PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Extract of a letter from one of the Baptist missionaries at Serampore, in Bengal, to a person in this city, dated Sept. 24, 1802.

"I had lately a very pleasing journey to another part of the country, from which a few men coming, had invited us to carry them the gospel. When I arrived among them, I found a reception that exceeded my expectations. They apparently received the word with great joy, said it was good, and declared their determination to embrace it. What the effect will be, time alone can determine; however, our hopes respecting them is not small. It seems that they have been led without the word, to see the folly of idolatry and Mahometanism; and to renounce them both, as well as Cast, for mussulmen and Hindoos eat together without any scruple. They say that their number amounts to near 200 in different villages, although I did not see above 20.—Going back I called on a man who is at the head of a sect which numbered near ten thousand in its train, all of whom profess to renounce idolatry and Cast. He received me very kindly, lodged me and took a Testament of me; although he did not talk of receiving the gospel himself, yet he said it was good and permitted me to talk and distribute books among his followers. What these things may come to we must leave, however they give us a gleam of hope. We are ready to think that God has put it into the minds of these people to despise idolatry; and if so, he can carry it on till his kingdom be really planted here."

An American gentleman travelling in Europe, writes thus to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, under date of Lyons, January 10, 1803:

"The French army occupy all the towns of consequence in Switzerland. They are dismantling all the fortifications of consequence, disarming the inhabitants, and sending all the artillery and small arms to Morges on the lake of Geneva, from whence they can be transported in one day by water into the territory of the republic. While I was at Bern, a train of artillery drawn by 160 horses, came in from Zurich, on its way to Morges. It was as fine a collection of brass ordnance as ever I saw, and stripped from the fortifications of Zurich. Gen. Ney, the French commandant, is a small but very active man. I have seen nothing like a spirit of resistance amongst the inhabitants of Switzerland."

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Arrived yesterday, the sloop Little Jim, Smith, in 6 days from Richmond.

Arrived last night, the brig Ceres, in 9 days from Savannah.

Captain Burnham spoke, March 20, in Savannah river, 7 miles below the town, the schooner Eliza, Jones, 9 days from St. Thomas for New-York, had sprung a leak and put into Savannah in distress.

Below, last night, the brig Minerva, of Philadelphia, from Halifax; and the sch'r Betsy, of Middletown, in 16 days from Dominique.

Cleared, ships Citizen, Blakeman, Calcutta; Thomas Gordon, Bragdon, Madeira; brigs Resolution, Gold, Charleston; Georgia, Rogers, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

By the schooner Virginia, capt. Printer, in ten days from Savannah, arrived yesterday, a paper was received of the 18th ult. in which are the two following notes, addressed

To the Editors of the Savannah Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

Although I have no business to gratify public curiosity, yet as a friend to truth, I feel myself obliged to contradict two of the articles published in your Gazette of the 8th and 15th instant. First, that the express did not come from New-Orleans, nor brought a single syllable relating to that quarter. Secondly, that the French gentleman who will sail for St. Augustine, is only on his way to Louisiana, and has no commission.

Please, therefore, to make the proper use of this, and believe me to be, &c.

EMANUEL RENGILL,
Spanish Vice Consul.

GENTLEMEN,

Having observed in your last paper a paragraph respecting a French gentleman arrived in this city, bearing a commission under the French government for the port of St. Augustine—I think it my duty to inform the public, that it has not come to my knowledge that such a person is in town, nor was sent vested with such a power, otherwise it would undoubtedly have been officially or individually communicated to me. SOTIN,

French commissary for the state of Georgia, duly acknowledged by the government of the United States.

Arrived, schooner Enoch, Bliss, Norfolk, 5 days; Virginia, Pitner, Savannah, 10; Atlantic, West, Boston, 12; sloop Lydia, Congdon, New-Bedford, 4; Betsy, Musier, New-York, 2; Sarah, Moody, St. Andrews, 10.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *April 2.*

Democracy exemplified again.

The legislature of Maryland at their last session, exhibited, it was thought, a full portion of affection for the rights of the people, for those of the *swinish multitude* in particular—but the democrats of New-York have gone a step farther. Like those of this state, when out of office, they were ready to vociferate for the rights of every body and of every thing—nay, the very privileges of a spider, ought not to be invaded. To talk of the restrictions imposed without their consent, upon the softer and more amiable part of creation—the female sex—was, in their opinion abominable tyranny. In this respect they were, or pretended to be, fervent disciples of Mary Wolstoncraft. "Why should the female sex be the slaves of the males? Why should they not enjoy all the rights claimed by the other sex? Why should they be subject, in person and estate, to laws which they had no hand in framing?" This has been the continual cant of true democrats. How far this pretended sympathy for the rights of the females may have had an influence in their present elevation, there is nothing, probably, whereby to determine, but the general *domestic* tyranny and acerbity of temper exhibited by such declaimers. Be this as it may, we find the good democrats of New-York have *sanctioned* their doctrines by depriving the female sex of the only right awarded to them by the laws—*They have destroyed their right of dower!*

Deaths in the city of New-York during the last week, ending the 28th ult.; old age 1, child bed 1, drowned 2, intermitting fever 1, consumption 2, syphilis 1, small-pox 1, disorders not mentioned 20, hipatitis 1, cold 1, phthific, 1, fits nervous and weakness 1 (adults 21, children 12)—total 33.

From PECK's Coffee-House Books.
April 2.

Arrived last night, ship Cora, Hutchins, 58 days from St. Ubes—Salt and Fruit—Gabriel Wood.

Bremen ship Wefer, captain Fitchjen, 44 days from St. Ubes—Salt—Von Kapff and Brune.

Schr. Nymph, Hodskifs, 20 days from Guadaloupe—Coffee and Sugar—William Patterson & Sons. Left there, brigs Fair American, Manning, and Philip, Martin, of this port. Lat. 33, long. 70, 15, spoke the brig George, Cox, from St. Thomas bound to Norfolk.

Letter-Bags at Bryden's Coffee-House.

Anna, Bremen, will sail this evening
George, Amsterdam, (will land letters in the British channel) 5th instant
Pax, Embden, do.
Anna, Rotterdam, ——
Unternehmung, Bremen, ——

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

In order that the public should have constantly in view on what their claim to the navigation of the river Mississippi is founded, please republish the following extracts of treaties, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Definitive treaty of 1763, between England, France and Spain.

Art. VII. "In order to establish peace on durable and solid foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories, on the continent of America, it is agreed, that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majesty, and those of his most Christian majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian king cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic majesty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every thing which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New-Orleans and the island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that *the navigation of the Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great-Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea; and expressly that part which is between the said island of New-Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth:* It is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

Art. XX. "His Catholic majesty cedes and guarantees in full right, to his Britannic majesty, Florida, with Fort St. Augustine and the bay of Pensacola, as well as *all that Spain possesses on the continent of North-America, to the east and to the south-east of the river Mississippi*, and in general every thing that depends on the said countries and lands, with the sovereignty, property, possession and all rights acquired by treaties or otherways; which the Catholic king and the crown of Spain have had till now, over the said countries, lands, places and their inhabitants; so that the Catholic king cedes and makes over the whole to the said king and to the crown of Great-Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form."

Definitive treaty of 1783, between Great-Britain and the United States.

Art. VIII. "The navigation of the river Mississippi, *from its source to the ocean*, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States."

Treaty of 1795, between his Catholic majesty and the United States.

Art. IV. "His Catholic majesty has likewise agreed, that the navigation of the said river, *from its source to the ocean*, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States."

Art. XXII. "——And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the IVth article, his Catholic majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain; or if he should not agree to continue it, *he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment.*"

From the Wilmington Mirror.

FRUIT TREES.

In travelling through various parts of our country, I have heard general complaints of the decline of *fruit trees*, especially peach, plumb and apple trees. To the peach and plumb trees, most of the farmers have already discovered that they are injured and destroyed by worms that attack them near the surface of the ground where the stocks and roots of the trees unite; but they have not generally discovered that the apple trees are injured by the same kind, though a different species of destroyers, and pretty much in the same manner. These destroyers of the apple trees, however, harbor something *deeper* under the surface of the ground, about the roots and near the stock, than those that destroy the peach and plumb trees; and therefore no sign of them is seen above the ground, but in the injury they do the stock and limbs of the trees. But this injury and the damage done, is easily seen by the little wood peck holes, made in the bark, where they take the worms out for food—these little useful birds have long been scouted by the farmers, who call them sap suckers; and took pains to shoot them, because they thought they were destroying their trees, by sucking the sap, when in truth they were saving them by picking out the worms which were, and still are, the real destroyers.

This information will shew the farmers, and others, who regard the welfare of their orchards, and fruit trees, that the ground should be opened in the winter or towards the spring about two feet around the stock, as deep as they find any injury done to the roots, to clean out all the worms and bugs they find there, and even in April this may be done to advantage—the ground being thus opened, and the bugs and worms expelled, should lay open for some time, and then the hole should be filled with fresh earth taken some distance from the orchard, or trees. Meadow ditch banks is perhaps the best kind of earth for this purpose; but when not to be had, any kind of sweet earth will do.

These little destroyers in this month, and in April, will be found mostly in the bug state, for in the spring they come out of the ground themselves, in that state and appear very much like those called lady bugs. They then crawl up the stock and limbs, where they deposit their seed under the loose bark, &c. which seed produce the worms that bore into the bark of trees and soon destroy them, if it was not for those little birds that pick them out for food. The farmers, therefore, ought to set great store by those little birds, instead of destroying them.

Where the roots have been cleaned as before directed, those trees that have been much injured by the worms should be scraped by some convenient tool, as high up the stock and limbs as any injury appears, which will easily be done by the sucker holes, so as to scrape off all the loose bark, &c. that no place may be left on them, where the bugs may deposit the worm seed; and if they were afterwards washed with soap suds, or even cold water, it would make the dressing more complete; because this would take off all the worm seed that in the crevices of the bark escape the scraper.

The farmers may be assured that dressing of their orchards even next month in this manner, will be giving them abundance of fruit the ensuing season, and their fruit will be much better than they have been used to get from those trees that have been long injured by the worms. The good effects of this process were experienced last year in an orchard that dropt all its fruit the summer before; there were but very few apples, and they were knotty and imperfect; but last summer, after it had been dressed, as before directed in March, it bore an abundance of fruit, perfectly and full grown. There was hardly a knotty apple found in the orchard.

I may add this general advice on this subject; that worms are the natural destroyers of all kinds of trees; and in general where any kind of fruit trees, or other trees, are seen declining, worms may be expected as the cause; and generally the dressing here directed will preserve the trees so injured, whether they be fruit or other trees. AIRICULTUS.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Cora, Hutchins, St. Ubes
Sea Horse, Sayward, Gloucester
Schr. Minerva, Foster, Salem

CLEARED,

Ship Fame, Murphy, St. Andero
Brig Hope, Sellers, Cadiz
Maria, Bechenec, Havanna
Sloop Laurel, Hammond, New-Bedford

Carpenters' Society.

NOTICE.

☞ *The quarterly meeting of the society will be held on* Saturday next, *April 2d, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Bryden's.*

By order,
JOSEPH JAMISON, Sec'y.
March 31. d3t‖

Union Fire Company.

☞ *The members of the Union Fire Company are requested to attend a stated meeting at Peter Wyant's tavern, on* Saturday evening next, *2d April, at 6 o'clock.*

By order of the president,
JOHN W. WILSON, Sec'y.
March 31. d3t

Post-Office,

Baltimore, March 26, 1803.

☞ *Letters for the British packet Duke of Kent, for Falmouth, via Halifax, Nova-Scotia, will be received at this office till six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 3d of April.*

CHARLES BURRALL,
Post-Master.

P. S. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are,
1 case colored cambrick muslins
60 dozen silk stockings
100 do. Holland tapes and bobbin
1 trunk linen pocket handkerchiefs
2 do fine cotton hosiery
1 case Irish linens
1 bale brown do.
1 case 6-4 and 11-8 cotton checks
6 bales muslins
1 do. romal handkerchiefs
2 do. German linens
1 trunk fine ginghams
A few hundred pieces nankeen
2000 garden fans, &c.

After which, at half past 11 o'clock,

27 hhds. sugar
30 bags pimento
18 chests hyson and hyson skin tea
10 pipes 4th proof French brandy
20 do. real Cogniac do.
96 sereons cotton, entitled to drawback
2 bales of sponges
1 box cantharides
1 do. opium
1 do. essence of lemmon
1 do. essence of burgamot
3 do. manna in flasks

Also, by order of the administrators of Francis L. Tuney,

50 boxes of excellent old claret.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
April 2.

Sale by Auction.

On Wednesday next,

The 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Wm. Patterson's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold,

The HULL and SPARS of a NEW SHIP,
About 237 tons carpenter's measure, and faithfully built. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
April 2.

For New-York,

The regular and fast sailing packet
ALMENIA,
Captain Goodwin;
Having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For the remainder of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at Smith's dock, or to Augustine Boughan, Bowly's wharf.

April 2. d6t‖

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 22d instant, will be sold by Thomas Yates, auctionier, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on terms which will then and there be made known,

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, now in the possession of Thomas Sharp, situated on Paca-street, 100 feet in front, running back 120 feet, subject to fifty cents ground rent per foot, whereon are erected three commodious dwelling houses, with all necessary out houses. This tenement is now under lease for five years at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, payable monthly; and is known by the name of the May-pole Tavern, head of Market-street.

JACOB MILLER.

N. B. A sufficient title from J. E. Howard, esquire, will be given to the above property.

April 2. 22w6t‖

15 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,

Will be landed this day from on board the sloop Almena, from New-York, and for sale by

SAMUEL R. ROGERS,
No. 69, Smith's wharf.

April 2. d6t

Elegant Fancy Furniture.

No. 3, south Frederick-street,

Japanned card, pier, tea, dressing, shaving and writing tables; cane seat, rush bottom and windsor chairs; fire and candle screens; wash, candle and work stands; bedsteads; bed and window cornices—all of various colors, ornamented and gilt in the most fanciful manner. The subscribers also continue the coach, sign and ornamental painting, gilding, &c. &c.

They have for sale, two neat *one-horse Carriages.*

JOHN & HUGH FINLAY.
April 2. eo

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership lately subsisting under the firm of Henry Hardisty and Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those who have any demands against said firm, either in note or book account, will please to bring them in immediately for settlement to either of us; and all those who stand indebted to us, will please to call and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY HARDISTY,
JOHN SYKES.

March 22. (A2) eo3t

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

COMING forward as a candidate for the important office of *Sheriff of Baltimore county*, with respectful deference I offer myself to my fellow-citizens to fill the important station, and solicit their suffrages at the ensuing election in October next, in my favor. Should my wishes in this instance be realized, I sincerely promise a strict adherence to impartiality, legality and assiduity; and the public shall find in my devotion to the discharge of the duties of the sheriffalty, a grateful return for the confidence they may repose in me.

I will not presume to make great professions on the score of abilities; but only beg leave to add, that I have been engaged in the sheriff's office sufficiently long to enable me to perform the various duties connected therewith.

HENRY TRAPNALL.
April 2. eo2m

9 or 10,000 *bushels St. Ubes Salt,*

For Sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE,
Bowly's wharf.
April 2. dat

For Sale,

A fashionable second-hand GIG, with plated harness, all of which is in good order. Enquire at No. 3, south Frederick-street.

April 2. eo

The Subscribers

Inform their friends that they have this day removed to their new stores at the corner of Market and Howard-streets, where as usual, they keep a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

MACDONALD & RIDGELY.
April 2. eo3m

Charles & Francis Young

Offer for Sale,

A few cases of colored Muslins and Ginghams, suitable for the West-India or Spanish market.

☞ As the time in which the drawback on those goods is attainable has nearly expired, they will be disposed of on very low terms.

They have also on hand,

A very handsome assortment of Marseilles, Jean and Mussinet Waistcoatings, and some Irish Linens. April 2. d14t

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS lost yesterday morning, a remarkably large RED SILK POCKET BOOK, with the owner's name in it, wrought in tambor, containing Sixty-Five Dollars in bank notes, one of fifty, one of ten, and one of five dollars; together with a number of papers, &c. of no use to any person except the owner.

The finder will be entitled to the whole of the money, on leaving the pocket book, with all the papers, at this office.

April 2. d3t‖

For Hire,

A likely negro BOY, 14 years old—The owner being desirous he should be instructed as a waiter, none need apply but those who want him for that purpose, to such the terms will be made easy. For further information apply to the printers. April 2. d6t

The Stockholders

In the Marine Insurance Office, are hereby informed, that an election will be held at said office on Monday the 4th of April next, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing thirteen directors, for the ensuing year, agreeably to their articles of association.

By order,
DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.
March 28. d6t

IMPORTANT!

LETTER from the honorable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, chancellor of the state of Maryland—

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR—For the good of the public, as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases:

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had, for some time, as he says, experienced the symptoms described by doctor, as indicating the presence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly, except one stool, when he felt considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1¼ of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about ¾ of an inch in length, and nearly the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. This girl, however, and another servant concur with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel; and the tape worm, they say, was alive, so far as to have motion after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were exactly such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man of my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took seven Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from *him*; but in the course of two or three days, he was quite well, and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges; I am, at length, perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive, except a consideration for public good, for publishing these cases, I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from thinking men, for adding my second-hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters, who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I have not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been so greatly and quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions, had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am persuaded, is, that most young persons, who are, from time to time, disordered without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1802.

THE Medicine above alluded to has received the approbation of respectable gentlemen in every situation in life, and in all parts of the United States: it has stood the test of 5 years extensive experience, and, it is believed on good grounds, that nearly Two Hundred Thousand persons have received benefit therefrom—from the infant to the aged of both sexes, and under every circumstance; and notwithstanding the attempts of several envious persons to impose counterfeits on the public, yet the present demand for HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES is much greater than it has been at any former period; and it is probable that no advertised medicine ever acquired an equal reputation.

SOLD BY
WARNER & HANNA,
Booksellers, corner of Market and South Gay-streets, and TAKE NOTICE, by NO OTHER person in Baltimore.

February 4. 1—1aw3m

A quantity of Seed Potatoes,

Of the early kind, for Sale by
JAMES STIRLING.
February 11. eo