told you I solicited your votes for myself only.—He tells you why he dislikes my politics—he dislikes them, because I have always opposed the present minister. But he should point out any measure that I have opposed, that was beneficial to this country, before he should make the opposition or have given a charge against me. I have opposed this war: will the Admiral throw to you the impropriety of that opposition.

Will he shew to you what we have gained by this?—Will he shew to you what enemies we have defeated or what allies we have protected? The Admiral has laid down a rule to day by which we are to understand, that Mr. Pitt must be, in the right, because otherwise he would be out of employment. The Admiral who I suppose is a fair man, has made use of an excellent argument, by which you are to learn that he is of opinion, that every minister is right because he is a minister. This Admiral who is a plain speaking man, has given you, in few words, the creed of all courtiers, and the principle which all ministerial candidates follow; "That whoever the King appoints must be in the right, and all men like him be supported." But, as I learnt the constitution of this country, from my youth to this hour, I have always been of opinion that Parliament should be the judge of the propriety of the King's ministers, and that to suppose "that all men are right because they have places," is the doctrine of our new constitution, which I do not subscribe to or revere. It is the old constitution of Great Britain that I love. The Admiral's doctrine "that every man is right because he is in office," is not to be found in our old constitution.—You know my history: there is no part of my political conduct of which I repent, and therefore no part of it which I intend to alter."

This speech was received with that loud demonstration of joy which is expressive of the heart felt satisfaction of a multitude of persons who revere the orator and subscribe to his doctrine.

Mr. Tooke spoke nearly as follows—"before you heard the Admiral, I told you that which you should now consider, that if the Admiral spoke he would speak against himself—You have heard him, are you not of opinion that he has spoken against himself? No! No! was vociferated on one side, and yes! yes! on the other."—But the Admiral's confirmation upon this election has obtained in his own words—He says that Mr. Fox always voted against the measures of the minister, "good or bad." Need I draw the consequence? —That the admiral, in speaking for the minister, has spoken against himself—for he moreover has said, that the minister has brought forward bad measures.—The Admiral has altered his address to you since this Election began—he is a week elder—he is no longer a lover, but a friend—he tells you he is a friend to the King, and a friend to the constitution—I did not hear him speak one word about the people. [Here there was an uproar of applause from the multitude]—He has the to say anything about the people. He has his wife said, that he is a friend to the ministry; and, although he has not said so, I suppose he would with it to be understood, that he is also a friend to his country—to be a friend to both, at this time, appears to me to be very difficult: however, it is now absolutely inconsistent in the Admiral, if you take into consideration the time and place in which he lives. He declares himself a friend to the country on the Hustings, and he may prove himself the friend of the Minister in his vote in the House of Commons. But, it appears to me of small consequence to you, whether the Admiral has been the friend of the Minister or not. The question he should now have agitated was, whether you would have a friend of the Minister or not. He should have given some reason to direct the conduct of this Poll. In his friendship for the Minister he should adhere to the old proverb—"that you should always praise the bridge that carries you safe over." You need not be at much trouble to settle the question at whose expense the bridge was built, or what is to keep it in repair. Yet I do beg and be mild and deferential. I do not mean to say, that the late Representative of this city, Lord Hood, or the present Candidate, Sir Alan Gardner, have had or ever will have, what they deserve for their professional merits. At no one time has it ever happened, I am afraid it never will happen, when men should be rewarded as they deserve for naval and military services; they are the most ungrateful of all services, and which neither private men nor officers are sufficiently taken care of nor rewarded—but what I complain of is, that Ministers prevent the talents of men in these services, and make use of them as an instrument to destroy the liberty of this country.

The ministers often find men of no character, or men of bad character (such as yours, was uttered by some person); this was resented by the people, which produced a great uproar.) It was but one voice I heard against me, but if there was a thousand I would say they ought to be heard against me as well as those who speak against Sir Alan Gardner.—Altho' the character of the candidate is no consequence in a general election, the character of a candidate in a popular city like this, where the people have some share in the election, is of importance and therefore ministers take care to have the best character they can find, who will submit to be fettered, to put him up that the people may be deceived, for the people should be always confident that the consequences, but not the glare of the character of a man who has distinguished himself on points that have nothing to do with the merits of an election. If a man of common sense was to be addressed in this way by another,—"Sir, I have here by my side an excellent Cook, he has served under the very good dinners, I recommend him to your notice as a Cook;" what would you think of such a recommendation?—Such is the manner in which Ministers insult your understanding by proposing the Admiral for your choice in parliament—If the Admiral should question me about the rigging of a ship, I should make but a poor figure, (as you do on the Hustings, fall somebody behind you, and produced another violent opinion, and the person who uttered it was roughly treated, and the cry of, out! out! was vociferated from several quarters.)—If I was to put the Admiral to question concerning the rigging of a Constitution, I believe he would not make a much better figure. Gentlemen, what has the glorious fall of June to do with a choice of a Representative in Parliament? And yet the Minister has made that a shameful pretence for the influence of corruption, and I have no doubt but you will also have another gallant service of the 4th of July. All sorts of decent respect for the King are certainly proper, but is that the anniversary most dear to Englishmen? Is there no other day under without compliance, the estates of the defaulters shall be confiscated.

Art. IV. In twenty-four hours after issuing of this Proclamation, Communes shall transmit to the Military Contribution, which shall be augmented one tenth for every day's delay in the payment.

Art. V. All that are found in arms 48 hours after the publication of the present orders shall be shot.

Art. VI. All the Bells which have been used to sound the tocsin shall be taken from the steeple and broken, in 24 hours after the receipt of this order. Such as shall not have complied with this order shall be deemed Rebels, and the rebellious villages shall be burnt.

"The Municipalities and the Curates are responsible for the execution of the present article."

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

BUONAPARTE, *General in Chief of the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.*

Head-Quarters at Tortona, June 15.

"The moment I have ended this campaign was opened on the Rhine, I marched a column to the Lake of Como, which took possession of the fort of Fuentes and demolished it.

"The duke of Modena gives 1000 musquets with bayonets; eight pieces of 24—15 of 16—12 of 8—and 14 of 4.

"The Imperial Fiefs had revolted, and proceeded to every excess. The Chief of Brigade Lasne marched against them with 2200 men. He burnt the houses of the Rebels, and made the Chiefs prisoners who have been shot.

"The same thing happened in the neighbourhood of Tortona. I have arrested 15 of the Chiefs, tried them by a Military Commission, and shot them.

"We have, as yet, no sick, which is very fortunate.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

From the CORK EVENING POST, *of July 7.*

LONDON, June 29.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of the operations of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine of the 14th of June.

"As, after the bloody battles near Altenkirchen and Grobach, the *corps* of the Duke of Wirtemberg was no longer in a condition to prevent the enemy from passing the Bregenz daily, penetrating to the Lahn; that by that the communication of the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein would be at length prevented; and that the position of this corps required the most prompt and powerful succours. His Royal Highness, in consequence, did not allow content himself with sending numerous reinforcements, but resolved to remove with the principal part of his army to the right bank of the Rhine.

"Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Mercandin, remained with his corps to cover Mentz, and took up a position behind the Seiz; his light troops were formed in a semi-circle from Gantersblum to Bergen, and had orders to defend the country inch by inch, as long as possible.

"The principal army passed the Rhine on the 5th at Kehl, on the two bridges over Mentz, and occupied in two lines upon the heights of Vichert—His Royal Highness fixed his Head Quarters at Hochheim, and went the next day to Dinsburg, to form a plan of eventual movements, in consequence of the most knowledge which we had acquired.

"Lieutenant General Baron de Vernech, who had been detached in front with the troops de reserve, advanced with 7 battalions and 12 squadrons upon the heights of Burbach to sustain the posts of Werzlaer and Greffen.

"Gen. Hotze's corps arrived with considerable reinforcements for the Duke of Wirtemberg's corps, and as he was the older General, he took the command of that Prince's troops.

"The army encamped on the 11th near Sl. ...ts-wallbach.

"On the 12th his Royal Highness marched to Homburg.—The corps of Saxon troops presented to Bitsberg, and was replaced by a division of Upper Rhine, under Field Marshal Lieutenant Hotze.

"On the 13th his Royal Highness posted himself at Grafenewinthbach. Field Marshal Wernock marched to Werzlaer: and the Saxon corps to the side of Bitsbach. In the afternoon his Royal Highness reconnoitered the enemy's position, occupied the posts of Braunfels, and drove the enemy from the bridge near the Leun.

"In consequence of the reports sent by Lieut. Gen. Mercandin, in proportion as the enemy retired, we occupied the camps which were abandoned; there were some skirmishes between the light troops, but no serious engagement.

"The most important case was near Hilbelstein and Bergen, where Lieut. Col. Williams, with his dragoons, favoured with Bergen the retreat of the troops."

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Of the Imperial Army of the Upper Rhine, on the 13th June.

"After General Finck had abandoned Neuwied, and had retired beyond the Lahn, near Lahnstein, all the right bank of the Lahn was evacuated by our troops except some advanced posts which General Finck had placed before Nassau, to watch the approach of the enemy upon that point.

"The advanced posts were attacked on the 12th by about 3000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. The enemy drove them over the Lahn, and occupied Nassau.

"Nevertheless General Finck by a fire of artillery and musquetry, and by the courage of Lieut. Col. Spendlam of Bayreuth, who commanded the advanced posts, succeeded in preventing the enemy from penetrating farther, and preventing the project of the enemy to pass the Lahn.

"The loss of the enemy was considerable. The infantry of Rohan behaved with the greatest valour. Some Captains and several Officers were severely wounded."

WETZLAER, June 16.

"Yesterday was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat, Weitzlaer, Frackfort, and the neighbouring country, are now delivered from the enemy. The following is the account of this bloody action:

"Yesterday at noon a cannonade began near our town. The French made two fresh attacks on Leun and Wetzlaer, of both which places the Austrians had again possession.—General Wernock immediately sent a reinforcement to Wetzlaer. About two in the afternoon, the French, under Generals Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the side of the forest of Altenberg, with 12 battalions and 1500 horse. The Austrians had only three battalions and eight squadrons on the side of the town. The affair was at first considerable, but soon turned towards and light troops on the side of the town. The Austrians had only three battalions and 1500 horse. The Austrians had only three battalions and eight squadrons on the side of the town. The affair was at first considerable, but soon turned towards and light troops on the side of the town. The affair was at first considerable, but soon turned towards and light troops on the side of the town. The affair was at first considerable, but soon turned towards and light troops