SALEM, February 21.

A wreck was seen on Friday afternoon from Baker's Island, and the news reaching Marblehead, two boats set off from that place in the course of the evening, and early the next morning, captain George Crowninshield, jun. with his sail boat and three men, went in search of the wreck, and at nine o'clock got along-side, and found her in possession of the Marblehead boats, 2 leagues E. by N. from Baker's Island breakers. One of these boats had found the vessel at 2 o'clock on Friday night—she was bottom up, and at anchor, and had probably brought herself in this situation by her anchor falling off the bows after she was upset. Captain C. assisted the Marblehead boats in towing the wreck towards Cape-Ann harbor, and at 12 o'clock on Saturday they brought her to anchor within half a mile of the Eastern Point.

The wreck appeared to be a two-top-sail schooner, about 100 tons burthen, is now bottom upwards, well sheathed, no false keel, the stern post and keel much worm eaten, has a pine gripe trunneled on the stem, black bottom, appearing to be graved with half stuff, she is a broad flat bottomed vessel, her keel measures 59 or 60 feet to the extreme ends, the wreck is so much under water that no name can be discovered; the main-mast and bowsprit are now hanging along side, the former is a heart pine stick: upon the heel of the bowsprit was a clamp for the pall of the windlass, by which it would appear, that she carried her windlass before the foremast. The head knee being bound to the bowsprit, captain Crowninshield cut off, and brought it to town with him—It is a remarkable burch knee, and may be seen at the Crowninshield wharf. From appearances it is probable that this schooner was running for the lights, and was upset in the storm of Thursday last, near Baker's Island breakers, when, it is distressing to add, all the people on board must have perished. No boat was found. Nothing was floating near her which could indicate her loading.

Some people from Marblehead and this town were towing the above wreck into this harbor last evening.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

Latest from Europe.

Last evening arrived the fine fast-sailing ship Wilmington, captain Woodward, in 31 days from Belfast. To the politeness of the owners we are indebted for a file of the latest papers by this vessel, containing London dates to the 18th, and Irish to the 23d of January. Their contents, though not very important, will be found sufficiently interesting to engage attention.

From the following article, it appears that the Spanish government, no doubt instigated by its prime mover, the first consul, has made an hostile advance against the interest of Great-Britain:

"One of the most important articles brought by the papers which have reached us, is the intelligence of a formal notice having been sent to the British establishment in the Bay of Honduras, formed for the purpose of cutting logwood, desiring that they would instantly embark, and quit the Spanish territory, as the treaty whereby Great-Britain claimed such a right has not been renewed. We are not informed whether any official notification of this demand has been made to ministers by the court of Madrid. It is most probable, however, that some points remain to be adjusted between the two courts of serious importance, which retards the nomination of ambassadors, and the conclusion of the treaty that has been so long in discussion."

Of this measure subsequent English papers give corroborative evidence: and the style and temper in which it is noticed by the London editors, indicate a lively spirit of indignation and resentment. We presume, that this difference will be adjusted with greater expedition and energy by Great-Britain, than that in which our government is at present engaged with the Spanish court.

The warfare between the Turks and Beys continues with unabated fury. The latter had conceived hopes of being aided by the British forces in Egypt. But this is not likely to be the case. This critical situation of affairs, however, will be seized by the British as an argument to induce the grand seignor to accede to the proposed alliance between England and Russia for the guarantee of Egypt.

The degradation of Switzerland is completed. The form of constitution, conformably to Buonaparte's wishes, has been adopted by the Helvetic consulta.

Buonaparte, it seems, is going to the Netherlands on a *secret* expedition. For this a camp of 12,000 men is to be established in the vicinity.

Leclerc's body, and Madame Leclerc, arrived at Toulon about the 10th of January. We perceive no publications on this subject from which can be inferred the impressions made on France by this disastrous event.

Some serious disturbances have occured in the South of Ireland. They are pretty generally attributed to local jealousies, existing among the mechanics and laborers. It was believed the ferment would be allayed without producing much mischief.

A very heavy gale prevailed on the coast of England and Ireland from the 5th to the 10th January, and it was apprehended, had occasioned must damage at sea, and in the out ports.

We refer our readers to the extracts.

Irish Stocks, January 21.

5 per cent. government debt, 58 3-4, 99—3 1-2 per cent. 82 1-2.

Course of Exchange.

Belfast on London,	7 5-8, 3-4 days
——— on Dublin,	4 3-4, 5, 61
London on Dublin,	12 3-4
Dublin on London,	11 3-4

English Stocks, January 15.

3 per cent. cons. 71 7-8, 3-8, 78
Do. for Acc. 72
3 per cent. reduced, 70 7-8 71
Omnium, 4 3 4 5 disc.

From Belfast papers to the 23d of January, received by the ship Wilmington, captain Woodward, arrived at this port in 32 days.

LONDON, January 10.

The constitution of Switzerland was presented by the commissaries of the conservatic senate to the Helvetic Consulta, on the 24th of last month, and discussed and unanimously adopted in one sitting. It is, as was to be expected, conformable to the contents of the first consul's letter to the eighteen cantons.

Nothing, we think, affords a greater proof of the wretched state of subjection to which the Swiss nation is reduced, than the above fact---a people deemed unworthy of framing a constitution for themselves---forced to send their deputies to the capital of a foreign power, to receive a form of government from persons, who must be without those warm affections, those laudable prejudices that bind a man to his native soil---a constitution presented and unanimously adopted in one sitting.

The mind is shocked and afflicted at seeing so respectable a nation reduced to such a state of humiliation and dependence.---That the constitution should have been accepted with such haste and unanimity is to be accounted for only upon the principle that the deputies were well convinced that opposition would be unavailing, and resistance fruitless. Else, is it to be supposed, that they would have not pauled upon a form of government presented for their acceptance by a foreign power; a constitution founded upon such principles as those avowed in the letter of Bonaparte? *Courier.*

There is every reason to believe that the Porte will accede to lord Elgin's proposition of a triple alliance between Russia, England and Turkey, to guarantee Egypt from invasion. An article from Constantinople, in the French papers, asserts that England has expressed her willingness, not to give any assistance to the Beys, but that she requires the Porte to agree to the proposed alliance. Russia is said to be favorable to the plan, and the Porte, of course, must accede to it.

The Turkish government has published the last news from Egypt, which was supposed to be very disastrous. The Beys had formed the project of cutting their way through the Turkish line, and of penetrating to Alexandria, for the purpose of operating their junction with the English, on whose assistance they relied; they attempted it twice, and failed each time.

We have formerly stated that the emperor Alexander had ordered payment to the British merchants, of the damage sustained by the Russian embargo. It is pleasant to know that the proportion of the money due has been remitted to the merchants in different places. The merchants of Dundee have received their proportions. A most honorable testimony of the personal rectitude of the emperor, and a clear pledge of the good faith and friendly disposition of the court of Russia towards this country.

We understand that M. Andreossi has been able, through the assistance of our police, to discover in this country a forgery of French bank notes and government paper to an enormous amount. The persons engaged in it are all Frenchmen.—Having received information of the plan, and the names of some of the ruffians engaged in the plot, he communicated the facts to our ministers, who exerted all the powers of the police to assist him in the discovery. Sir Richard Ford was on Friday and Saturday employed in the examination of the delinquents. They have been taken with all their apparatus, and with the proofs of their guilt. They will be delivered up to the French government, there to be brought to trial for the offence. The alacrity which ministers have shewn to assist in the discovery of this diabolical plan of mischief, is a seasonable reproof to the splenetic insinuations against their honor, with which the French journals are so incessantly filled.

January 11.

Yesterday morning Paris journals and a Dutch mail arrived.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the war still continues between the Turkish forces and the revolted Beys in Egypt.—The latter, it seems, had conceived hopes of obtaining assistance from the English forces at Alexandria. It is evident, however, that such hopes must have been ill-founded, as nothing could be so impolitic as to offend the Porte by such a proceeding. The present critical state of affairs in Egypt, however, must give additional force to the application which, it is said, has been made to the Grand Seignior to accede to a proposed alliance with England and Russia to guarantee Egypt. It is not easy to conceive any good reason why the Turks should refuse to enter into such a plan. We hope Russia agrees to it, in which case there is little doubt the Porte will ultimately concur. In that case the English forces might assist in reducing the rebellious Beys, for while they are allowed to remain in Egypt, the authority of the Grand Seignior must be merely nominal.

January 12.

Spain is rather tardy in sending us her ambassador. We (Courier) know not that any points of dispute remained between the two countries, till we heard the intelligence we communicated yesterday respecting our settlement in Honduras. Whether that intelligence be true or false we know not: if it be true, we should be tempted to consider Spain not so much a principal in the business as the agent of another power. Will such an act be considered as a proof of mere commercial rivalry? But allowing that there are points to be settled between this country and Spain, still it is strange that she does not send us her ambassador, who might enter into a negociation for the purpose of adjusting them. We have heard it rumored that she is displeased at our sending her a gentleman in the second diplomatic character of envoy, when she expected a minister, with the title of ambassador and minister plenipotentiary.

The treaty of Amiens has not been hitherto fulfilled, in that part of it which respects the rights of British subjects, proprietors of stock in the French funds, created between the revolution and the commencement of the war. The British creditors on those funds are many; and the general amount of the debt to them is very considerable. Other means having failed, they have, at last, determined to take measures, in common, in order to recover their property, under the obligations of the treaty of peace. Their hopes now rest in the protection of the British government, and its energetic interposition with that of France. A committee of their number has already had communications with lord Hawkesbury on the subject. A general meeting, which should have yesterday taken place at the London tavern, was, at his lordship's express request, deferred. His lordship will, in the mean time, have an interview with the committee. The nature of the claims may be then more particularly stated to this minister, and he may, possibly, enable the committee at once to inform the general meeting what steps government is willing immediately to take in their behalf, and how far they may indulge hopes that the debts due to them by France, shall be, without evasion or undissembled injustice, speedily discharged.

January 13.

The late violent gales have, we are sorry to say, done considerable damage. Accounts were received last night at the East-India house of the loss of the Hindostan, outward bound. She sailed some days ago from Gravesend, and not having arrived in the Downs in the usual time, it was supposed she had remained at the Hope. Unhappily the supposition was erroneous. She was lost in Queen's Channel, Margate roads, on Tuesday night.

We are sorry to say that three midshipmen, and twenty of the crew, with a young gentleman of the name of Clarke, who was going out as a cadet, perished; and the rest of the crew were saved. The ship was 1248 tons, and was bound to the coast and China. It was her fourth voyage: she had bullion on board amounting to 45,000 ounces, the greater part of which, it is hoped, may be saved. It was the captain's first voyage.

We (Courier) have every reason to believe that the intelligence we communicated the day before yesterday respecting our settlement in the bay of Honduras is correct. A letter has been received to the following effect:---

"The Spaniards have suddenly warned the British settlers in the bay of Honduras and the other parts adjacent, to quit their settlements immediately, adding, that but little time will be granted for this order to be carried into full effect, and that orders have already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be used to carry this order into full effect."

The letter concludes by recommending that no more stores be sent to that quarter for the present.

This is one of the effects which it was predicted would be produced by the omission in the treaty of Amiens, of a stipulation for the renewal of ancient treaties.

But, after such an act, let us not be told that France and her allies only mean to run the race of commercial rivalry with us.---They seem to wish to have an Irish kind of race, that is, to run themselves, but to prevent their antagonist from running at all.

His majesty's ministers, we trust, will present a strong remonstrance against the measure.

January 14.

The city of Oorna, on the Black sea, has lately become a place of important commerce. Merchants of every nation are established there. They possess extensive credit, transact the business of exchange, and trade in all the commodities of the Levant. At present, they are engaged in considerable speculations in grain, which is shipped off for the different ports of Italy and France.

BELFAST, January 18.

The tranquility which France was pleased to bestow upon Switzerland, has been but of short duration. The cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona are nearly in a state of insurrection, and general Ney had been obliged to march a body of French troops into these cantons to restore order, as the Helvetic troops were found inadequate for that purpose. The unfortunate Swiss emigrants who had been forced to leave their homes, and who had taken refuge at Constance, are destined to undergo still further persecution. An officiad demand has been made, that they should be driven to a certain distance from the frontiers of Switzerland. The Helvetic Consulta at Paris have commenced their labors, and have displayed in part of their proceeding, a most unexampled degree of celerity. The plan of the new constitution for the Helvetic republic was presented to them on the 22d ultimo, and was examined, discussed, and adopted on the same day! This extraordinary unanimity of sentiment and promptitude of decision, are the more deserving of notice, because, when the deputies came to consider what is termed the Cantonal Organization, scarcely two of them could be found who concurred in opinion.

The last accounts from Constantinople state, that the beys had made several attacks upon the Turkish army in Egypt, in hopes of being able to force their way to Alexandria, where they expected to be joined by the English; but they were defeated in every attempt. It is further added, that the English general declared, that he would not give any assistance to the beys, but on the other hand he demanded the Porte should accede to the treaty of alliance which has been proposed, the only object of which is to secure Egypt from invasion. It is supposed that the Porte will agree to this proposition.

A letter from Naples, says that Alexandria was to be entirely evacuated by the British troops on the 1st of January, but that it was the general opinion there, that the forts and port of Malta would not be surrendered to the Neapolitain troops for some time, or at least until certain arrangements respecting the stationing of neutral ships of war shall be agreed to between the cabinets of London and Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Arrived, ship Dispatch, Russell, Bremen, 42 days; brig Debby, Elliot, Hamburg; schrs. Abigail, Howe, North-Carolina, 7; Sally, Dickey, Richmond, 14.

Cleared, ship Nestor, Whipple, Portugal; schrs. Sally, Huse, Martinique; Lion, Andaule, Port-Republican; sloop Morning Star, Harris, New-Providence.

Yesterday arrived, brig Debby, Elliot, from Hamburg, after a long passage, having met with bad weather, she was obliged to put into Dover, England, to repair her damages; from thence she had 28 days passage, but brings no papers from thence.

Same day arrived, ship Dispatch, capt. Russel, in 45 days from Bremen. On the 18th of January, in lat. 45, 22, long. 18, spoke ship Sally, of Boston, capt. Webber, from Liverpool for Charleston, out 4 days, all well; and February 5, lat. 37, 15, long. 49, spoke brig ——, William Harnel, master, from Glasgow for Virginia, 25 days out.

Capt. Woodward from Belfast, informs that the ship Hero, belonging to one of the eastern states, with a cargo of tobacco from Virginia, met with an accident in the harbor of Belfast, by which she nearly filled and damaged great part of her tobacco. He also mentions that the ship Hope, captain Jefferies, sailed from Belfast, for Norfolk, about the 10th of January. On the 16th February, in lat. 36, 50, he spoke a schooner from Boston for Surinam; on the 23d, in lat. 38, 10, saw a schooner under a jury fore-mast, standing in for the Chesapeake, and same day spoke a schooner from Baltimore for Boston, but could not learn her name.

A letter from London, dated 24th Jan. received per the Debby, announces the arrival of the ship Amsterdam Packet, Hidelius, from Philadelphia; and brig Tace, Potter, of this port, from New Orleans, via Charleston.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *March* 3.

Schooner Hopewell was spoken 21st ult. Cape Hatteras, bearing W. S. W. distant 10 leagues, out 21 days from Tortola, bound to this port, with the loss of her mainmast.

A grain of Guinea Grass was sown two years ago in a garden in Charleston. It survived last winter and was dug up a few weeks ago, when the shoots being reckoned, amounted to six hundred; and allowing only one hundred seed on each shoot, which is scarcely half the number, the seed would amount to sixty thousand.

Died at Philadelphia, on the 22d ult. *Anne Maria Pote.* She was born in Germany, the 20th of January, 1702; was married to Peter Pote, with whom she had six children. Of those she had forty grand children, forty-five great grand children, and seven great great grand children. She lived to the age of one hundred and one years, one month and two days, and was interred on 24th ult. in the burying ground at Kensington.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Schr. Charles, Rogers, Lisbon
Brig Venus, Tupper, Halifax, N. S.

For Sale

THE time of a Negro BOY, who has six years to serve. Enquire of the printers.
March 3. d3t

This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber, of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of colonel George Plater late of St. Mary's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1802.
1awt28Ap WM. SOMERVELL.

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer to Lease, for 99 years, renewable forever, Nineteen LOTS on German and Sharpe-streets. The lots are about 25 feet by 100, and will be made larger if required. Apply to RANDLE H. MOALE, at the counting-house of Smith, Calhoun & Co. No 92, Baltimore-street, who is authorised to contract with persons desirous of leasing said property—A plat whereof is left with him.
JUDITH C. MOALE,
THOMAS MOALE.
January 10. eo

Just received and for sale,

about 1600 wt. of smoked SALMON, in excellent order—Also, pickled SALMON, in bbls.
CHARLES COPPIN,
No. 18, Bowly's wharf.
March 3 eo3t

To be Let or Sold,

THE HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber, in Calvert-street—it is convenient, and a good stand for business. Possession will be given about the 1st of May next. Apply to
JOHN BREVITT.
March 3. 2aw

To Rent,

THAT convenient STORE and CELLAR, No. 36, north Howard-street, at present occupied by Hawkins and Luckett. Possession will be given the 1st of April. For further particulars enquire of Mr. James L. Hawkins, or to the subscriber, living in the back part of the house.
EVE ROBISON.
March 3. d6t

Just received and for Sale,

100 boxes mould Candles } Of Tisdall & Nichols' manufacture
40 do. brown Soap }
19 bags Pimento
4 casks Anni Seed.
EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
Pratt-street, opposite J. & S. Stump's.
March 3. d15t

Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the subscriber's seat, near the city of Baltimore, on Monday last, three COWS—one red, with a white face; one black, with a white face; and the other entirely black. Their ear marks are not recollected. Any person returning home said cows, shall be liberally rewarded.
JOHN E. HOWARD.
March 3. d3t

Polemic Society.

February 26, 1803.

The Society met agreeably to notice, when the following question was discussed, viz.

Are not all men deists, in reality, who wilfully and habitually disobey the moral precepts of the gospel, let their professions to the contrary be what they may?

After a debate which lasted the evening, it was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of three votes?

Questions for Saturday evening next.

1st. Does scripture afford us reason to believe, that there is a purgatory, or some other intermediate state, for men to pass through after death, before they are admitted into their final state?

2d. Is Truth the most powerful principle in regenerating man?

☞ Admittance 12½ cents.

March 3.

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,

Bookseller, corner of Market and South Gay-streets, and TAKE NOTICE, by NO OTHER person in Baltimore.

February 4. 1—1aw3m