2.853 944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres, twenty-six ships for Cadiz; ten for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; eleven for Corunna; and four for Santander. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters. The value of silver exported amounted to nearly 2.556,304, and that of the other productions of the province, to 1.076,877 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently ammounted to 5.058,882. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox-hides; 43,752 horse-hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicunna wool; 2264 arrobas of common wool; and 291 arrobas of the wool of Guanaco, or camel-sheep; 11.890 goose wings; 451.000 ox-horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides; 220 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 2123 cwt. of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

[*Literary Magazine Jan.* 1804.]

Besides these vessels and cargoes employed in the *European* trade, there arrived two ships from the Havana, with brandy, sugar, &c. to the amount of 123,562 piasters; and in the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havana, with cargoes amounting to 160,110 piasters Two ships from *Lima* and *Guayaquil* imported to the amount of 50,154 piasters. The value of the exports to the same places amounted to 67,150 piasters.—In the same year, 1350 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish, and five foreign ships.

From this concise sketch of the trade of Buenos Ayres in the year 1795, which is the only authentic account that we possess of the commerce of any of the Spanish possessions in Sonth-America, the reader will at once preceive the wide scope whidh they lay open to commerce, and the artificial shackles which are imposed upon its exertions. He will see that nine years ago the amount of *exports* from Buenos Ayres alone amounted to 5,286,142 piasters; the piaster being a coin of about 5s in value. He will see also, that the whole exportation was confined to Spanish bottoms alone; all other vessels being excluded at that time from Buenos Ayres, unless they went freighted with negro slaves and hardware. We leave it to our readers therefore, to calculate what is the whole amount of the exports from all the Spanish colonies of America, and what that amount would naturally be, if the agriculturists instead of being ruled by a privileged clergy and a temporary Viceroy, was placed under the benign auspices of a *free* and *independent* government; if commerce, instead of being controuled by the monopoly of the Spanish merchants, was as free as the winds of heaven.

Our imagination is ready to take fire at the contemplation of a scene of things, which time is destined to realise, and which every friend of freedom muat wish to see accomplished. We compare the situation, that we were placed in when we were British colonies, with that which we now enjoy as fee and independent states. We cast our eyes upon the opposed and populous provinces of Spain, and we demand why they also should not become equally free and independent? The rights of man are not to be defined by geographical boundaries. Whence does Spain derive its privilege of ruling the soil of S. America? or how is this privilege more sacred than the privilege of South-America to rule *her?* We do not believe that the inhabitants of South America *are* as well qualified for the enjoyment of a free form of government as were the people of the British colonies; because we do not consider them to be so generally enlightened. Still we cannot presume to doubt that they are fitted for the astablishment of an independent government, and that the experience of a few years will qualify them for a government of freedom. It is under the influence of these convictions that we wish every success to the enterprise of general Miranda, if it be such a one as our correspondent has suggested. May he become the Washington of S. America! May he shake off the Spanish yoke from the necks of his countrymen; and contribute to establish among them a government that is independent of Europe, and as free as the habits of the people may permit! At no distant day may S. America exhibit a confederated republic as free, as prosperous, as instructive to the despotisms of Europe, as the U. S. of North-America!

But whilst we put up these prayers for his success, we merely express the feelings of an individual. We neither believe it to be the interest of our government to have co-operated in the expedition, nor are we convinced that the powers and resources of gen. Miranda are equal to the labor which he has undertaken.

The establishment of an independent government in America would not only promote the prosperity of the people, on whom it is to operate, but of the whole civilized world. From the data which we have already stated relative to the commerce of Buenoe Ayres, the vast extent of the South-American trade may be easily conjectured. This trade would seek a new channel. Instead of being dragged through the storehouses and magazines of the Havana and Spain, the exports would pursue that course, which would be productive of the greatest advantage. The flags of every carrying nation would be seen flying in their harbours. The vessels of the U. S. instead of plying a smuggling and a contraband trade, would lade & unlade their cargoes in the face of day and under the very eye of the government. The most profitable commerce which we have carried on with those colonies, was pursued during the year 1800, but observe the miserable shifts & expedients into which some of our merchants were driven, at that day, to put to sleep the jealousy of the Spanish dragon. An American vessel visited the South-sea, under the pretence of hunting the whale or the seal. When it arrived off the coast of Lima, nothing was more easy than to damage a few boxes of goods or scuttle the hull of the vessel. In this situation she put into the port of Lima under all the appearances of distress; the viceroy granted her the privilege of repairing her damages, and of selling as much of her cargo as would be sufficient to defray the expences of reparation. In the mean time the *whole* cargo was smuggled on shore. The catastrophe of this commerce, however, was rather unfortunate. The complaisant viceroy was changed. Our vessels were detained by his successor, their cargoes were confiscated, & our merchants were despoiled of the profits of this lucrative commerce. But let an independent government be established among them, and this contest between plunder and subterfuge, will no longer exist. The dragon will be forever put to sleep, and the golden fruit of the Hesperides will be within the reach of every visitant.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, February 28.

In a letter of the 15th October last, from a gentleman belonging to this town, we have the following notice of the earthquake at Naples:—"There has been a terrible earthquake lately at Naples: about 20 000 people perished; and an eruption of Mount Vesuvius once more took place. This has the most astonishing appearance; it did not emit from the crater, but broke out a little below. A large river of fire ran in a winding course down the mountain, and then branched out in three different directions, in one of which the lava spread half a mile."

BOSTON, February 28.

Arrived schr. Caroline, capt. Patridge, 25 days from New-Providence, and 14 to the Vineyard. Sailed from New-Providence in co. with schr. Union, Hutchins, for N. York. Left at New-Providence, 2d of February, *Experiment, of Baltimore, to sail in 10 days;* Rover, Fairweather, of and for Bridgeport, in 5; Sally, Austin, of New-York, in 12; Three Friends, Gardner, of and for Philadelphia, in 2; Brother's Return, Scott, of and for George-Town, S. C. in 15; Hazard, Everson, of and for Edenton, N. C. in 10; Ruthy Harvey, of Boston, for Havana, in 5; Hiram, Boyd, of Boston, (put in in distress) in 15; Elizabeth, Coats, of Newburyport, not seaworthy; Lugar, of Charleston, had a survey, not set-fit; Richard, Alford, of Sag-Harbor, Long-Island.—*American vessels laid over for further proof, viz.* Adelina, of Norfolk, 4 months; Three-Friends, of Boston, do.; Two Pollies, of Boston, do.; Juno, of Rhode-Island, do.; Eleonora, of Providence, do.; *S. W. of Baltimore*, 3 *months;* Sampson, of Philadelphia, condemed and cargo; Resolution, of Charleston, condemned & cargo—several other American vessels, names unknown.—*English vessels, viz.* the ship Diana, Darby, for Liverpool, England; Resolution, Fleming, Liverpool; Fortune, Bridson, for Liverpool; Liberty, Sands, Liverpool; Princess Elizabeth, Forisdale, London; brig Thames, Phillips, London; schr. Hercules, Thomas, from St. Johns (N. B.); Sheerwater, Thurston, from St. Augustin; Cynthia, Aleburry, from Wilmington (N. C.); John Tailor, for Liverpool, on Feb. 4. Spoke Feb. 11, lat 34, 30, long. 74, 30. *a ship from Canton, bound to Baltimore, the wind blew so hard could not understand the captain's name, nor ship's name.* Feb. 13. in lat. 37 54, long. 73, 30, schr. Patty, of Deer Island, from Newburyport, for Wilmington N. C.

Same day, schr. James Rogers, from Copenhagen last from N. Providence, to the Vineyard, 14 days. Left there, 18 Feb. Leonora, of Providence for New-Yo