

O D E.

RECITED AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Thou, from thy realm of brighter day,
Thou, the Bard, whose mirthless lay
Once gave to deathless fame Fitzroy's praise;
Now, when again the festive pomp we lead,
Oh, yet receive, for 'tis the poet's need,
The earth's homage, which the heart would raise;
The fond, warm sigh, that would to his reduce
The Genui loved and mourned, that must return no more.

AIR.
O thou lost Master of the British Shells!
Pleased in the calm of Academic Bowers
To win the spoils of meditative hours,
And from thy studious cell
See thy loved Arts and Virtue's gentle train
Wide round the world securely reign,
Alas! how is that world defiled!
How changed each scene, that peaceful smiled,
Since in this crowded dome thy skill divine
Did laurels wreath round Granta's sceptre twine—
CHORUS.
—What countless forms with frantic mien
Have flitted o'er thy darkened scene—
They come, they rage, they disappear—
The storm is woe—the pause is fear—

RECITATIVE.
But who is he that tread the incertainties
That come the last, nor abates the general doom?
AIR AND QUARTET.
Vain now each mighty Name,
Thro' ageing descended;
Each banner's storied fame,
Which Conquest once attended:
RECITATIVE.
From height to height the Alpine Eagle flows,
Scarcely, as he finds no wild remain his own;
RECITATIVE.
With all the grandeur
The Hussar's wretched train,
The high indignance
The Oppressor's in vain;
In dim eclipse the Crescent's glories fade;
And the far Indian sees the approaching shade;
Where, mid the clouds of war,
Where, now the fortune of the Austrian Star?
The high born Maid in bridal garlands shewn
Leads up the last sad pomp, that speaks a world
of sorrow.

CHORUS.
—The shout, the cheer, the shout—
Britannia, thank thy God, thy God—
Hark!—listen to the foe, and thine the victory,
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PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 1.

The Lord CHAS. Lord Walsingham, and Lord Liverpool, sat as Commissioners, giving assent to four Bills.
After some observations from Lord Liverpool, Redelsdale and Holland, the conference, mentioned in the Commons Report, took place in the Painted Chamber.
Lord STANHOPE proposed the 2d reading of the Bill on Guinea and Bank Notes until to-morrow.

Lord BATHURST moved the third reading of the Irish Beg Drainage Bill, which was read accordingly, after some remarks from Lords Grosvenor, Lauderdale, Suffolk, and Redelsdale.
Lord LAUDERDALE said that he should to-morrow move for an account of the number of Bank Notes issued above and below £5, during the last 6 months.

Lords Graham, Bathurst, Walsingham, Redelsdale, Grosvenor, Gordon, and the Bishop of Clonfert having returned from the conference, reported that the Commons did not persist in the amendment of the Insolvent Debtor's Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to three public and private Bills—The Irish and English Militia Interchange Bill—The Middlesex and Surrey Magistrates' Bill—the Deer-Hunting Bill—and the Surrey and Kent Road Bill.

Mr. GILES called the attention of Government to the manufacture of Straw Hats by the French prisoners, which was to an extent greatly to discourage native industry.
Col. PALMER gave notice, that, in the next Session, he should again bring forward his Bill's claims.

Lord CHERBURGH said, that he should, on a future day, move for certain papers, relative to prizes captured by the Esquimaux, and to address the Prince Regent for the recall of Dr. Sewell, Judge of the Court at Malta.

PETER FINNERTY.
Mr. CHARLES presented a Petition from John Merryweather, Keeper of the goal of Lincoln, complaining Mr. Finnerty's affidavit, accusing him of gross and scandalous misrepresentation, and imploring an inquiry into the subject. It also charged Mr. Finnerty with attempting to procure criminal connection with the female servants and prisoners in the goal.

Mr. WHITEHEAD agreed in the indecency of such conduct, but stated that he had received a letter from Mr. F. charging the turkey with procuring such connections. Whatever might be true, the principal charge in Mr. Finnerty's Petition was wholly unfounded, which had not been answered.
Mr. CHARLES observed that Mr. Drakart, who was confined in the same prison, spoke highly of the humanity of the goaler, and of the comfort of his accommodations.

Mr. BROUGHTON said, that Mr. Drakart's comments were no relief to Mr. Finnerty's miseries. While Mr. F. was in solitary confinement, Mr. Drakart was allowed the society of his friends.
Mr. CHARLES replied that part of the time Mr. Drakart and Mr. Finnerty were in the same cell.
After Mr. BROUGHTON had explained, Mr. Sec. RYAN denied that Mr. F.'s affidavit contained any complaint of solitary confinement. On inquiry he found that most of Mr. F.'s assertions were untrue, and that the rest greatly exaggerated the facts. The Right Hon. Gentleman assured the House that all proper means were taken to remove grievances, and that Mr. F. would be allowed three hours air and exercise.

Mr. BROUGHTON further explained, by reading that part of Mr. F.'s affidavit which went substantially to state his solitary confinement.
Mr. STEPHEN repeated Mr. F.'s assertions, and said that if they were true, the subject ought to have been brought forward earlier.
A single remark having been made by Mr. Whitehead, the petition was laid upon the table.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.
Mr. MANSFELD'S motion adopted to what had fallen from Sir F. BURDETT, relative to the corporal punishment of John AVERY, who had attempted to cut his throat after sentence for desertion had been passed upon him. The truth was, that this man had volunteered, received the bounty, and then deserted. He was tried, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and then attempted the act of suicide. He thought that if there was a case for corporal punishment it was this.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, admitting the heinousness of the offence said, it did not alter the principle that corporal punishment should not be applied. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Broughton and Sir C. BURDETT, the speaker put an end to the conversation.

ASSASSINATION.
Mr. WHITEHEAD rose for the purpose of giving Ministers an opportunity of explaining themselves on a subject which not only affected all other individuals, but even the family on the throne. He had understood that Marquis Wellesley had made a declaration of his sentiments, that whatever hatred we might feel against our enemies, we were not to be their judges and executioners. Although assassination had been extended, he would ask its advocates on what instance it had been beneficial in its consequences? Did the fall of Caesar secure the liberties of Rome? The history of Henry the 14th of France showed its inefficiency to any good object—even in our own times, two attempts had been made

to assassinate his Majesty; and the King of Sweden, as well as the Emperor of Russia, had fallen by the hands of murderers. The invasion of their country could not justify a Spanish in killing Bonaparte, or a Zealander in killing George the 3d. Although in the latter case a premeditated attack was made on a nation in profound peace with Great Britain. Having seen the manly reprobation of such doctrines by Marquis Wellesley, in another place, he called on Ministers to do the same in this House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if such a disavowal was necessary on the part of the Government, he was much obliged to the Honourable Gentleman for bringing the subject forward. He was perfectly convinced that no circumstances could justify assassination. He had no doubt that the French Ruler was an instrument in the hands of an over-ruling Providence; but there were modes of resistance which were honourable, and those which were infamous. He disapproved most heartily, and from the bottom of his soul, a doctrine so antichristian and abominable as that which had been recommended by the advocates of assassination.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITEHEAD said a few words, after which a message from the Lords requested a conference in the Painted Chamber, on the subject of the English Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

On the return from the conference, Mr. Secretary RYAN reported that the Lords, wishing to maintain a good understanding between the two Houses, had desired a conference, for the purpose of expressing their disagreement with the 11th Amendment, extending the Insolvent Act to the Isle of Man, and their Lordships alleged, that they had not before them sufficient information regarding the laws of the Isle of Man.

Mr. HOWSON expressed his surprise, that the Peers should be ignorant of the law of a part of the realm, but recommended that the Commons should not persist in their Amendment; which in the sequel was agreed to, and the other orders being disposed of, the House adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We give the following extract from a Monte Video Gazette of the 7th March, received this morning. Our readers will see that the Spanish settlements in South America are still in a most distressed state:—

Copy of a letter transmitted by Don Bernard P. Lasota to the Government of Santa Fe de Bogota.
Considering, as I informed your Excellency, that the troops from Buenos Ayres, under the command of Belgrano, would endeavor to carry into execution the project of attacking and revolutionizing this province, I immediately took the necessary measures to prevent the introduction of emissaries, and resist their forces; they in fact approached to the Coast of the South of Yana—their first steps were to dispatch two officers, charged with proclamations, letters, &c. filled with seductive ideas and ridiculous inventions: the officer was named, who went to the Coast of the North of Parana, by the way of November, was instantly arrested by D. F. Yegros, commander of the parties of Guerrillas of the right, and sent to the capital of Assencion; the other, which took the direction from Candelaria to Ylapan, with a similar commission, was received with all the necessary precautions by Don P. Tomkinson, commander of the parties of the left, who transmitted me the papers he carried. This success left the leaders of the insurrection assured that their attempts were known; and the point of Candelaria, which they occupied, did not allow them to remain longer in the execution of their plan. Under this conviction, and informed of the trifling forces which we had in the places of Ylapan and in front of Candelaria, I resolved to attempt my passage, which I began at day-break, on the 19th of December last, without experiencing other resistance than some discharges of cannon, fired by a party of 13 men, detached in the small plain called Candelaria, under the orders of Capt. V. D. S. del Mouro.

We lost, on our part, only an iron cannon and powder, which could not be defended by 20 men with fire-arms, who saved the other cannon and powder, the only military destined to that point with the object of observing and overawing the insurgents. As Belgrano was ignorant of the plan of deserting I had formed, and was not convinced of the heroic valour and fidelity of this province, he imagined he had in a great measure realized his object, and already contemplated himself master of Parana. In this supposition he commenced his march, with about 1000 troops, and 6 pieces of flying artillery, pushing forward with the utmost precipitation towards the river Ylapan, always observed by our parties, who kept falling back upon the army. Upon notice of this movement, I dispatched orders for the union of our troops, who, as if by inspiration, joined; and in two days I found myself at the head of 6000 of these incomparable Provincials, determined to spill the last drop of their blood, sooner than surrender.

On the 29th, I marched from the capital with the staff of the army, which with the artillery had advanced—my direction was the river Ylapan; but the numerous cascade which was necessary for the conveyance of the people, artillery, ammunition, &c. prevented me from arising in time to attack the insurgents on the banks of the said river, which they passed without opposition.

On the 4th inst. I arrived at this place, and taking the advantages which the post offered, I immediately formed the army in three divisions, placing one under Don P. Garcia at Apona, another in Parana under the orders of Don M. A. Cavanas, and the 3d in Aruca, directed by Don J. M. Gamarrá.

On the 11th, advice was received that the night Garcia's division approximated that of Cavanas, when understanding the enemy had taken a position a league distant from our camp, the division of Gamarrá was ordered to join, because it was evident Parana was the direction the enemy intended to take.
Scarcely could the ardour of those faithful soldiers of Ferdinand VII. be restrained. They eagerly demanded to be led to the attack, and it was thought proper to yield to that enthusiasm which appeared the presage of victory. Dispositions were therefore made for the attack on the morning of the 12th January, and before day-break the army was in motion. After an engagement of more than four hours, sustained with the greatest order and bravery, the enemy left the field strewn with dead bodies, and a number of their Officers prisoners.

The loss of the enemy exceeded 4000 men in killed, wounded, prisoners, and dispersed. Among the dead was found Don Ramon Espinosa, whose head was brought to me. On our part 24 only were killed, two wounded, and six or seven made prisoners. It is impossible to sufficiently praise the merits of the Chiefs of Divisions, the able conduct of the artillery, the valour and calm firmness of the infantry, and the intrepidity of the cavalry, who, with their lances, completed the victory.

The small number of the enemy who escaped, fled with his General so precipitately, that it is much doubted whether the large party detached in pursuit of them could come up with them. This last province testified with its blood its fidelity to the King, and to the mother-country. The battle in the plains of Parana is one of the most memorable fought in America, it has restored tranquillity to the generous inhabitants, and done honour to the Spanish Nation.

In the beginning of the battle the enemy had for a short time the advantage, and when it was known in the Capital the greatest dependence and confusion prevailed; no less than 12 vessels were taken with persons and property, prepared by the enemy. A G. B. Helgoland, in the papers he distributed, declared that he only came to free Parana from her chains, and bestow on her happiness.

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FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Opera Dress.—A blue satin robe, worn over a slip of white silk, let in at the bottom and sleeves (which are short) with silver Moroccan work.—A turban of Egyptian brown satin or crape, cambray on the shoulders with diamond studs, and trimmed round the bottom with silver net, separated in small divisions by spangled open work laces. A chaplet wreath of gauze foil, placed twice round the hair, which is disposed in long, irregular ringlets. Fans of silver open work, studded with brilliant stones, resembling in form the bill of a child's coral shoe of brown satin, bound and studded with silver heading. Long gloves of white kid.

Waistcoat Dress.—A round robe of white cramoisie satin, with a bodice of violet serge, trimmed with rich silk Brandenburgs of Austria green, a half petticoat, of fine transparent muslin, with Bishop's sleeves, fancifully tied with green ribbon. A Hyacinth hat of purple military plume; a Chinese parasol of purple satin, shot with green; gloves and shoes of York tan.

General Observations on Fashions and Dress.—Our observations for the present month will necessarily be much curtailed, to leave room for the insertion of the splendid and elegant dresses worn at the Fete given by the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, to which every thing else must appear very subordinate.

Muslin pelisses, lined with pink, blue, or yellow satin, are still very prevailing, as are spencers of like colours; lace scarfs also seem to have the preference, either in black or white; laces made up by no means considered as indecent. Satin tips, trimmed with lace, are very becoming to a light figure. White satin spencers, mantles, and pelisses, are in a high degree of estimation. Small caps, formed of broadened ribbon, finished with a long rosette in front, edged with lace, or in the long fringe shape, interspersed with white gimp, with a cord and tassels suspended from one side; and caps in every fanciful intermixture of satin or ribbon, ornamented with ostrich feathers; they are made flat on the head, raised from the forehead, and in the long Grecian shape.

Flowers were not at all worn at the Prince's Fete, cords and tassels terminated the draperies, and gave an air of graceful negligence to the figure; feathers were universal, much of the Spanish costume prevailed; the sleeves were worn very short, the bonnets very low, the laces rather high, trains of a moderate length. The tunic in crape or lace, embroidered in silver, was displayed upon almost every female rank and taste; this form of dress will doubtless relieve the stomacher of much of the formal appearance which at present distinguishes it, and the effect will be extremely graceful. All here worn on this magnificent occasion was of the manufacture of this country, a noble example, which we hope will be universally followed in all ranks of life. Honiton Dress, as most resembling Brussels point, held the preference.

The ornaments in jewellery were either of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, or emeralds. The prevailing colours, pink, blue, yellow, and buff.

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In the beginning of the battle the enemy had for a short time the advantage, and when it was known in the Capital the greatest dependence and confusion prevailed; no less than 12 vessels were taken with persons and property, prepared by the enemy. A G. B. Helgoland, in the papers he distributed, declared that he only came to free Parana from her chains, and bestow on her happiness.

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Waterford: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs his Friends of his arrival at Waterford, and his intention of remaining for three weeks, during which he may be consulted on the DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE TEETH AND GUMS at his lodgings, Messrs. M'GEEGAN and ROBERTS, Grand Parade, Waterford, July 8, 1811.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INST. AT THE HOTEL-ING HOUSE, IN WILLIAM-STREET, Lately occupied by SAMUEL PARSONS, Esq. Deceased. A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising a Set of large and elegant Mahogany Dining Tables and Side-Board, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Carpeting, Window Curtains, Plate, &c. all the best in their kind; also, a few Dozen of Old WINE. The different Articles may be viewed two Days preceding the Sale, from the Hour of One o'clock, to Three in the Afternoon. FELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, July 6, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied by KEENE STOUT, Esq. Apply to Mr. PREWELL, Beau-street. Waterford, June 27, 1811.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

AN Assortment of American, Dutch, and African, ready for sale at Richard Jacob and Sons's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh supply of IRON-BOND is steadily expected; and a usual Assortment with SLATES, LATHS, MILLED LEAD, &c. Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, TWELVE Acres, one Road, six Acres of OAK WOOD, of 45 Years Growth. If they within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow. Application to be made in Writing, (Post-paid) to JOSEPH NUNN, Esq. Margaret's, Broadway, or at Rockfield, Westford. April 15, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OVER KILMACOY-FELL.

PROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Hill of Kilmacoy, on the Meadows, above the leading from this City to Clonmel.—The Proposals to be delivered in or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

PREPARED BY DAVY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. 6d. each.

THIS Composition is in general use throughout the United Kingdom, is considerably lighter in weight than the greatest preserver of the Leather of any use in use; it produces a jet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant smell, and will not soil Stockings as writing, sold by Mr. G. J. B. Waterford, where they may be had, genuine, in consequence of spruce, Nankeen dye, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink, Chamberlain Salt, Rose, Lozenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher's Golden Saffron, Goodrich's Vegetable Balsam, Dr. James's Anodyne Pills, and several Powders, Leake's Patent Pills, &c. and most valuable Medicines, Genuine.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JULY 6.

Butter, first Quality,	£0 5s. 0d.	
second	0 4s. 0d.	
third	0 3s. 0d.	
Tallow (refined),	about 85s. 0d.	
Lard (blake)	0s. 0d. 00. 0d.	per Cwt.
—(rask rendered)	64s. 0d. 00. 0d.	
Bread (white),	0s. 0d. 00. 0d.	
Beef,	0s. 0d. 00. 0d.	
Butter, first Quality,	15s. 6d. 16s. 6d.	
second	14s. 0d. 15s. 0d.	per Bag.
third	12s. 0d. 13s. 0d.	

