

uparte in Italy were making every exertion to reinforce General Beaulieu; and orders had been given to General Compe Wurmser to effect his relief if possible. Brussels accounts of the 23d May, state preparations for continuing the war on the Rhine were redoubled and the Duke of Brunswick had at length accepted the command of a body of Prussians, Hanoverians and Brunswickers to the amount of 80,000 men.

The destination of this force is obscurely stated; but it is presumable it is merely to preserve the line of demarcation agreed to those powers by the French.

*From the Cambridge Intelligence.*

Mr. Grey, in his late motion for an inquiry into the state of the nation, proved that the war had already cost one hundred millions, and that there must be new taxes levied to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand pounds to pay the interest. Notwithstanding these, and other important facts, the house rejected Mr. Grey's motion by a majority of four to one.

It is generally understood that the war is to be prosecuted with fresh vigour. Judging, by the last year's expences, and the usual method of winding up our wars, it is very probable forty or fifty millions more will be expended, and that four or five additional millions of taxes must be raised!!

We only mention the expences of the war; for in the present day of degeneracy, nothing appears to affect us but our pecuniary interests. The commercial spirit has so thoroughly taken possession of us, that we are content even to lose our liberties, so that we may but get money, although by the most infernal means of enslaving, and inflicting every species of cruelty on our fellow-creatures. The plain fact is, that at this moment we must appear in the sight of all friends to common humanity, and in the sight of God, a nation of thieves, plunderers, and murderers, possessing as prostituted souls as ever debased human nature!

Our readers will not be surprized at our language, when we inform them, that the infernal system—the Slave trade has again been sanctioned by the House of Commons. On Tuesday last the bill for the abolition of the trade was rejected. The numbers were 70 for the bill—Against it 74. It thus appears, that on a subject which most deeply involved the character of the British nation, not one fourth of our Representatives, as they are called, thought proper to attend. We must, however, on the present occasion, confess we are not surprized that the business has thus terminated. It was nothing more than we predicted. Our only doubt was, whether the House of Commons would not throw the disgraceful business on the House of Lords. But they have thought proper to spare their Lordships. They have saved Lord Lauderdale (a Patriot, because he has no place) the disgrace of again standing up in defence of the most accursed system of villainy that ever degraded a nation, while he is pretending to have a regard for the liberties of his countrymen. It has saved a Royal Duke the disgrace of again asserting, “that the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies, is superior to that of the poor [a large class of his Father's subjects] in this Kingdom.” It has saved the Bench of Bishops the trouble of attending the House to sleep over the evidence three or four days in the Session. In short, the Lords are much indebted to the Commons, for relieving them from the odium which might otherwise have attended them.

We could not help suspecting, that the house of Commons, would thus finish the business, when we found Mr. Wilberforce deferring the matter from day to day, on account of the illness of his right hon. Friend Mr. Dundas, who wished to deliver his sentiments. It will be recollected, that this gentleman five years since, introduced the motion for a gradual abolition, and his conduct has fully explained, what he meant by the expression—No abolition at all. When Mr. Pitt at the same time congratulated the House, “that the Slave trade has received “its Death's wound,” because his right hon.

friend had carried a vote for a gradual abolition; from that moment we considered him as a complete hypocrite.—We beg pardon.—We mean as sincere a friend to the abolition of the Slave Trade, as to a Parliamentary Reform.

But Mr. Pitt has again spoken in favor of the abolition, and we very well remember that Mr. Pitt once said there was not any thing he had so much at heart as this great object. But is it possible for words to deceive us any longer? While he has been speaking in favor of the abolition, his most intimate acquaintances, his minions who are daily rioting on his bounty, or rather on that of the nation, men he could command by a nod, have voted against their master.

What a minister has most at heart he will use his utmost endeavours to accomplish. Mr. Pitt since he has been in the cabinet, has had his party squabbles for power and patronage, and on one of these occasions (his quarrel with the late Lord Chancellor it was generally understood) he had adopted the resolution.—Aut Caesar, aut nullus. The consequence was, Lord Harlow was turned out. But, respecting the Slave Trade, the abolition of which has always been “the grand object near of the heart” of the grand virtuous, patriotic, sincere, consistent minister, he has gone on from year to year, suffering his “righteous soul to be vexed” at the constant rejection of every measure, brought into the house for the purpose!

The indisputable truth is—If Mr. Pitt had felt a small part of the sincerity, which has accompanied his endeavours to kindle Europe into a blaze, and to vitiate the spirit and destroy the liberties of his countrymen, the Slave Trade would have been long since abolished.

The business is now terminated, and the shades of difference being now removed between Mr. Wilberforce and his Right Hon. friends, Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, they may go on beating of each others friendship, planning new schemes for the more vigorous prosecution of this just and necessary war in defence of our religion, and proceeding as far as possible in destroying our remaining liberties. We have only one thing more to suggest to Mr. Wilberforce, namely, that he would draw the ties of friendship still closer, that he would give up his pretensions to evangelical piety, and would get himself initiated into the Sunday drinking parties at “able-den. Let him go to his own “company” that the public may be deceived no longer.

The impious aggravation of last year's vote has been repeated. A free function has been given to the trade just after the day of fasting and prayer. We have again defied heaven, and insulted the Almighty to his face!

The question is now of the most serious importance—Is it not the duty of the nation at large, to do every thing in its power to rescue it self from the stigma it at present labours under? We shall wait to see what the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade are doing, before we again trouble the public on the subject. In the mean time we scruple not to affirm, that if we are resolved to persevere in enslaving and ordering thirty thousand of our fellow creatures annually, for the sake of our West-India Islands, it is the duty of every friend to humanity, fervently to pray the Almighty avenger of the oppressed, to take the work into his own hands, and rather than the trade should not be abolished, that those islands may be shaken to their centre, and buried in the surrounding ocean!

LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The winter is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy. We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the burthen of the war, which will become more formidable, the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the increasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within eight days from 66 1/2 to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the court, elections in favor of Mr. Pitt.—What is still more embarrassing to him, is that the bank has just refused him, 11,000,000, to supply his present wants.

The KING of GREAT BRITAIN'S PROCLAMATION for

Dissolving the present Parliament, and calling a new one.

GEORGE REX,

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve the present parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our royal proclamation; and the said parliament is hereby dissolved.—The lords spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens and burghers, and the representatives for counties and burghs, are therefore excluded from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July.—It being our desire and resolution to meet our people and have their advice taken in parliament as soon as possible: We hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure, to convoke a new parliament: declaring also, that by the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given orders to our chancellor of G. Britain, to expedite writs in form, for calling a new parliament, to bear date the 21st of May instant, and be of force on Tuesday the 12th of July next.

God save the King.

The coach in which his majesty rode to the House of Peers, was a sort of moveable fortress, constructed in a manner sufficient to resist every species of attack, and so hermetically closed up, as to conceal the monarch from the view of his faithful subjects.

The king has created 15 new peers, and two earls.—Adm. Hood and Bridport are in the number of the first.

PARIS, May 25.

The compiler of the “L'Ami de Loix,” who would be happy in effecting a revolution in the island of Malta, is much offended by the French government's suffering a diplomatic agent to reside at Paris from the grand master of the order of Malta.

Mr. Ochs, trustee of the state of Basle, is just arrived here; he comes in behalf of the council of that canton, to confer with the Directory on the subjects which have lately in some degree disturbed the harmony which the helvetic body, and particularly the Canton of Basle, wish to preserve with the French Republic. Mr. Ochs is esteemed a man of good sense, prudence and intelligence, and well acquainted with the interests of his country. He is to be introduced to the Directory to day, and we have reason to think the doubts which have arisen on this subject, will be easily dissipated by their mutual, candid, and amicable explanations. A circumstance which confirms this production, is the recall of Basle, formerly rector of Versailles, and hitherto entrusted with a permission to Basle, in consequence of that fatal system which distracted the first measures of government; his deposition has been announced in the public papers prematurely, as it is only a few days since he was positively recalled. Basle was holding committees with the de-vant Marquis de Poders, Leblan his secretary, formerly sworn of the revolutionary tribunal, and a certain ex-conventional ser-jant whose name is pretty well known. It appears that the effect of those meetings has been to create distrust and doubt in our government, of the intentions of the Swiss.

It now appears that this jealousy was unjust and ill founded; and we have a right to hope, that by reducing to nothing the authors and contrivers of such dangerous plots, the ties of friendship and good neighbour hood between the two republics, will be strengthened, in a manner not to be broken. We already know that the Canton of Schwitz, yielding to the voice of the majority of the cantons, has consented to acknowledge the French Republic.

Extract of Gen. Jourdan's answer to the Arch Duke Charles, taken from Journal of Auvens.

“Butchers, you wish then for more human blood: Well, monster, regard my