

and Prelates of the Catholic Church of Ireland, and also Ten Persons to be appointed by the Catholics in each county in Ireland, the Survivors of the Delegates in 1793 to constitute the integral Part of that Number, and also of Five Persons to be appointed by the Catholic Inhabitants of each Parish in Dublin.

Resolved, That the Appointment of the said Persons be made forthwith.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such Committee to resort to all legal and constitutional means of maintaining cordial Communication of Sentiment and Co-operation of Conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland, and generally of promoting the favourable Reception of their Petition.

Resolved, That until the New Committee shall be appointed, the Management of Catholic Affairs shall be confided to the Catholic Peers, Baronets, and Survivors of the Delegates of 1793.

And whereas, there is reason to apprehend that some of his Majesty's Subjects may have already acted, and that others may be misled to act in the furtherance of those Resolutions, by taking a part in the election or appointment of delegates or representatives for such proposed Assembly or Committee, and that the persons so elected or delegated, or to be so elected or delegated, may be disposed to meet and form such Assembly or Committee as aforesaid:

And whereas such an Assembly as is by those Resolutions proposed to be convened, is not only in direct violation of the provisions of the Statute aforesaid, and an unlawful Assembly, but tends directly to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the State:

Now We the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to enforce the due observance of the Laws of this Realm, and being anxious to prevent the mischiefs which the violation of these Laws, and particularly of the Statute herein before mentioned, must occasion, do, by this our Proclamation, command all his Majesty's loving subjects of this part of the United Kingdom, that they do abstain from all acts and proceedings whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the aforesaid Statute:

And we do further hereby call upon and require all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other Peace officers in this part of the United Kingdom, that they do proceed in due course of law to apprehend and hold to bail all persons against whom information on oath shall have been obtained of having given or published, or caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of elections to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any Representative or Delegate for any such Assembly as is herein before mentioned, or of having voted, or in any manner acted, or who shall be found actually voting, or in any other manner acting in the election or appointment of such Delegates or Representatives, that the person or persons so offending may be prosecuted according to law; and in case an Assembly of such Delegates or Representatives shall hereafter attempt to meet in defiance of the Law, and notwithstanding this our Proclamation, that they shall proceed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly, pursuant to the directions of the aforesaid Statute.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th day of July, 1811.

Manners. C. Westmeath, Mayo, Erne, Charles Kildare Castlecoote, De Blaquiere, Frankfort, W. W. Pole, D. Latouche, S. Hamilton, Wm. Saurin, Pat. Duigenan.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

### THE MOCK PARSON.

The deception which this man has practised have been to a much greater extent than those of any swindler that has appeared for a number of years past, as he has perpetrated his depredations in all parts of London, and in different counties, and with a description of men, such as the clergy, who are in general well-educated men, and it would be supposed not easily duped. He got a pretty good footing at St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, by merely calling there, sometimes in a carriage, gig, or on horseback, pretending he was just come from the country; and, under pretences of being familiar with Colleges and Gentlemen belonging to them, he imposed upon Mr. Gurney, the Rector, and Mr. Shepherd his assistant, and got acquainted with their connexions, frequently having dined with them, and having often done the duty at that Church. One day Mr. Shepherd was engaged to bury a corpse, and about the same time he was engaged out to dine; when Tucker being there, offered his services to bury the corpse, which Mr. Shepherd accepted, and he performed the burial ceremony.

Dr. Hawker was engaged to preach a charity sermon at that church lately. Tucker made his appearance in the vestry at an early hour, and although Mr. Shepherd had promised to read prayers for the Doctor, this fellow got possession of the surplice, against the consent of the Clerk and Sexton, and went into the desk. Mr. Shepherd coming into the church in good time, was surprised and displeased to discover him in the desk; the Clerk and Sexton offered to put him out; but Mr. Shepherd declined that; however, it was from this circumstance, and his wanting to borrow Mr. Shepherd's Master of Arts' gown, for the purpose, as he said, of going to the Installation of the Duke of Gloucester, at Cambridge, that he became suspected by that connection.

Since it has been publicly known that this impostor was in custody, the applications and informations against him are numberless.

On Sunday se'night he went to Hammersmith early in the morning previous to the commencement of the Church Service, and called upon the Rector, and introduced himself, as usual, as having just come from Oxford, &c. as the Rev. Mr. Tucker; that he was going to dine and spend the day with the Master of the Academy, in Hammersmith, and offered his assistance in the Church Service of the day. The Rector received him very politely, and excepted his offer; observing that pro-

bably he would give them a sermon. Tucker replied he was not exactly prepared for that, but would read prayers in the morning, and preach in the afternoon. The Rector very readily agreed to this. Tucker said he had not a gown with him; the Rector, without hesitation, lent him his best gown. After the morning service was over, Tucker strutted through the town with the Rector's gown on, and went to the Academy where he had formally llyed as usher; the master and family were all much surprised to see him, especially in his clerical dress; but he had a tale ready made to impose upon them; he told them that their suspicions of the impropriety of his conduct when he lived there were groundless; that he had good friends, who had got him into the church, since which time he had got acquainted with their Rector, who had invited him to Hammersmith, that day to assist him in the duties of the church; that he was going to preach in the afternoon, and hoped they would go to hear him, to which they agreed; and being deceived by his false representations, invited him to dinner, &c. In the mean time an inhabitant of Hammersmith, who was at the church in the morning, called upon the Rector, and asked him if he knew who it was that read prayers? The Rector replied in the negative, and said he had introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. Tucker, but that he was very well known to the master of the academy. The person told the Rector he had no doubt of his being an impostor. They in consequence went off to the academy, where they found Tucker swaggering away in the Rector's gown. The person publicly accused him, and told him of some of his tricks. The Rector insisted upon having his gown again, and a constable was sent for. Tucker denied the charge, and appeared so extremely hurt at the circumstance, that it made him ill, and he went into the garden; and, to avoid suspicion that he was going to make his escape, he did not take his hat with him but when he got into the garden, he took off the hat of one of the biggest boys belonging the school, telling him he was going to take a walk into the adjoining field. The boy perceiving him to be the person who had read prayers at church in the morning, had no suspicion of any thing being wrong, so that his escape was not discovered for some time after, when he had made clean off across some fields, towards Fulham.

### LONDON, August 21.

An unpleasant occurrence has taken place in Sicily, which has led to the suspension of Mr. Fagan, the British Consul.

A Petition has been addressed by the British merchants in Sicily to the Board of Trade, on the subject of the restrictions and embarrassments to which our commerce with that Island is exposed. This memorial is couched in strong terms, and details many specific grievances; the only remedy for which, according to the suggestion of the petitioners, must be the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce with the Sicilian Government. After referring to commercial treaties concluded between Great-Britain and the Kings of Spain, and which were uniformly observed by the Sovereigns of Sicily, the petitioners complain,

"That the British Consul, in Sicily, is treated by the Government, in the execution of his consular duty, with every mark of indignity, inattention, and disrespect. That he has been denied the right of judging and deciding in questions between British subjects. That the official replies of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the addresses of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in behalf of our rights, or which personally insults him, and which, relatively to us, betrays the most sovereign contempt of our connexions, our pretensions, and our interests.—That His Britannic Majesty's Consul General has been repeatedly and grossly insulted by the authorities of this Government, and, in his person, the Crown of England also.—That on the 18th of May, 1811, all official intercourse was suspended between him and the agents of this Government by a royal mandate; and at a moment too, when no public functionary from Great-Britain is accredited at this Court. That at this time, May 22d, a British merchant of respectability is confined on board a small Greek polacca in the Mole, as a criminal; and all communication with or assistance from the British Vice-Consul, is peremptorily denied him, and all responsibility haughtily rejected.—That the British merchants have been deprived of all those grants and privileges to which they are entitled on the faith of treaties; and British commerce is thereby left to the merciless and arbitrary impositions of the Government of Sicily, which, in every measure that involves its interests, is decidedly hostile and oppressive.—That on the 22d June, 1802, the Junta of the Custom-house of Palermo published, by order of his Majesty, a general tariff, in which the estimate or supposed value of every article is specified and set against the commodity, and upon this estimate, with very few exceptions, the duties have been ever since levied.—That the tariff is of the most flagitious and oppressive nature, affixing to English commodities at a rate of from one quarter to one half more on the estimate, than on the same articles of manufactures or of commerce, the produce of any other country.—That the decrees of Berlin, &c. do not so efficaciously tend to the destruction of British commerce on the Continent of Europe, as the conduct of the Sicilian Government does in Sicily, by the rapacious, arbitrary and rigorous impositions it places thereon.—That to our humble representations by our Consul, we have been answered, that we must submit to whatever impositions his Majesty may think proper. That if this Royal prerogative be admitted, it is evident our property will be sacrificed thereto, and the safety of our persons is placed on a very doubtful tenure.—That this despotic taxation of the commerce and subjects of an ally, is contrary to the law of nations. That every day some novel and extraordinary tax, contribution, or imposition, involves our commerce in increasing difficulties, of which we are

not even permitted to complain, and we have no one to whom we can apply for protection and redress. That in every particular of the foregoing clauses we are grievously oppressed. Our rights are entirely subverted; our connexions are despised; our treaties with Spain are held as futile, and inapplicable to Sicily; our Consul is treated with insult and disrespect; our privileges are wrested from us; the duties of our merchandise amount to one-third more than those levied on the same kinds of merchandise the product of any other country, and every day some new burthens are laid upon us; and even the assurances, the promises, and conventions guaranteed to us by the Royal word, are considered null and void."

The matters referred to in this Petition, are certainly of great interest, and will probably, together with the suspension of Mr. Fagan, the British Consul-General, become the subject of Legislative consideration in the ensuing Sessions of Parliament.—In the absence of the Ambassador, and the suspension of the Consul, Mr. Douglas, late secretary of legation to Lord Amherst, applied to the Court of Palermo, and was acknowledged charge d'affairs on the 4th June.

The following ACROSTIC upon the departure of Lieut. Colonel M'GARRY, by the Serjeants 10th Regt.

Come heavenly muse, inspire my daring mind;  
Hear my short prayer, and I'll think you kind;  
All seeing power grant my boon,  
Reward him who will leave us soon:  
Let him forever be with glory crown'd,  
Ever shining for virtue, and in fame renown'd,  
Silence ye Bards, his deeds, his virtue sound.

M'ay his Country for ever his actions regard,  
Content may he be with his Sovereign's reward,  
Always able to fight for his Country and King,  
Regardless of Titles but what Honor will bring;  
To the maker of man may our supplications ascend,  
Hearts will rejoice, and our knees to him bend,  
Ye Heavens we beseech thee our prayers attend.

FREDERICTON, 13th OCTOBER, 1811.

### SUPREME COURT—MICHAELMAS TERM.

On Saturday in this present term, EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, Esqr. took the oaths and was qualified to act as an Attorney of the Supreme Court for this Province.

### ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Sloop Industry, Capt. Stanton, New-Providence; Brig Brothers, Capt. Rawleigh, Liverpool; Schooner Lily, Capt. Leavitt, Jamaica; Schooner Clarissa Ann, Capt. Cameron, Halifax; Schooner Sarah, Capt. Borlass, Jamaica; Schooner Speedwell, Capt. Cook, Shelburne.

MARRIED] On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. HENRY M'CADEM, to Miss AMELIA STYMEST, daughter of Mr. Jasper Stymest—and

On Thursday evening, Mr. GEORGE BUSTIN, to Miss MARY VENNING, all of this City.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 19th October 1811.

### CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymasters General, or Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, thirty days' sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the best offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

### Jamaica Spirits and Sugar.

Just Received by the Schooner LILY, Capt. LEAVITT, from JAMAICA, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 20 puncheons of high proof and good flavored JAMAICA SPIRITS, and 10 tierces of Muscovado SUGAR of a good quality.  
THOMAS MILLIDGE, Junr.  
Saint John, 17th October, 1811.

### Spirits, Hides, Sugar, &c.

### STEPHEN HUBERT

Has received per late arrivals,  
A Few Puncheons high proof Jamaica and Windward Island RUM;  
800 Salted and Dried HIDES; 4 Bales COTTON;  
2 Tons RED WOOD—Also, 150 compleat sets fine Enamelled and Pencil TEA WARE.  
In Store—500 Sides Upper and Soal LEATHER, cheap.  
St. JOHN, 19th OCTOBER, 1811.

### Just Landed from the Harmony.

A Quantity of small CORDAGE; Also a CABLE of 12 inches, being a consignment, and the sales to be made for immediate pay in Cash or Bills of Exchange; will be sold much lower than can be bought in the City.  
CURRIE and HANFORD.  
SAINT JOHN, 19th OCTOBER, 1811.

### FOR SALE AT THE

### CITY MILLS,

Best Northern CORN and MEAL,  
Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR,  
A few Barrels Prime PORK,  
Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than it can be imported,  
Shorts, Bran, &c.