

*W. Allward Learned*  
**The Royal  
NEW-BRUNSWICK**

**Gazette, and  
ADVERTISER.**

T U E S D A Y,

OCTOBER 28, 1800.

ST. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE  
WILLIAM STREET, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 754.]

*Assize of Bread,*

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 10, 1800.

The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - 1 12  
Ditto Rye - - - - - 2 7  
And other Loaves in proportion.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.  
*L. S.*  
Lieutenant-Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief of the Pro-  
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.  
&c. &c.  
Thos. Carleton.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

 HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second TUESDAY of this inst. October; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Third TUESDAY in JANUARY next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Tenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and in the Fortieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.  
*L. S.*  
Lieutenant Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief of the Pro-  
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.  
&c. &c.  
THOS. CARLETON.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstan Bars, Staves, Heading and Treestands to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first of July next—and of this Proclamation all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
JON. ODELL.

FOR SALE,  
At J. RYAN's Printing Office,  
*Suswaroff's Life & Campaigns,*  
Translated from the German.—To which is added a comprehensive History of his Italian Campaign in the year 1799, by Wm. Cobbett—Price 12/6.

POST-OFFICE, SAINT JOHN,  
October 7th, 1800.

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

that on and after the 9th inst., the Postmaster of this City will proceed to carry into execution the purpose of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more secure conveyance of Ship Letters, and for granting to His Majesty certain Rates of Postage thereon;" by which it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Postmaster-General, and his Deputies, in his and their discretion, to collect and receive Letters and Packets of Letters, directed within His Majesty's dominions, and also to any of the kingdoms and countries beyond the seas, and to forward the same by any ships or vessels that he in his discretion shall think fit, (although not Packet-boats);

"And also that it shall be lawful for such Postmaster-General, and his Deputies, to demand and take for every Letter and Packet which shall be delivered to him or his Deputies for conveyance in the manner before specified, a sum not less than one half part of the duties payable by law for such Letters and Packets as if the same were conveyed by Packet-boats. And in cases where no Rate of Postage is already established, then to demand and take, for such Letters and Packets, rates as near as the same can be ascertained, equal to one half of what is now paid for Letters sent beyond the seas.

"And that it shall be lawful for such Postmaster-General to demand and take for every Letter and Packet which shall be brought by ships and vessels (other than Packet-boats) from places within His Majesty's dominions, and from all countries beyond the seas into Great-Britain, to be conveyed by inland Postage or carriage, Fourpence for every single Letter, and so in proportion for Packets, in addition to any inland or internal Postage which may arise upon the inland conveyance of such Letters and Packets.

"And for the encouragement of the Masters of such ships or vessels, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow all such Masters the sum of Twopence a Letter or Packet upon all such Letters and Packets as they shall have or take on board such vessel or vessels, provided such Letters and Packets shall have been delivered to them from the Post-Office: and in like manner on their arrival from parts beyond the seas, on their delivering unto the deputy or deputies of the Postmaster-General for such place or port Town at which they shall touch or arrive, it shall be lawful to pay such Masters of ships and vessels Twopence a Letter or Packet, for all such Letters and Packets as they shall have on board, provided that such Letters and Packets shall have been regularly delivered unto the Masters by the deputies of the Postmaster-General, or any other persons to be authorized by him at the place or port Town from whence such ships or vessels have sailed or departed."

Attendance will therefore be given at this Office, to receive such Letters as may be brought for conveyance under this Act.

There will be soon an opportunity of forwarding Letters to Great-Britain in this secure manner, by the ships America, Duke of Kent, and General Carleton, as a sealed Bag will be sent from this Office on board of each.

The Public have their option either to pay the Postage at the time of their Letters being put in, or when they are delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.

*Foreign Intelligence.*

**Assassination of Gen. Kleber.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

A few days ago, we have at length received news here from Egypt. Gen. Kleber is assassinated, and Menou has succeeded him in the command of the French army. It is pretended that a Janissary had stabbed him with a poniard, while he presented to the General a memorial for his perusal. Gen. Menou says, in a letter to Sir Sidney Smith, that the assassin had been sent from Gaza, to perpetrate the deed; but there are grounds sufficient for the contrary, and that General is even accused of having himself hired the assassin, who was an Egyptian in disguise, and is said to have been cut to pieces immediately after he had stabbed Kleber. Others maintain, that the assassin might, perhaps, have been instigated by private revenge, since the French had committed unheard-of cruelties, particularly at Boulac, a suburbs of Cairo, where they spared neither women nor children.—The unbounded Republican sentiments of the successor of the French Commander in Chief, his having always been at variance with the latter, and having placed himself at the head of the opposition party among the French who had declared against the evacuation of Egypt, have given rise to the above suspicion against the present French Chief, in this melancholy event. General Kleber, who was as highly beloved by his troops, as they are said to hate his successor, is universally lamented here; and his death is so much more disagreeable to the Porte, as he was on the point of concluding the negotiations for the evacuation of Egypt, on the basis of the first convention. General Menou, on the contrary, broke them off immediately, saying that he must first wait orders from his government. The Turks will immediately have again recourse to arms, and the Grand Vizier, conjointly with the Captain Pacha, is to decide the fate of Egypt sword in hand. The Grand Vizier's army has been reinforced by 45,000 men, fresh troops, under the Pacha of Medem, and the Capt. Pacha has a strong corps of Albanese on board of his fleet. The attack is to be made at several points. At the departure of the last letters from Gaza, the Captain Pacha had gone from that place on board his fleet.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

"It becomes daily more notorious, that the Porte no longer carries on negotiations with the French Army in Egypt, but will let the war take its course. The Captain Pacha and the Grand Vizier have concerted the attack at Gaza, which will take place with the utmost exertion at different points, as soon as the army of the latter shall be complete. The number of troops which the Grand Vizier is collecting together, is stated at 100,000 men. Previously to the breaking of the capitulation of Elarisch, he had entered Egypt only with 40,000 men, and without a sufficiency of artillery, looking upon the evacuation as certain.—His present operations will be executed by consulting the English General Kohler, who is in the camp with his officers. The French army is thought to be very weak, the number of its effective men having only amounted to 8000 men in January, and having since suffered considerably from the plague. Hopes are entertained of dividing it by combined diversions, and of defeating the separate detachments. The French are besides at variance among themselves, and divided in two parties, one of which demands the evacuation of Egypt, while the other opposes it. General Menou has declared for the latter, but the former is said to be the

strongest. The military talents of the present General in Chief are not much admired. He was formerly a Marquis, and without being much esteemed by his troops, professes the most violent Republican sentiments. Within the last twelve-months, he has espoused the Mahometan persuasion, and has prefixed the name of Abdullah Bey to his own. The following is the letter which he has written to Sir Sidney Smith, to inform him of General Kleber's assassination, and of his having taken the Chief Command. (Sir Sidney's answer is expressive of his sincerest concern, and contains the Grand Vizier's official declaration of not having had any share in that tragical event):

"J. MENOU, General in Chief, to Sir Sidney Smith, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Tiger.

"Head-Quarters at Cairo, 1 Messidor, (June 19), Year 8 of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"Sir—I have received the letter which you did me the honour of writing to me, under the 9th of June, from on board the Tiger, off Rhodes. Since the French army is deprived of its leader, by the atrocious assassination of the General in Chief, Kleber, I have taken upon myself the command of it. Your allies, the Turks, not having been able to conquer the French near Malarich, they have, to be revenged, made use of the dagger, which is only resorted to by cowards. A Janissary, who had quitted Gaza about 42 days ago, had been sent to perpetrate the horrid deed. The French willingly believe the Turks only to have been guilty. The account of the murder shall be communicated to every nation, for all are equally interested in avenging it. The behaviour, which you, Sir, observed, with regard to the convention concluded at Elarisch, points out to me the road which I have to pursue. You demanded the ratification of your Court; I must also demand that of the Consuls who now govern the French nation, for any treaty that might be concluded with the English and their allies. This is the only legal way, the only one admissible in any negotiations that may ever take place. As well as you, Sir, I abhor the flames of war; as well as you, I wish to see an end put to the misery which it has caused. But I shall never, in any point whatever, exempt myself from what the honour of the French Republic and of her arms requires. I am fully convinced that these sentiments must also be yours. Good faith and morality must prevail in treaties concluded between nations. The French Republicans know not those stratagems which are mentioned in the papers of Mr. Morris. They know not any other name for their behaviour than courage during the combat, magnanimity after the victory, and good faith in their treaties:—150 Englishmen are prisoners of war here; had I followed only the dictate of Republican magnanimity, I would have sent them back, without considering them as prisoners, for they were taken on the coast of Egypt, not with arms in their hands, and I am fully convinced that the Consuls would have approved of it; but your allies have detained Citizen and Chief of Brigade Baudet, Adjutant of Gen. Kleber, whose person ought to have been held sacred, as he had been sent with a flag of truce. Contrary to my principles and my inclination, I have, therefore, been forced to reprisals against your countrymen; but they shall be set at liberty immediately on the arrival of Citizen Baudet at Damietta, who shall there be exchanged against Mustapha Pacha and several other Turkish Commissaries. If, Sir, as I have no doubt, you have some influence over your allies, this affair will soon be settled, which interests your honour, and