

JOURNAL OF BORDEAUX.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

No. 1.—BORDEAUX.

The 12th of March will be to the city of Bordeaux the most glorious epoch consecrated in the annals of history. For a long time the Bordelais had pronounced against the oppressive government under which France groaned; but they had not yet found a favourable opportunity for throwing off the yoke. Some zealous citizens, however, laboured in secret for the re-establishment of the paternal government of the descendants of Henry IV. M. Lynch, a former Magistrate in the Parliament of Bordeaux, whom Providence had chosen to give the signal, concerted with M. Taffard de St. Germain, Commissioner of Louis the XVIII. to profit by the first movement. The arrival of the English army in the French territory, the grand and generous sentiments of that nation which has saved Europe from slavery and oppression, every thing induced a hope that the day of deliverance was approaching. We were then informed that his Royal Highness M. the Duke of Angoulême had arrived at the army. The descendant of Henry the IV. the husband of her Royal Highness the daughter of Louis the Sixteenth, had entered St. Jean de Luz. The Royal Council decreed, that M. de Larouche Jaquelin and M. Quiriaux should repair to his Royal Highness to receive orders, and confer with Lord Wellington. His Lordship devoted to the Bourbons, promised all the necessary succours to support the true Royalists. M. George Bontemps de Berris was sent to entreat his Royal Highness to proceed to Bordeaux. Lord Wellington caused a column to march immediately upon Bordeaux; he entrusted the command to Marshal Beresford, as strenuous an advocate for the restoration of Louis XVIII. as his Lordship. As soon as the King's Commissioner and M. Lynch were certain of the arrival of the generous allies, every thing was prepared to receive them in a signal manner, worthy of them, worthy of the King whom they had just restored, and of the Bourdelais who wished to afford a great proof of their devotedness. Estafettes were sent to the Marshal, and deputies set off to communicate the wishes of the Bourdelais to his Royal Highness. What a happiness for us, brave Gascons, to be the first to lay at the feet of the Prince the homage of fidelity and respect!

As soon as the Marshal had arrived at Pont de la Maye, Colonel Vivian was sent to the Mayor to announce to him that the Marshal considered himself as entering an allied city, obedient to his Majesty Louis XVIII. He immediately received this assurance, and M. Lynch, and the Assistants, escorted by a royal guard without uniform, went out to meet the Marshal. The white cockade was immediately displayed, the white standard waved upon the tower of St. Michael, and the Mayor addressed a speech to the Marshal, which, expressive of the wishes of the Bordelais, penetrated the hearts of all that could hear it. What a charm it was to let him take off his scarf, assume the ancient emblem of the French, and hoist the white cockade, symbol of happiness and peace! Cries *Vive le Roi*, repeated and re-echoed, often interrupted the Mayor. The Marshal repeated with an affectionate tone the promise made by Lord Wellington. The procession then began to the Hotel de Ville; the people preceded their deliverers in crowds; cries of "*Vivent les Bourbons*; Honour to the English; long live the Mayor," succeeded each other without ceasing; content appeared in every countenance; tears of joy burst from every eye, a happier day never dawned upon us. The Marshal, upon his arrival at the Hotel de Ville, received the Assistants to the Mayor and the King's Commissioner, decorated with the royal

scarf, who were presented by the Mayor. The General gave fresh assurances of the protection of his loyal nation.

But the acclamations of the people and every heart demanded the Prince; every one wished to see the nephew of the King—every one desired to express his affection for him. At that very moment M. the Duke de Guiche arrived, to announce that His Royal Highness would be at Bordeaux before three o'clock, and that he would repair in the first place to the Cathedral. This news was soon repeated by a thousand voices—lively cries of *Vive le Roi* were heard on all sides and throughout the city. The joy was general. Numerous detachments of young royalists set off to meet his Royal Highness, and the Mayor proceeded in his carriage with the King's Commissioner. The Assistants and a part of the Municipal Council accompanied them. The crowd was immense. As soon as they came within sight of his Royal Highness, the Mayor and his companions alighted. M. Lynch harangued his Royal Highness, and received a reply worthy of the grandson of Henry the 4th.—"Oblivion of the past—happiness for the future." Such are the sentiments of the Bourbons, such the will of the King and of all the Princes. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Cathedral, but the crowd filled every street; all would see the Prince. He stopped every minute to let the people enjoy a sight of him. The Archbishop waited for his Royal Highness at the grand gate of the Cathedral; and the cathedral was crowded, and it was not till near an hour that the Prince could get to the sanctuary. The sacredness of the place could not check the acclamations; cries of *Vive le Roi* stopped the ceremony. *Te Deum* was sung and repeated by all hearts. His Royal Highness wished to prove to the Bordelais how much he was touched with these expressions, repaired to the Hotel de Ville, to charge the Magistrate to declare his deepest satisfaction. Cries of *Vive le Bourbon!* and *Vive le Roi!* preceded and followed him every where.

BONAPARTE in 1798 and in 1814.

Now that Bonaparte may say with *Macbeth*, "they have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly, but bear like I must fight the course;" now, when his fate is in the hands of his enemies, and "the finger of Providence" seems to point to his speedy downfall; now, when he appeals "to the assistance of God to enable him to repulse the Allies beyond the frontier of France," it is curious to refer to one of his blasphemous Proclamations in Egypt, and his impious predictions relative to himself, that the day would come, when the world should see it proved, that he was sent from Heaven, and defied all human efforts. The Proclamation is dated on the 28th Dec. 1798.

Proclamation of Bonaparte to the Inhabitants of Cairo, dated Nivose, (Dec. 28.)

Perverse men had succeeded in misleading a party amongst you: they have perished. God has ordered me to be merciful towards the people, and I have been clement and merciful towards you; I have been incensed against you on account of the revolt; I have deprived you for two months of your divan: but this day I restore it to you; your good conduct has effaced the stain of your rebellion. Sheriffs, vizas, officers of the mosque, cause the people well to understand, that those who, through any levity, shall become my enemies, shall find no refuge in this world or in the next. Shall there be a man so blind as not to see that all my operations are conducted by destiny? Can there be a man so incredulous as to doubt that every thing in this vast universe is subjected to the empire of destiny? Instruct the people, that since the world has existed it was written, that, after having destroyed the enemies of Islamism (Mahometanism), and destroyed the cross, I should

come from the farthest part of the west, to fulfil the task which was imposed upon me. Make the people see that, in the second book of the Koran, in more than twenty passages, that which has happened was foreseen, and that which shall take place has also been explained: let those then whom the fear of our arms alone prevents from pronouncing imprecations on us now change their dispositions; for in offering prayers to Heaven against us, they solicit their own condemnation; let the true believers then offer their vows to Heaven for the success of our arms. I could call to an account each individual amongst you, for the most secret sentiment of his heart; for I know every thing, even that which you never communicated to any person; but the day will come when all the world shall see it proved, that I am commanded by orders from above, and that all human efforts are of no avail against me. Happy those who in good faith shall be the first to attach themselves to me.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

BOSTON, JUNE 13.

Gun Boats Blockaded.

The Georgetown Federal Republican of June 6, says—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in town last evening from Baltimore, that Commodore Barney's Squadron of gun boats were blockaded in the Patuxent by a 74, a frigate and a gun brig stationed at the mouth of that river. This gives the enemy the undisputed command of the waters of the Chesapeake.

Despatches from Canada.

Cut. Saelling, of the army, passed through New York city on Tuesday morning last, with despatches from Gov. Prevost to the Secretary of State. They were received at Plattsburg on Wednesday last week by a flag of truce, with a request to Gen. Izard, that they might be forwarded as soon as possible. Colonel S. was therefore immediately dispatched with them.

It is probable they relate to the late negotiations respecting hostages and exchange of prisoners. But they were sent on by Sir George after the late advices had been received in Canada.

The southern papers, as far as Baltimore, are literally filled up with the late important news from France. It travels fast, and is dissipating the fog of delusion which have for some time overspread the whole southern hemisphere.

PLATTSBURG, MAY 28.—It is currently reported, that Capt. Pring, who commanded the British flotilla on this Lake, was arrested immediately on his return—charged with cowardice and disobedience of orders, in not taking the battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, and blockading our Squadron.

Cure for the Tooth ache.—Take a nutgall, break it, and put a small piece into the hole of the tooth, and after being there for half an hour, it must be removed, when it will be found to be covered with a white matter, and a fresh piece of nutgall is to be put into the tooth, so long as any matter shall be found to come away; and when that ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effected, not temporary but permanently.

For Sale at the City Gazette Office,

And at the Shop of Mr. WM. TILL, Hair-Dresser,

A FEW Copies of a small Book, entitled "Drill and Instructions of the 104th, or New-Brunswick Regiment of Foot; grounded upon, and explaining the Rules and Regulations for the Formation, Field Exercise and Movements of the Infantry, and the Regulations for the Exercise of Light Infantry."—By a Field Officer.—Price 2s.

A few copies of the Acts passed the last Session of the General Assembly, for sale at this Office, 16th May.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, }
29th January, 1814. }

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty days Sight.—Tenders for Sums (not less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING) will be received at his office.

DOUBLOONS weighing 17 dwt. 8 gr. will be received in payment at £3: 17: 6 each.

R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Commissary General.

NEW GOODS

PETER FRASER,

Has just received by the Ship JOHN from LONDON, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange at the Current rate:—

BEST London Porter, Double Gloucester Cheese, London Mould Candles, Son-chong Tea, Raisins, Currants, Sugar Candy, Liquorice, Dowlas, White Cotton, Printed Cottons, Fashionable Bombazeen, Bombazet, Wildbore, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Cotton Lace, and Edgings, Footing ditto, Royal Laces, Colored Perfum, Black Mode, Best Serge, Florentine, Fashionable Short Sarcenets, Black Italian Net, Black Crape, Black and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, India Silk, Do. Pins and Needles, Quarto Bibles with cuts, Testaments, Gay's and Murray's Schoolbooks, Dilworth's do. Prayer Books, a large assortment of Childrens Books, Playing Cards, Plain Foolscap paper, Fine gilt ditto Letter, plain and gilt, Quills and Ink Powder.

ALSO

BY THE SCHOONER MARIA FROM JAMAICA,

High Proof Jamaica SPIRITS,
Brown SUGAR,
MOLASSES, SHRUB and COFFEE.
Frederickton, 4th Jan. 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of the late Honorable WILLIAM HAZEN, Esq. deceased, are desired to render them forthwith; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to:

EDWIN HAZEN, } Administrators.
WARD CHIPMAN, Jun. }
9th April, 1814.

ALL Persons are also strictly cautioned against TRESPASSING on the Lands belonging to the said Estate, as any one so doing, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late Reverend Doctor MATHER BYLES, deceased, are desired to render the same duly attested; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to,

SUSANNAH BYLES, Administratrix,
WILLIAM SCOVIL, Administrator.
Saint John, May 16, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership between JOHN and ROBERT ROBERTSON, having been this day dissolved by MUTUAL CONSENT—those who have any demands against said firm, are desired to render their accounts for payment—and all Persons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book debt, are requested to make Payment without delay to ROBERT ROBERTSON, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JOHN & ROBERT ROBERTSON.
St. John, Jan. 21, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of HUGH SCOTT,

late of the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all those indebted the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXR. SCOTT,
Administrator
St. Mary's, County York, March 17, 1814.

BLANKS.

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.