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LONDON, AUGUST 3.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The appearance of His MAJESTY on his Throne laſt Tueſday, in the exerciſe of one of his moſt important prerogatives, the prorogation of Parliament, was ſuch as to gratify the ardent wiſhes of his loyal and affectionate people.

The KING being ſeated in the uſual ſtate, and the Members of the Houſe of Commons attending at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, the Speaker addreſſed His MAJESTY as follows:—

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain and Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, approach the foot of your Majeſty's Throne with ſentiments of unfeigned joy and reverence.

"The Bill which I hold in my hand completes the Supplies for the preſent year. Theſe, Sire, we have appropriated to the further ſupport of your Majeſty's Houſehold, and the honour and dignity of your Crown, to the Naval and Military Defence of the Realm, and to the various ſervices of your extended empire. In providing for theſe grants, large in their amount and commenſurate with the extraordinary demands of the times in which we live, we have nevertheleſs ſteadily perſevered in our former courſe by raiſing a large portion of our ſupplies within the year, and we have now the proud ſatisfaction to ſee that the permanent debt of the State is rapidly diminiſhing, at the ſame time that the growing proſperity of the country has ſtrengthened and multiplied all its reſources. Contemplating the war in which we are engaged, the character and means of our enemy, and the poſſible duration of the conteſt, although we are fearleſs of its iſſue, we have nevertheleſs deemed it our indiſpenſible duty to deliberate with unremitting ſolicitude upon the beſt ſyſtem for our military defence. And the voluntary ſpirit of your people, ſeconding the views of Parliament, has, at the ſame time, animated all ranks of men with an active deſire of attaining to ſuch a ſtate of diſcipline in arms as may enable them ſucceſsfully to co-operate with your Majeſty's regular and veteran forces. Thus formidably armed, and powerfully ſuſtained, we truſt, that, with the bleſſing of God, we ſhall victoriouſly maintain your Majeſty's Throne, and tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants the moſt perfect form of government which the world has ever experienced, for the practical happineſs of mankind; firmly perſuaded that this empire will long outlaſt the ſtorms which have overwhelmed the Continent of Europe; and earneſtly hoping that other nations, now fallen, may witneſs the deſtruction of a tyranny founded on fraud and violence, and cemented with innocent blood, and again recover their ancient power and independence, as the beſt guarantees for the future welfare and tranquillity of the civilized world.

"The Bill which I have to preſent to your Majeſty is intituled An Act for granting to His Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Conſolidated Fund of Great-Britain, and for applying a certain ſum of Money, therein mentioned, for the Service of Great-Britain for the Year 1804, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament;—to which your Commons, with all humility, entreat your Majeſty's Royal aſſent."

As ſoon as the Speaker concluded, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Vote of Credit Bill; and then delivered the following moſt Gracious SPEECH from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Before I put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, I am deſirous of expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your conſideration.

"You have wiſely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that reſpectable and powerful volunteer force which the ardour and ſpirit of my ſubjects have enabled me to eſtabliſh to an extent hitherto unexampled: You have at the ſame time endeavoured to combine an additional eſtabliſhment for our domeſtic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on ſuch a ſcale as may be proportioned to the circumſtances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"You are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments for the freſh proof which you have given me of your conſtant and affectionate attachment to my perſon and family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my crown, by the liberal proviſion which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil liſt revenues, and for furniſhing me with the additional means of defraying the increaſe which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

"I muſt alſo return you my warmeſt thanks for the extenſive proviſion which you have made for the exigencies of the public ſervice, and eſpecially for the juſt and prudent attention which you have ſhewn to the true œconomy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as poſſible, the accumulation of debt, and for raiſing ſo large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your reſpective counties the ſame zeal for the public intereſt which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all claſſes of my ſubjects, that the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

"The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpoſe of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

"Relying on the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the iſſue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the bleſſing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in eſtabliſhing, in the eyes of foreign nations, the ſecurity of this country on a baſis never to be ſhaken.

"In addition to this firſt and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our ſucceſsful exertions, will not be confined within ourſelves; but that by their example, and their conſequences, they may lead to the re-eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem in Europe as may reſcue it from the precarious ſtate to which it is reduced, and may finally raiſe an effectual barrier againſt the unbounded ſchemes of aggrandizement and ambition which threaten every Independent nation that yet remains on the Continent."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majeſty's command, ſaid;—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next."

His Majeſty's health appeared perfectly re-eſtabliſhed; his manner was compoſed and dignified, and his delivery of thoſe paſſages which more immediately relate to the exertions of the country, for the preſervation of its deareſt rights and independence, was marked with peculiar animation and ſenſibility. The Sovereign's eulogy on that great and truly national bulwark, the Volunteer Force, will, we are confident, prove an additional ſtimulus to our patriot army, and inſpirit them to new efforts in the nobleſt of all cauſes.

A circumſtance altogether unprecedented, at leaſt during the reign of his preſent Majeſty, occurred in the delivery of the Speech, which did not, however, produce any embarraſſment. The King paſſed over the two following paragraphs:

"I muſt alſo return you my warmeſt thanks for the exten-
"ſive proviſion which you have made for the exigencies
"of the public ſervice; and eſpecially for the juſt and pru-
"dent attention which you have ſhewn to true œconomy,
"and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country,
"by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as
"far as poſſible, the accumulation of debt, for raiſing ſo large
"a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into
"your reſpective Counties the ſame zeal for the public in-
"tereſt which has guided all your proceedings. It will be
"your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all
"claſſes of my ſubjects, that the preſervation of all that is
"moſt dear to them requires the continuance of their un-
"remitted exertions for the national defence."

The omiſſion is thus accounted for—the Speech is always written out for the King in a large text, on account of his ſhort ſight, and the Speech of Tueſday being long, occupied ſeven or eight leaves of paper. In reading it His Majeſty turned over two leaves, which ſtuck together, inſtead of one, and thus left out the two paragraphs we have quoted. Some who, with copies of the Speech in their hands, accompanied the King's reading paragraph by paragraph, were of courſe inſtantly aware of the accident; but it was not generally remarked, as the ſentences were not broken in the middle, nor was there any other incongruity than that of recommending a continuance of the ſame zeal which has hitherto marked their proceedings to the Houſe of Commons only, inſtead of recommending it to both Houſes.

JULY 30.

At Vienna, the French miniſter is ſhunned by all the diplomatic agents, except thoſe of Pruſſia and Spain, and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has declined to return his repeated viſits. Since the departure of count Markoff from Paris, the Ruſſian miniſters at the ſeveral continental courts have been ordered to drop all intimacy and connection with the diplomatic agents of Bonaparte.

It is reported that Mr. Jefferſon has been inſulted in the moſt audacious manner, by Bonaparte, in a letter in his own hand writing, in which he blames him for not preventing his brother Jerome from marrying a woman ſo far below him in rank and fortune, and permitting the American merchants to ſupply Deſſalines and the republic of Hayti with arms, ammunition, and proviſions.

AUGUST 4.

On the 20th ult. M. D'Oubeil, the Ruſſian Charge des Affaires in France, had received a courier with diſpatches, which required an immediate anſwer; he therefore went directly to the Office of the foreign department, where he was informed by M. Callard, its chief, ad interim, that the emperor being on the coaſt, and Talleyrand at the waters of Bourbon d'Archambeau, until further orders of the emperor, the communications could not be anſwered; though they would be received and forwarded to His Majeſty, whoſe determination ſhould be ſent to M. D'Oubeil, as ſoon as obtained. It will be ſeen that the abſence of Bonaparte and his miniſter, at the moment when a courier from St. Peterſburgh was expected, with the emperor's ultimatum, is merely a political trick to gain time; as ſhould the month of Auguſt paſs in temporiſing, and without any open rupture with Ruſſia, the ſeaſon will be too far advanced for the Ruſſian naval and military forces to co-operate with England this year, at leaſt, upon a large ſcale; and, during the winter, changes may occur of which the Corſican will take advantage, either to embroil his oppoſers, or to bring about a pacification with them.

AUGUST 10

A Ruſſian fleet has ſailed from Revel. One diviſion is to cruize off Bornholm to protect Holſtein from the deſigns of the French; the other is ſuppoſed to have ſailed for the North ſea.

FROM RATISBON, JULY 13.

This day, in the Diet, the Imperial Royal Comitial Envoys made the following declaration; on which no obſervations were made by the Directory of the Empire,

VERBAL DECLARATION OF THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL LEGATION AT THE DIET IN CIRCUL.

"The Imperial and Royal Legation has it in commiſ-
on to ſignify, that his Imperial Majeſty participates, at all
times, in the confidence with his Electoral Highneſs of Bad-
den entertains in the friendly ſentiments of France towards
the German empire; and on this confidence was founded
the hopes of His Majeſty, that as the incidents at Ettenhe-
im and Offenburgh were of that nature, on which the two
friendly and greateſt powers have never omitted to enter
to ſatisfactory explanations, the French court would remain
in an amicable manner, and be deſirous to comply with the
requeſt of the empire, for a friendly explanation.

"As His Majeſty, therefore, in this natural view of the
ſubject, cannot apprehend that the meaſure propoſed, inſtead
of procuring the ſatisfaction deſired, ſhould produce any
new diſagreeable conſequences, he cannot but be of opinion,
that the propoſed deliberation of the Diet ſhould be pro-
ceeded to. The legation, therefore, has it in commiſſion of
the other comitial legations ſhall receive inſtructions, to pro-
ceed to the opening of this deliberation, and to give their
votes ſuitable to their declarations of the 14th May."

It being found impracticable to complete the crews of the
greater part of the government veſſels with ſeamen, the Em-
peror has ordered that detachments of troops ſhould be em-
barked to ſupply the deficiency; for whoſe encouragement
bounties are offered.

There has been a ſerious inſurrection in the Britiſh colo-
ny at New South Wales. The inſurgents were principal-
ly United Iriſhmen. By the ſpirit and promptneſs of the
government and the loyal ſubjects it was however ſoon ſup-
preſſed. 300 perſons were confined—10 had been ſentenc-
ced to death and 4 executed.

PARIS, JULY 28.

It is ſaid the Ruſſian charge d'affaires has given in his ul-
timatum to our government—one of the objects is the evac-
uation of Hanover—he awaits a categorical anſwer—and has
requeſted his paſſports may accompany it, if unfavorable.
This rumour has reduced the funds from 59 to 51!

LONDON, AUGUST 7—11.

The Batavian Journals, received to the 3d inſt. commu-
nicate a ſtatement generally accredited at Paris, that a Note,
by way of *ultimatum*, has been delivered by the Ruſſian
charge d'affaires, to the miniſter for foreign affairs, demand-
ing the evacuation of Hanover; and acquainting the French
government, that in caſe of a refuſal, he had been directed
by his ſovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not
much inclined to give credit to this ſtatement, but if ſo,
the effect of depreciating the funds, which are ſaid to have
fallen one per cent. in conſequence of it. On the 30th ult.
the French miniſter at the Hague preſented his new cre-
dentials, and a proceſſion, ſuitable to the parade and oſten-
tation of the Corſican's new title, took place on the occaſion.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th ult. ſays, that moſt
of the troops in the Texel are diſembarked, and the proviſ-
ſions collected there for their uſe, are diſpoſed of by public
auction. From theſe occurrences it is concluded, that no
expedition of any conſequence will ſail from *that* part of
the Batavian republic, at leaſt until a landing in England is
made good by the troops on board the flotillas at Flushing,
Oſtend and Boulogne. The whole number of French
troops at preſent in Holland do not, according to this letter,
amount to 25,000 men, of whom 15,000 are encamped
near Utrecht, and the remainder in garriſons at the Helder,
at Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Breda, and Bergen-
op-Zoom.

A letter from Berlin of the 28th ult. ſays, that "with
two Ruſſian armies on his eaſtern and northern frontiers,
and 3 French armies on his weſtern and ſouthern, the king
of Pruſſia has declared to the Courts of St. Peterſburgh and
St. Cloud, that His Majeſty intends to preſerve the ſtrict-
eſt neutrality, and therefore will not permit the paſſage of
any troops, artillery, or ammunition, through his domin-
ions; but regard as an enemy, any power attempting to force
ſuch paſſage."

It is confidentially aſſerted, that a treaty has been con-
cluded between this country and Ruſſia, and that it was
ſigned by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzow, on
Tueſday laſt, previous to His Majeſty's going down to the
Houſe of Lords. We are inclined to think that the article
ſigned was rather a project of a treaty than a treaty itſelf.

A Ruſſian galley from Marmoringo, in the Crimea, for
Peterſburgh, paſſed the Sound on the 13th of July. She
came from Barcelona, and her crew were dreſſed after the
Turkiſh faſhion. This is the firſt veſſel from the Black Sea
which has ever paſſed the Sound.

General Moreau was ſtill at Barcelona in the middle
of July, where he had been joined by his lady.

THE BREST FLEET.

The diſpatches received yeſterday at the Admiralty from
Sir Charles Cotton, ſtate, that Gantheaume's ſquadron was
diſcovered on the 3d inſt. at anchor in Carmerat Bay, where
we underſtand the French ſhips are protected by ſuch for-
midable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual
poſition would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant
look-out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued ſig-
ing of ſignals, Gantheaume would probably have effected
his eſcape. His ſquadron is now found to conſiſt of nine
ſail of the line and three frigates. Every ſhip which can
be ſpared will be ſent off with all poſſible diſpatch to rein-
force the grand fleet, as the late forties muſt neceſſarily di-
vide the attention of our veſſels, and call for increaſed
ſtrength and exertion.

Notwithſtanding we are aſſured that the ſubſtance of the
diſpatches received from Sir Charles Cotton is ſuch as we
have ſtated, our Plymouth letter of this morning ſays, that
a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelli-
gence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his ſta-
tion, in the outer road of Breſt.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known
than that of any French Admiral of the preſent day, he has
never diſtinguiſhed himſelf but by his eſcapes. On the very
day when he paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar, the 8th Feb.
1801, in effecting his eſcape from Breſt, Sir Robert Cal-
der ſailed in purſuit of him from Torbay.