

Postscript.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 29.
BY EXPRESS.

North Hants Militia.—T. Gardiner, Gent. to be Surgeon.
J. Morrah, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon and Ensign.
South East Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. Thistlethwayte, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col. vice the Hon. H. Hood, resigned.
Duke of Gloucester's New Forest Battalion.—Adjutant De Reuzy to be Brevet Captain. Eling and Milbrook Battalion.—Lieut. Martin to be Captain, vice Compton promoted; Ensign Seard to be Lieutenant, vice Martin; Lomer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Seard. Christchurch and Footscray Volunteers.—A. Stone, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Winch, of Tothill-street, butcher. T. Dayle, of Leicester, hatter. Elizabeth Midgley, of Leeds, milliner. J. Middlehurst, of Bolton, innkeeper. W. Scarth, of Richmond, iron-founder. R. Dawson, of St. Paul's Church-yard, potter. S. Barton, of Whitechurch, linen-draper. C. Whipperman, of Lower East Smithfield, victualler. J. Broad, of Vine-street, timber-dealer. T. and D. Jennings, of Spalding, bankers. J. Bott, of Church-street, baker. M. Doyle, of Maiden-lane, carpenter. Harry Elderton, of Bristol, money-scrivener.

PRIZE MONEY TO BE PAID.

The ships who were present at the recapture of the Walsingham, will be paid at No. 6, Stanhope-street, Strand. The ships who were present at the capture of the Harmony and Rachel, will be paid at No. 3, Salter's Hall Court, Cannon-street, the 4th of July.

The ships who were present at the captures made on the Jamaica station, in 1759, 1760, and 1761, will be paid at No. 12, Craven-Buildings, Drury-lane; and at No. 5, Ordnance-row, Portico.

Sunday Morning 3 o'clock.

No accounts either from Lord Nelson, or of the combined squadrons, had reached town late last night. The Sun (which has strongly supported the conjecture of their having gone to the West Indies,) says, "we entertain very little doubt that they have proceeded to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards they will probably make an attempt upon Ceylon, or endeavour to land the troops on the Continent of India. There are, however, some persons, and those of very high authority, who are of opinion, that after having taken possession of the Cape, they will sail up the Red Sea, for the purpose of executing Bonaparte's favorite object, viz. that of seizing Syria and Egypt."

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday se'night arrived yesterday morning. The following are the articles of most importance which it brings:—Vienna, June 5.—The Prussian Envoy here, Count Von Keller, has applied for his recall: his success is not yet known. It is reported here, that his Majesty the Emperor will have an interview with the King of Prussia at Carlsbad, where the latter Sovereign is expected, it is said, about the 12th of this month.

MADRID, MAY 24.—More than 30 ships of the line are now lying in our ports, the greater part of them ready to sail, viz. eleven at Ferrol, besides five French ships which are there; ten fitting out at Cadiz, five at Corunna, and six at Carthagena, under Rear Admiral Salzedo.—To these are to be added a proportionate number of frigates and other ships of war. Every thing indicates that the part we shall take in the war will be splendid and glorious.

HAGUE, JUNE 11.—According to the reports we have here, Lucca will be incorporated with the Kingdom of Italy.

The Dutch camp at Zeyst has received very considerable reinforcements, and the troops are to be embarked in the Texel as speedily as possible.

The French Minister at Hamburg has most peremptorily insisted that all the Emigrants resident there do instantaneously quit that city and its dependencies.

A report prevailed yesterday that a Regency is in contemplation. Several changes in administration are mentioned. One of which is, and with some appearance of truth, that Mr. Foster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, and Lord Hardwicke, disagreeing upon various measures, the former has resigned.

The report of Lord St. Vincent having been sent for to attend his Majesty is unfounded.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 28.] Lord Stanhope brought in a Bill for the better securing of trust monies in cases where Trustees may become bankrupts, &c. which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The Bill for continuing the proceedings in the case of Judge Fox in the next Session, the Irish Civil List, and the Poor Clergy Relief Bill, went through Committees of the whole House—the first Bill with some amendments, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Lords, stating their acquiescence in Mr. Pitt's Indemnity Bill; and that they had passed Gardner's Divorce Bill. Mr. Whitbread rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to Indemnify all persons giving evidence against Lord Melville, on the subject of the Impeachment.—Leave was granted, and a Committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same. The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. Pitt moved, that 1,000,000l. be granted to the East India Company, on account of 4,000,000l. expended by them on the public service; 20,000l. for purchasing ground whereon to erect the Naval Asylum for seamen's children; 10,589l. for work done upon both Houses of Parliament; 6,000l. for building a bridge over the river Spey, in Scotland; and 5,611l. voted pursuant to addresses not made good by Parliament. Several other resolutions for miscellaneous services were put and carried, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. The adjourned debate on the Bill for preventing Smuggling was resumed. A few new clauses were added, after which the Bill was passed and ordered to the Lords.

STATE OF THE ARMY.—Col. Crawford, at a very late hour, and in a speech of considerable length, entered into a variety of calculations with respect to the recruiting of the army, the men raised agreeably to the parish quotas, the number of men enlisted into the regular army, from the militia, and a number of details, similar to those which he had on former occasions brought before the House. He stated the whole force on the first of January 1804, in the country, to be of Cavalry, Infantry, and Militia 220,418, of which 46,000 and upwards were serving abroad, and argued that this establishment was less by 4,436 than the home establishment ought to be, engaged in such a war as the country was. He then took an enlarged view of the subject in a political light,

and made a number of very pertinent and strong remarks. In alluding to the Volunteer system, he repeated all his former arguments against their utility. He also spoke of the impropriety of giving officers ranks, as tending in a material degree to the injury of the regular force. He concluded by moving a string of Resolutions; the first of which was, that the Army ought to be kept up to the original establishment voted by Parliament. Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion, and observed, that should there be any occasion for sending a British force to act with the Continental Powers, we were in a situation to spare a much greater body of troops than at any former period of our history. He was under no apprehension as to the state of our colonies. In the course of the last twelve months upwards of 20,000 men had been detached for their defence. Mr. Fuller panegyricized the Volunteer Corps, for their zeal, spirit, and rapid progress in discipline. Sir J. Pulteney preferred the present system of recruiting to that of enlisting men for a term years. Mr. W. Dundas (the Secretary at War) laid, he should reply to what had been urged from the opposite side of the House, by a dry statement of figures founded on facts. He then entered into the particulars of a comparative calculation of the amount of the British Infantry of the line alone on the 1st of January last, and on the 1st of the present month, from which it appeared, that at the former period the number was 104,000, at the latter 119,000. The Additional Force Act had, within the last four months, deducting casualties and desertions, produced between 4 and 5000; and these joined to the number produced by the ordinary recruiting, made an effective addition to the regular army within the same period, of about 11,000. Col. Crawford spoke in reply. The question was then put on the several resolutions, which were negatived without a division. Adjourned at one o'clock.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

We are sorry to say his Majesty labours under a slight inflammation in his eyes.

Several letters received in the City from Holland agree in stating, that the Emperor of Austria is decidedly bent on hostilities with France. This, however, may be considered the reiteration of a report brought by the last Gottenburgh Mail. The union of the Genoese territory to the French Empire could not have been known at Vienna at the time the last accounts left that City.

No confirmation has been received of the reports so prevalent last week of the arrival of the Combined squadron in the West Indies. A series of the New York Papers to the 26th ult. were received yesterday. They state, that a considerable degree of alarm has prevailed in America, in consequence of the reported capture of Jamaica. They also contain a variety of statements from the Captains of merchant ships, some of which are depositions, of their having passed through, and seen, the squadrons in those seas. But, a paper of the 22nd (two days later) observing upon the rumoured capture of Jamaica, has the following article:—

"Notwithstanding the repeated rumour of a French fleet of great force having appeared off that island, we are not disposed to give credit to the report. The accounts on this subject have come via the Havannah, and have probably all originated in the misstatement, designed or unintentional, of some person that had arrived there from the south-east. That the Toulon fleet, which, according to late advices from Europe, had put to sea, was destined for the West Indies, is by no means impossible; but it is very improbable that this fleet, either by itself, or after having formed a junction with the Rochefort squadron, could have reached Jamaica without having been seen by Admiral Cochrane's squadron (in which case intelligence would instantly have been sent to the government of the island.) Our accounts direct from Jamaica, it ought to be observed, are down to the beginning of this month; and news from that place by Havannah could scarcely be later."

Intelligence of a more recent date by several days has been brought to Liverpool from New York, by the Oliver Elsworth, Capt. Bennett, which port she left on the 1st inst. At that time nothing had transpired respecting the combined fleet, and the passage from the West Indies to New York had been made by vessels in the course of 12 and 13 days. This ship also brings intelligence, that, previous to his sailing from New York, advices had been received of the homeward-bound China fleet, having arrived at St. Helena, from whence they were to proceed for England on the 25th of April.

Private letters from Holland were yesterday received in the City, of a late date, which gave much satisfaction to the mercantile world, particularly to the merchants connected with that country; viz. "That the Pensionary, Schimmelpenninck, has effected, that the French Commissioners who, till now, resided in every Dutch port, should be withdrawn; of course the trade with this country will, under certain forms and regulations, be carried on with less severity.—The packet boats (under neutral colours) are again permitted to sail, as before, and passengers can go to and come from, Holland, very safely."

A regulation with respect to the time of the different convoys sailing from England, is to be adopted, for the purpose of keeping their departure as secret as possible.

The Receiver-General of the Customs now pays his balances into the Bank of England, instead of lodging it, as heretofore, at his private bankers!

All the Clerks and other officers throughout the Naval Department, are now paid their several salaries immediately on the quarter-day, instead of being six months in arrear, to enhance the aggrandisements of their respective Paymasters.

The market-prices of fine English wheat seem to be stated very partially, and which must appear very striking to the most superficial observer, if they compare the top price of English wheat with the price of flour. If the best price obtained for the former be only 96s. per quarter, surely 80s. must be much too high for the latter per sack.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, there was a most tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and rain, burst over the metropolis. It lasted about twenty minutes, deluged all the streets, and broke a number of windows. The lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder awfully loud.

Braham is engaged to perform, if necessary, four times a week (hard work!) at Drury-lane Theatre, for which he is to receive 1000l. for the season, and to have a free benefit. He is also to perform