

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,863.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1816.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, dated November 5, 1815.

"We, who are sent into banishment with Bonaparte, to the most wretched and desolate spot in the habitable World, have good reason to curse his name; here we are literally starving, or living upon the hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the proportion of 1lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be susceptible of as high a polub as many-bogony. The privations we all endure are many-great, and were it not, that we sometimes catch fish (for buying them is out of the question), I do not know what would become of us. Five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast, and have continued to get a mackerel or two each for those meals; but you must not suppose them like the mackerel you get in England, the largest not being half the size. It was ludicrous to see the ladies of the 53d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the second division of the regiment, ten days after us) asking for the market, and their astonishment was not small, when they found there was no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marques among them, and those four miles from the town. Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather, but for he has but one room, which serves him for a bedroom, parlour, kitchen, and hall; a house at Longwood, about four miles from the town, is preparing for him, but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated for the whole of his exile (eight years), independent of servants. As it will not more than furnish a room for each. There is, we all think, a great degree of liberality in this treatment of him and of his followers, which I should think our Government could never have intended; even civilities about eatables and drinkables are made, and a system of annoyance is pursued, by straitening their accommodations and comforts. Bertrand requires a room for himself, one for his wife, and another for his children; these, I understand, are to be refused, though certainly it is as little as any man could expect, were he considered as a close prisoner, and of his rank in life. The Generals and their wives are at present in a house to town, and the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is really, when they all go there. Captain Mackey (53) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two servants with him, so that there is no fear of his escaping. Every boat in the island, fishermen's or not, is moored at sunset and day-break. All guards under arms at sunset and day-break. No quizzes up at sunset, and as many precautions taken, as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely. It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship at a little distance to receive him; and any ship seen sixty miles off in moderately clear weather.

Two ships have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for stocks, which are anxiously looked for. This island supplies itself with nothing but vegetables, and depends entirely on imports for subsistence. Cutting off all trade presents any supply to the inhabitants, but what they are allowed to purchase from the public stores (the same quantity as the rations to the troops); the fishing-boats not being allowed to fish at night, which was the best time together, renders the situation of Civilian worse than ours, and they murmur not a little. I suppose the population of the Island may amount to 3500, including 500 Company's troops. The state of society here is much better than what would have been expected in an English colony. Indeed, there is scarcely any society to be met with, except on the days of the Company's Officers, and the Officers of the Army, or Navy. They are what we call Yankee by the name of the island. They had a theatre, which, however, was shut long before we came. We have made it a barrack, and now an hospital. All things, they say, will last in six months. We are all allowed to dine at the Governor's on the 8th inst. I do not think many will go. They say he is worth £76,000, with only 500 men and children; but I think it is not with any for-use would ever be here, even a Governor—his name is Water, and he is a Colonel in the Company's service.

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After that, a brace of hares, both of which were exceedingly crowd, and about three o'clock another fox, which had been taken the evening before by Mr. Segrave, of Newsham, was shot at the ward by Lord English; he took the lead to the style towards Newsham; thence he touched at Mountswater, and headed towards Mr. B. K.'s of Malahore, where he travelled, for some time, all the ground thereabouts in search of an earth, but in vain—the Boyne hounds being out the same day, all the earths had been previously stopped for them. Finding himself foiled in his object here, he ran to Mal, headed again towards Newsham, and made a cast towards Mr. Cadell's of Harbourstown, where he expired after midnight. At Nauly, Mr. Gilbert's horse dropped dead under him. While rising to a leap, Mr. Pat. Langan's horse, of the townstown, fell exhausted into the dyke, where he broke his neck, and was killed on the spot.—Mr. Seaver, of Ballybolhill, lost his horse in a similar way, and two other gentlemen, whose names we have not been able to learn, were obliged to leave their horses in the field, where they shortly after expired. The length of this chase is compared, at the least, to be sixteen miles, without taking into consideration the different traverses the fox made in the course of the chase. It was quite dark when the fox took the earth. We do not remember ever to have heard of so many fine horses falling victims to the ardour of the chase, on any one day before.—Ibid. The disturbances in the province of Munster continue, we are concerned to state, unabated. Every arrival is full of fresh atrocities. The system of private assassination has been carried fearfully far, and betrays the prevalence of feelings of the most direful nature. We hope and trust, that this spirit of insubordination will gradually subside, and that the lower classes will be taught, by a severe but necessary lesson, that there are still laws existing in the country, and a power to carry them into execution. It cannot be concealed, that great and pernicious pains have been taken to deceive and irritate, and that the temporary depression of prices has been contrived into the permanent rates of the country—than this nothing can be more erroneous. The Corn Law has not yet, from various circumstances, begun to operate, as it must do, favourably for the agricultural interests; but the English market, as well as our own, will soon be exclusively open to Ireland. Prices, we are persuaded, have reached their minimum, and will soon rise to a fair value—not the exaggerated one which was created, but fully adequate to the payment of a fair rent, which the good sense of landlords will doubtless put upon their lands.—(Westmeath Journal.) ENNIS, JAN. 8.—On New Year's Day, a dreadful riot took place at the fair of Mullough, in the west of this county. Two factions, the Sextons and the Doreys, met to decide an old party dispute, and did not desist until many were severely beaten and injured. Previous to the riot, the Rev. Mr. McGowan, P. P. spoke to them in the most feeling and impressive manner; he exhorted them to begin the New Year peaceably, to forget all party animosities, and to live in peace and harmony, always having the precepts of God before them. Scarcely had the Rev. Gentleman finished his pious exhortation, when they began putting their unlawful purposes into execution. We are sorry to have it in our power to notice the frequent recurrence of these disgraceful proceedings in our county, and we hope the Magistrate will use every effort in his power to put an end to them.—Clare Journal. WILMERS has pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the War in which we were engaged against France; we therefore, adoring the Divine goodness, and daily considering, that the great and public Blessings of Peace do call for public and warm Acknowledgments, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his mercies, be observed throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Thursday, the 18th day of January next; and for the better and more devout solemnization of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to this occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other places of Public Worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective Dioceses; and we do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Day of Thanksgiving be solemnly observed by all his Majesty's loving Subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as may be justly inflicted upon all such as contemn or neglect the same. Given at the Court at Carlton House, the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815, in the 56th year of his Majesty's reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

and produce guinea grass and some vegetables.—The following fruits grow very sparingly—orange, peaches, dates, figs, bananas, lemons, and one or two more fruits. You see a few cocoa nut trees, but they do not bear fruit; but these are only seen in the valleys, the mountains not having even a shrub on them. The climate is very temperate, and they tell us it is a native of this island, and has a more beautiful note than the yellow one. The Java sparrow, is also most beautiful bird, with a very low note, is also most beautiful bird, and a number of wild doves, which we are not allowed to shoot yet. "I expect to send this by the Minden, daily expected with prisoners from the Isle of France. It is a remarkable fact, that these prisoners were on the point of rising and taking possession of the island in the name of Napoleon Bonaparte; but their plot was discovered! The chief had a commission signed by Bonaparte and they would have succeeded in the enterprise, as most of the troops were gone to Madras, but most fortunately the Minden arrived the day the insurrection was to take place, and caused the discovery."

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