LONDON, August 13.

The speedy departure of General *Andreossi* for London, in the quality of Ambassador to our Court, is announced in the *Journal des Defenseurs*.

The arrangements respecting the indemnities meet with more opposition than many would have thought possible. The Austrians and Bavarians seem even to be on the point of coming to blows. There can be no doubt, however, but the *mandates* of the *dictating powers* will soon settle, for a time at least, the present dispute.

Boston, Oct 14.

By the Venelia, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 30th August, from which the subsequent extracts have been made.

LONDON, August 30.

We this morning, received the Moniteur of the 26th inst. which merely contains an account of the organization of the National Gendarmerie of the Island of St. Domingo, which are to consist of 4 legions.

The Moniteur still attacks the English Press, and preseveres in its declarations, that our Government permits a set of wretches who are guilty of assassination in France, to find an asylum in Jersey. It is impossible that the Chief Consul can give any credit to declarations so injurious to the British government, and so inconsistent with its acknowledged character. We are surprised, therefore, as the Moniteur is to be considered as an Official Journal, that he does not at once suppress such malevolent and such improbable libels upon the government of a state with which he is in amity. He ought to know, and he really cannot but know, that the freedom of the press in this country is one of the darling privileges of Englishmen. It is a privilege which, like all other human enjoyments, is often abused; but though Englishmen are conscious of the frequency of the abuse, they view with the utmost jealousy any attempts to restrain it, and too much vigilance on the part of our government, in noticing the productions of the press, would only expose that government to general odium. But this is not the case with the Chief Consul, whose authority over the press is uncontroulable, and therefore by not suppressing the attacks of French Journals on the British government, he exposes himself to the suspicion of giving sanction to them. The charge then which has been made upon the licentiousness of the press applies with much greater force to the French than to the British government, for one can restrain the press immediately with the strong arm of power, but the other cannot make the attempt without exciting popular alarm, and lessening the security of an essential prop in British freedom. Away then, with all these "paper bullets of the brain" on the part of France, and as we have put an end to the horrors of war, let both sides forbear from the prosecution of such pitiful hostilities as are carried on by the French Journals.

On Friday last a Dutch fleet of 17 sail of merchantmen, two frigates and a corvette, arrived at Torbay, with Dutch settlers for Surrinam and Demerara. The Dutch are using the utmost expedition in sending out civil and military officers to take possession of all the settlements restored to them by the treaty of peace.

The Dey of Tripoli has declared war against Sweden, and has rejected all the propositions made by the Swedish Rear Admiral, Cedestrom. The port of Tripoli is now blockaded up by the Swedish and American squadrons.

The First Consul wishes that all his troops should swim, both infantry and cavalry. In consequence of which since the commencement of the season, the master swimmers of the school for swimming, have given lessons in that art to the soldiers. Every precaution that art can suggest, has been taken to ensure the safety of the men. But unfortunately the learners are not always able to manage their horses, so that scarcely a day passes without some of the men being drowned. The day before yesterday there were two, and yesterday three were drowned. It is said, that on the 23d September a large body of troops will swim across the Seine in the presence of the First Consul, in order of battle, with their baggage, &c.

We learn from our private correspondent, under date of the 20th inst. that Louis XVIII. who still keeps his court at Warsaw, has refused to accept the annual alimony offered him by the Courts of Prussia and Russia, from a notion that if he really consented to receive such a sum in the shape of a pension, he would by so doing, forfeit his title of succession to the crown and kingdom of France. This unhappy prince has written letters both to Frederick, and Alexander, thanking them for their magnanimous offer; but informing them that he begged leave to decline any stipulated sum, but would appeal to them on proper occasions for what little his exigencies might require, in the proud hope of repaying all on the day of his restoration.

Thomas Paine, embarked a few days since, from Havre, for America.

LONDON, August 31.

Of the determination of government to prosecute *l'Ambigu*, which we noticed on Saturday, in consequence of the libels supposed to be contained in it against the person and authority of the First Consul, there is no longer any doubt. M. Peltier, the Editor, has, however, signified his intention of suppressing the publication; and it is imagined that the French Minister here, satisfied by this mark of obedience, will interfere to prevent the Attorney General from proceeding with the prosecution. The first three numbers of this production were certainly distinguished for refined wit, sarcastic humour, and galling irony.

The First Consul wishes that all his troops should swim, both infantry and cavalry. In consequence of which, since the commencement of the season, the Master Swimmers of the school for swimming have given lessons in that art to the soldiers. It is said, that on the 23d of September a large body of troops will swim across the Seine in the presence of the First Consul, in order of battle, with their baggage, &c.

We venture to assert that no one has done more than Bonaparte himself towards rendering all attempts to invade this country completely abortive. Is there now in England one single *incorrigible Jacobin* who wishes to be ruled by the present French law? Is there still in Ireland one Rebel remaining, who would, in case of actual invasion, join the French standard? If there are such men, they deserve well to be slaves.

The liberties some newspapers take with the *lives* and *deaths of great men* are truly shocking. The *Irish Giant* has been under the necessity of contradicting the report of his death by affidavit, in which he swears that he is not now alive, but was so at the time he was said to be dead!

PARIS, August 28.

The Society of Emulation of Amiens has proposed, as the subject of a prize to be adjudged in the public sitting of Thermidor, year 11, a French Poem on the Definitive Peace of Amiens. The prize will be a gold medal, with the emblem and date of the Peace.

VIENNA, August 9.

Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, confirm the news, that a detachment of PASSWAN OGLOU'S troops has had an engagement with the troops of our Cordon, towards the entrance of the valley of Hatzuker: the Turks were repulsed, and lost 150 men. PASSWAN OGLOU, when informed of this event, disavowed the conduct of the Commander of his detachment, and promised to punish him in an exemplary manner.

According to letters from Turkey, PASSWAN OGLOU is shut up in his capital of Widdin, and seems to wait for the result; he is in want of provisions, which gives him no small uneasiness. He has constantly before his Palace twelve loaded cannon, and a numerous guard.

GENOA, August 14.

The installation of the new Doge, Citizen JEROME DURAZZO, took place last Tuesday morning, in the large Hall of the National Palace, and was performed with great solemnity in the presence of C. SALICETTI, the French Plenipotentiary, the whole Diplomatic Body, Generals GARDANN and SPINOLA, and all the Officers of our troops: an uncommon concourse of people attended on the occasion. When the Senate had taken their seats, the Secretary General read with a loud voice the letter to the FIRST CONSUL, in which the commission of government announced the cessation of their functions, and that in which the First Consul, in name of the Consulta, invited them to choose for the first time the Members of the Senate; he then read the letter of the Senate to the First Consul; the decree for the election of a Doge, and in the last place the letter of BONAPARTE to the Senate.

This morning the Cardinal Archbishop waited on the Senate to offer his congratulation, on which occasion he made the following speech:—

"Destined by PROVIDENCE to the spiritual Government of this illustrious Metropolitan church, though unworthy of it, I could not meet my people in a more fortunate moment than that in which the fate of the Ligurian Republic is gloriously established on the firmest foundations."

"I beg you, Citizen Doge and Citizens Senators, to consider me always not only as the Pastor of this beloved flock, but as a Citizen of this Republic; and you ought to be assured that I shall be always zealous to support our holy Catholic religion, to shew the strictest obedience to government, and to do every thing as far as depends on my ministry to promote the tranquility and happiness of the State.

"My Episcopal character, and those insignia with which I am invested, ought to be pledges to you of my candour and of the sincerity of my sentiments; as your piety, Citizen Doge, and your zeal for the public good, Citizens Senators, are to me, of the special protection which the government will always grant to the Apostolic Roman Catholic Religion, as well as to all its Ministers."

The Doge replied as follows:

"Citizen Cardinal Archbishop—The Senate of the Ligurian Republic waited for you with impatience. The virtue and talents by which you are distinguished, the fidelity and constancy with which in difficult times you performed the greatest duties; the wisdom and sagacity with which you conducted to an end, the most important commissions; the labours and merits which have rendered you worthy of the sacred purple, make us behold in you with unfeigned satisfaction a fellow citizen, and conceive the best hopes in acknowledging you as our Archbishop. You come at a time when a new government called upon to fix the destiny of the Republic, is sensible of the utility of your co-operation.

"You know how much the good Ligurians have at all times distinguished themselves by their attachment to the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, which has always been the fundamental principle of all their Constitutions, and it is well known, how dear to them is the voice of their Ministers, and what influence it has on their hearts.

"You well know how to second with your zeal, and to enforce by your example, the intentions of government, which are certainly in unison with your own, and which will have no other object in view than the public felicity, and our cooperation, to procure to the people the greatest happiness by our means, and respective attributes will be perfect and unalterable.

"Illustrious companion of the last days of PIUS VI. Minister and Nuncio of the wise and pacific wishes of the reigning Pope, you have great models of holiness and prudence to imitate. The Senate of the Ligurian Republic receives you into its bosom under the best auspices, and considers this day as one of the most fortunate for the Republic."

The following extract contains an emphatical passage from the famous address to the French army, written and published by Simon, and for which composition he has been lately remunerated with apartments in the Temple.

"What, after a struggle of ten long years, after the most strenuous efforts, exerted with the well grounded hope of establishing a republic, we submit to a *master!* We, who repeatedly said, and a thousand times *swore*, that we would not do so! But if the imperious necessity of circumstances, if our intestine divisions had urged the expediency of such a measure, we should have looked elsewhere for a *task-master!* But is *he* the man we should have chosen? If services rendered to the state could have proved a recommendation, there were persons who had prior and much more splendid claims than *he* ever can adduce! Nay, we should have sought for a *master* rather in a family, which were perhaps dispossessed too soon, and too inconsiderately; but we should not have resorted even to that expedient—we were still strong enough; we had still sufficient triumphs to bear us up, and to prevent us from recurring to such an odious *denouement!* I myself formerly set but little value on liberty, because the scenes that had preceded it, were marked with atrocious catastrophes, and liberty, under such circumstances, terrified my imagination; but as the sacrifices, which the Goddess had enjoined, were all made; but as we had exhausted the brimful quiver of grief, and of pain, and of anxiety, for the purpose of rendering ourselves worthy of her favours, it was our duty to retain. As soldiers, and as citizens, it was our duty! —What is a soldier under the existing system? Only a passive instrument, a wretch without honour, and without hope! He would meet with more regard, if *our master* were less indebted to him for his zeal and for his courage; but he is ordered to withdraw because he has rendered signal services; but he is *mutilated*, lest he should put forth his claims with effect.

"The first emperors whom victory lifted to pre-eminence, men whom the Roman legions proclaimed their chiefs, remained stationary in the tented field, and surrounded by their heroic friends. But we are all exiled, lest we should utter our complaints, and those only who can lend a patient neck to the yoke of bondage are provided for; their number, however, thanks to the honour of the profession, is but small!

"As they bear thee on thy *shield*, young man! dost thou not feel that the nerveless arms that support thee, are those of slaves? What hopes then can you build upon their courage, since your politics only tend to enervate them? What honour canst thou expect to derive from their votes, from their zeal, since no generous sentiments glows within their bosom?

"Ambitious, sacrilegious being; rivet by your dominion to the degradation of the species, and ring the last knell of liberty!

"Yes, your *hands* are still free; but will they long be so? Because your plaudits are necessary, to day you have leave to make a noise; to-morrow, no doubt, these hands will be in *manacles*. —Oh, shame! Oh, shame! Oh, my profession!!"

The following articles are copied from the Bermuda Gazette, a file of which, to the 2d inst. is received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

Bermuda, Sept. 11.

We have the most undoubted information from St. Domingo, within these few days, which state, that the most dreadful battles are fought there almost every day between the whites and blacks; that the blacks are but too successful, owing very much to the sickness which prevails there; that Le Clerc's army is half destroyed, and most of the remainder so debilitated that they are unable to act offensively any where; and that it was generally supposed that without a very large army the island must be evacuated. Coffee and sugar were cheap on the coast, and a pair of pistols or a musket would fetch two hundred weight of either from the blacks who came out in row boats to every vessel passing the coast.

We are sorry to say, that a very great sickness prevailed at Trinidad lately, which proved very fatal to the whites, (but not so to the blacks) particularly strangers to the climate. Several thousand blacks have already arrived there, but the place at present is rather dull, owing to most of the shipping returning home. Provisions were cheap.

A number of American vessels have been lately wrecked on the Caicos Bank, the crews of several of which must inevitably have perished, had not the wreckers saved them.

October 2.

Several English West-India Islands have shut their ports against the Americans, owing to their having such a number of their vessels and seamen unemployed. There are also here a great number of vessels unemployed, as well as seamen—and some measures must be taken to put a stop to the present trade between these Islands and America, or some new regulations take place, otherwise every dollar will vanish.

TO RENT,

A Two story frame HOUSE, *near the Treasury Office,*

CONTAINING three rooms on the first floor, and a pantry—a covered way to the kitchen, a cellar, piazza and portico, with an excellent garden, stable and carriage house if required—now occupied by Doctor Harrison. Possession may be had on the first of next month. Enquire of Pierce Purcell, near Rhode's Tavern, and Mr. Jeremiah Connor, George Town.

Oct. 15, 1802. 3t.

By virtue of a power contained in a deed of Trust from HUGH DENSLEY to me, dated 26th January 1802, will be offered to public sale, on the 20th instant at 11 o'clock A. M. at M'Laughlin's Tavern, George Town, all the interest, right, title and claim of said Densley, in and to the following described corner lot of ground, in square 694, in the City of Washington, that is to say, fronting 50 feet on half street East, and one hundred feet on South I street, and to run to an alley as laid down in the plot of said square containing 5000 square feet, to satisfy a debt due from said Hugh Densley to Richard Ringgold.

JAMES S. MORSELL, Trustee.

Oct. 15, 1802. ep20.

LIME.

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber, a quantity of Rhode Island Lime.

M. CLEARY.

George Town, Oct. 13th, 1802. 6t.