

FATE OF THE ANN.

By Capt. Parker, who arrived this morning from Liverpool, we are informed, that the Brig Ann, Stewart, from London, for this place, was driven on shore, in a heavy gale of wind, about three weeks ago, on Port Jolly Point, (six leagues beyond Liverpool) after having let go both anchors, and rode for upwards of 20 hours. We are happy to learn, that the Captain, passengers and crew, were saved. The cargo, we are told, was landed on the Beach, covered over with sails, and taken as much care of, as the naked situation of the place would admit.

LONDON, November 7.

A CONVENTION

Between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed on the 25th July, 1803.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, the King of Sweden, being equally desirous of promoting the good understanding which happily subsists between them and of preventing the recurrence of those differences which have heretofore arisen respecting the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance concluded and signed at Whitehall, on the 21st day of October, 1661, have named and authorized for that purpose, viz. His Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, one of his said Majesty's most honorable privy council, and his principal secretary of state for the foreign department, and His Swedish Majesty, George Ulric Baron de Silverhjem, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty, and knight of the order of the polar star, who after having duly communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. In the event of one of the contracting parties being neutral, during a war in which the other contracting party may be belligerent, the vessels of the neutral party shall not carry to the enemy or enemies of the belligerent party, MONEY, arms, or bombs with their fuses and other appurtenances, fire balls, gun-powder, matches, cannon balls, spears, lancets, pikes, halberds, guns, mortars, petards, grenades, musket reils, bandoliers, salt petre, muskets, musket bullets, helmets, head pieces, breast plates, coats of mail, commonly called cuirasses, and the like kind of arms, or troops, horses, or any thing necessary for the equipment of cavalry, or pillots, belts, or any other instruments of war, or ships of war, and, and ships, nor any manufactured articles immediately serving for the equipment of the same, under the penalty, that if either of the contracting parties shall seize the same, these articles shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. 2. The cruisers of the belligerent power shall exercise the right of bringing in the ships of the neutral going to the ports of the enemy, laden with cargoes of provisions, or with cargoes of pitch, tar, hemp and generally all manufactured articles serving for the equipment of merchant vessels (herrings, iron in bars, steel, rose, copper, brass, and brass wire, deal planks not being oak, and spars, however, excepted,) and if the cargoes so exported in the bottoms of the neutral power, are the produce of the territories of the said neutral power, and going on account of the subjects thereof, the belligerent power shall, in that case exercise the right of purchasing them, upon condition of paying a profit of ten per cent. upon a fair invoice price, or the fair market price in England or in Sweden respectively, at the option of the owner, with an indemnification for the detention and necessary expenses.

Art. 3. If the cargoes specified in the preceding articles (not being enemy's property) are proceeding with a professed destination to the ports of a neutral country, and are brought in under suspicion, that their true destination is to the ports of an enemy, and it shall turn out upon due enquiry that they were really bound to neutral ports, they shall be at liberty to pursue their voyages, after being indemnified for their detention and necessary expenses, unless the government of the belligerent country, from a reasonable apprehension of their falling into the hands of the enemy, should desire to purchase them, in which case the full price shall be paid, which they would obtain in the ports of the neutral country to which they were going, with an indemnification for detention and necessary expenses.

Art. 4. Herrings, iron in bars, steel, rose copper, brass and brass wire, deal planks not oak, and spars, shall not be liable to confiscation, or pre-emption on the part of the belligerent power, but shall be permitted to pass free in the ships of the neutral country, provided that they are not enemies property.

Art. 5. The present convention shall be ratified by His Britannic Majesty, and by his Swedish Majesty, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in the space of two months, or sooner if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and of his Swedish Majesty, have signed the present convention, and have caused the Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 25th day of July, 1803.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Extract of a letter from Venice, dated October 14.

I send you an account of a very singular and extraordinary Aerial Voyage. Count FRANCIS ZAMBECCARI, of Bologna, Dr. GRASSETTI, of Rome, and M. PASQUAL, of Ancona, had prepared a very large Air-Balloon, which, on Friday, the 7th of October, they filled in the City of Bologna. The filling proceeded very slowly, it was not full till about midnight, and the above-mentioned gentlemen proposed to defer their ascent till the next day; but the impatience and clamour of the people of Bologna obliged them ascend about three quarters after midnight. They, however, resolved to come down again as soon as possible. The Balloon being let at liberty, rose with prodigious velocity, and soon attained such a height, that Count ZAMBECCARI, and Doctor GRASSETTI, benumbed with cold, which

at the first produced an inclination to vomit, sank into a kind of insensibility and a deep sleep.

"M. ANDREOLI, who alone was awake and in possession of his senses, could not ascertain the height to which they had ascended by the barometer, because the wax light they had carried with them in a lantern was gone out.—About half after two in the morning, the balloon began to descend, and M. ANDREOLI distinctly heard the dashing of the waves of the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Romagna. He then awakened his companions, and endeavoured to procure a light by means of phosphoric matches, but did not succeed: he at length obtained one by using tinder in the common manner. Soon after, the Balloon, with the car that was fastened to it, fell into the Adriatic Sea, and with so much force, that the water dashed over them above the height of a man. The Aeronauts, drenched with seawater, benumbed with cold, and in fear of immediate destruction, threw out a bag of sand, all their instruments, and every thing they had with them; after which, the Balloon rose a second time with extreme rapidity. They passed through three ranges of clouds one above the other, their clothes were covered with a hoar frost, and on account of the rarity of the air in which they were when they had ascended above the clouds, they could scarcely hear each other speak. The moon shone on the clouds below them, and appeared of a blood-red colour. Some time after three, the Balloon again descended, though very slowly, and a brisk south-west wind drove it over the Adriatic Sea towards the coast of Istria. The car frequently touched the water, and for five hours the adventurers were in momentary danger of death. At length on Saturday morning about eight o'clock they were taken up, and rescued from the perilous situation in which they were, by the *manzara*, (a kind of large bark,) of ANTONY BAZOL, about ten Italian miles from the harbour of Veruda, in Istria. The Balloon being given to the wind, flew over the mountain Ossero, and probably went into Dalmatia. The Aeronauts came in the same ship, with their hands and feet entirely benumbed with cold, to Pola, a port in Istria, where they remained four days to recover from their fatigues. To-day, about eight in the morning, they arrived in Venice, and gave the above account of their adventures. Their aerial voyage from the coast of Romagna to Istria, is a distance of 20 German miles (about 120 English). Had it not been for the brave Seaman, ANTONY BAZOL, who very ably steered his ship to save them, they would, no doubt, have been buried in the waves. They were received here with the utmost hospitality, and do not appear to have any desire to make another aerial excursion at midnight.

The Man of the World—and the Christian.

Capt. Macnamara who lately killed Col. Montgomery in a duel, intimated on his trial, that he could have overlooked the conduct of his antagonist, if the public would have overlooked his in doing so.—The public opinion therefore was his God. Religion and humanity, as he in effect acknowledged, might require him to act otherwise; but he was a gentleman, and public opinion must be obeyed!

Col. Gardner received a challenge; but Col. Gardner was a Christian.—"I am afraid of fighting," (said he) but you know I am not afraid of fighting;" and thus declined the challenge.

Query, did this answer imply that he was a coward?

American Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 24.

The following is the Alteration of the Constitution which has passed both Branches of Congress and is to be sent by the President to the Executives of the several States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole numbers of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But on choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority of members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

"The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the

Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

SAINT JOHN, February 6, 1804.

The latest accounts we have had from Europe, were received on the 13th January, via Boston!—Of course we can furnish nothing satisfactory on the subject of *Invasion*, or of the general concerns of Europe. Expectation is all alive for intelligence momentarily expected from the other side of the Atlantic.

A private letter from France says, "We have at last learned something of what passes in England. The spies just returned here, while they exclaim against the severity of the measures, in consequence of which they were obliged to leave the country, do justice to the enthusiasm which animates all classes for the national defence and to the excellent organization of your volunteer corps, which they acknowledge to be armed, equipped, and trained like veteran troops. We before doubted the accounts of the immense preparations spoken of in your newspapers, but as they are now confirmed, we cannot, even with all our national prejudices, deny but that you are as worthy of liberty, and capable of defending your independence, as we are."

LONDON PAPER OF OCTOBER 10.

A coast officer at Deal, some time since, upon the look out for smugglers, descried a boat running on the beach, at the grey of morning, from which two pipes of wine were landed, and instantly carried off in a two-horse cart, by the smugglers, to a house at some short distance from the shore, with the owner of which the officer was intimate. Proceeding thither with an assistant, in the course of the day, the owner of the house asked him kindly to come in the evening, and smoke a pipe. "No, thank you," replied the officer, "I smoked a pipe or two too many with you this morning, and am now come to have a peep into your wine cellar."—The two pipes were seized.

ROBERT ASTLETT, charged with embezzling a large sum of the money of the Bank of England, has been convicted on a new indictment; and it was supposed would be sentenced to death.

DIED] At Digby, (N. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM HECHT, Esq. Assistant-Deputy Commissary-General, &c. in the 66th year of his.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premises,

THE STABLE occupied by the late Edward Sands, Esq. to be removed from off the Ground, where it now stands.

And on the 1st May next,

THE Full Blooded Covering Horses named ECLIPSE and PHOENIX, imported from England by the late Edward Sands, Esq.—They are so well known throughout this and the Province of Nova-Scotia, that any description of them would be needless, it is sufficient to say, they are superior to any Horses in the Province, and are now stabled at Mr. OLIVER ACKLEY's at Grimrofs.

At the same time will be Sold,

Three fine Young FILLIES, rising 4 years old, One COLT, rising 2 years old, from the above Horses, and a well broken MARE, fit for a Lady's use.—The whole of the above Property belonging to the Estate of the late Edward Sands, Esq.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A VESSEL (now on the Stocks at Saint Andrews, and to be launched sometime in APRIL next) of the following dimensions—51 feet Keel, 20 feet Beam and 10 feet Hold, measuring 105 Tons, Carpenters admeasurement.—The terms of payment will be made easy.—For particulars apply to CALEB STUTSON or JOSEPH WALTON, at Saint Andrews, or to the PRINTER.

SAINT ANDREWS, 26th JANUARY, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

A New Eight Day Clock, with a plain Mahogany Case, London made, warranted good—Enquire of JOHN PAUL, Lower Cove.

SAINT JOHN, 30th JANUARY, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that they have now on hand, a very EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the approaching Season—All of which, they will dispose of at reduced PRICES.

N. B. SEA-STORES put up at the shortest notice.

DONALDSON and HENDRICKS.

SAINT JOHN, 1st OCTOBER, 1803.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly Printed and stitched in Marble covers may be had at this Office.