

## JAMAICA, APRIL 25.

Arrived, H. M. S. Cherub, of 24 guns, Capt. Fisher, from Africa, having left Cape Coast Castle 5th ult. During her cruise on the coast, she fell in with a brigantine, and after a long chase, came up with her, but she refused to shew her colours or heave to: when the boats, under Lieut. Henderson, were sent to examine her, but on their near approach, she hoisted a French flag, and commenced firing. It did not, however, prevent her being boarded, and carried in a very gallant manner, but, we are sorry to add with considerable loss. Mr. Morrison, midshipman, was mortally wounded; two seamen killed; Mr. Miller, master, Mr. Pearce, midshipman, and 9 seamen wounded, most of them severely. She proved to be the Louisa, from Guadaloupe, of 9 guns, and 47 men, and had a cargo to barter for 300 slaves. She was sent to Sierra Leone. The Inconstant, frigate, was to leave the coast, for this port, a few weeks after the Cherub.

### ST. KITTS.

The Memorial and representation of the Planters, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the Island of St. Christopher.

To His Excellency THOMAS PROBYN, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

### SHWETH,

That from official returns, which your Memorialists believe to be accurate, it appears that there are only 263 barrels of Flour, 25 1-2 tierces of Rice, and 4 puncheons of Corn Meal, on sale in the town of Basseterre.

That there is no other kind of grain in the said town.

That not a barrel of any kind of grain is on sale in any other part of the Island.

That the quantity in the hands of private individuals is very inconsiderable, consisting only in the imports by some few plantations from Great-Britain, and in a small quantity of ground provisions.

That no supply of grain is expected in British bottoms from the United States of America for the ensuing six weeks.

That no supply can be obtained from our sister colonies, among which the Island of Nevis is in extreme want, and generally dependent upon this Island for supply.

That in giving the slave population the quantity of provisions required by law, the weekly consumption of this Island, amounts to 800 barrels of grain.

That it consequently appears to your Memorialists, that the colony is exposed to a certainty of great suffering for want of food if not of actual famine.

That your Memorialists, conscious of the kind disposition of your Excellency towards them, and aware of the importance which His Majesty's Government attaches to perseverance in the course which has been pursued, would not upon light or insufficient grounds, urge your Excellency to any departure from a system, which, though it singles out these devoted colonies as an exclusive sacrifice, seems to be an inherent part of the policy of His Majesty's Ministers:—

But as it appears to your Memorialists, that this colony has arrived at that point of danger and distress beyond which his Majesty's government has said that it should not be driven, your Memorialists humbly and earnestly intreat your Excellency, that with the advice of your Privy Council, your Excellency would be pleased to open the ports according to the provision of the Act of 28th George the Third, for such a period as shall to your Excellency seem expedient in this emergency, for an adequate and immediate supply of grain.

Your Memorialists beg leave to apprise your Excellency, that this application is accompanied by a resolution of the meeting of the Planters, on some early day, for the purpose of adopting such measures, as by a system of internal cultivation may prevent, as far as may be, a recurrence of the present distress, and render us independent, to a certain extent, of foreign supply.

Feb. 8, 1817.

### ST. VINCENT'S.

By the Honorable ROBERT PAUL,

Commander in chief for the time being, in and over the Island of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other of the Islands commonly called Grenadines as lie to the Northward of Curricoa, in America.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me, by a joint address of the Council and Assembly, that it would be expedient to prohibit, under existing circumstances, the exportation of all kinds of Ground Provisions from this Government for the next six months, I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said representation, publish this PROCLAMATION, hereby prohibiting, for the space of six months from the date hereof, the exportation of ground provisions, of every description and denomination, from the Island, under the forfeiture of the vessel in which such provision shall be shipped for exportation, and the goods laden on board, and such forfeiture, pain and penalties as may be by law attached to the said offence. And I do hereby command and require the officers of his Majesty's Customs, to inform against and seize such vessels, with their cargoes, as shall be employed in such illegal transactions; and also all Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other His Majesty's liege subjects, to be aiding and assisting in the prevention of such unlawful practices, and enforcing this Proclamation.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of these Islands, this 29th day of March, in the 57th year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, 1817.

By His Honor's Command.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
Pro. Gov. Secretary.

### HAVANA, April 25.

To His Excellency the Commandant General of Marine of this station.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that at 8 A. M. yesterday, off Hicacos point, but not in sight of it, being in company with the sch'r Ramona, I discovered the Insurgent schooner called the Galveston, commanded by Juan Bautista Chalens, which had committed so many piracies, and which I gave chase to, engaged, and captured, after having discharged only three rounds, I immediately had her manned, but the officer I sent for that purpose, ensign Julio Ponce, was obliged to abandon her, finding that she was sinking. Accordingly I had the mortification to see her sink alongside, saving only 17 men, including the second captain, who preserved themselves by swimming, the rest of the crew, originally of 44 in number, were victims of their obstinacy in endeavouring to escape.

On board the brigantine sch'r Almirante, at sea off the port of Havana, the 23d of April, 1817.

MANUEL DE LOS RIOS.

### BLOCKADE OF PERNAMBUCO.

Official Notification of the Legation of Portugal.

The port of Pernambuco, and the adjacent coast, are effectually blockaded by the ships of war of H. M. F. Majesty. The American ships are therefore warned not to venture navigating to them, because the law of nations relating to strict blockades, will be rigidly enforced.

The Portuguese Consuls in the ports of the United States having been forbidden, in the King's name, by his Minister Plenipotentiary, to grant any Consular papers, to ships directed to that port, as long as it shall continue in a state of rebellion, information is given to all persons to whom the knowledge of it may concern.

A private letter from Cadiz, of the 28th of March, states that a regiment of Lancers, and the regiment of Navarre, forming part of the force destined to act against the Patriots of North America, broke out into open mutiny on the 25th, and bid defiance to the controul of their officers. They cried out that they would not go out to act as butchers to the Cadiz monopolists; swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and themselves obtain their arrears out of the Treasury. The quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day. During the whole time the greatest

alarm prevailed at Cadiz; the widows and doors of every house were shut up. A postscript of the same letter adds, that the contest was renewed on board, a great number of men were shot, whose numbers, as well as 300 who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

We have been obligingly favoured with Jamaica Papers, brought by the Alert, to the 13th ult.—

### JAMAICA, May 10.

H. M. S. La Pique, of 36 guns, Capt. Mackellar, sailed from Port Royal yesterday morning on a cruise, in quest of Pirates that infest the vicinity of this Island.

The French brig Le Lys, Capt. Liebray, from Havre-de-Grace to St. Domingo, out 55 days, put into Port Royal yesterday in distress, having been boarded on the 29th ult. about 10 or 12 leagues to the S. E. of Jacmel, by a small schooner of 1 gun, and from 18 to 20 men, which plundered her of a considerable part of her cargo, consisting of dry goods, jewellery, &c. all the Captain's private adventure, his stores, spy glass, compass, and some of the vessel's sails. —The Commander of the Pirate was a Frenchman, and behaved in the most brutal manner to Capt. Liebray and his crew, many of whom were severely beat. The main-mast of the brig was then cut away and she was permitted to proceed, with orders to steer to the S. W.

### CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 26.

From Havana.—We learn by the arrival of the brig Martha, that that destructive disease, the Yellow Fever, has lately raged with great violence at Havana, carrying off a number of Americans and Europeans. Its violence had somewhat abated when Capt. Vincent sailed. The port was crowded with shipping, and business in general very dull.

Late from the Brazils.—The brig Eugene, of Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 15th inst. in a short passage from Pernambuco, brought information that the whole cost of Brazil was in a state of Revolution—and there was not the least doubt that an Independent Government would be established, to the total exclusion of the Portuguese authority.

Phenomenon.—On Saturday night the 17th inst. a large ball of fire, (or meteor,) was seen in the upper part of St. John's. Berkley, about 50 or 60 miles from town. —Soon after its first appearance, it was heard to explode, with a noise at first, like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance—and afterwards emitting a sound similar to a volley of musketry. The explosion was heard at a distance of 25 or 30 miles from the spot where the light was most brilliant. It is probable we shall soon hear of meteoric stones having been discovered in the neighborhood of Saint John's.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a gentleman recently from Sumterville, who informs, that whilst travelling homewards, about 80 miles from town, he distinctly heard the above explosion—and that a loud rumbling noise followed, of three or four minutes duration. This noise was also distinctly heard in Sumterville, about one hundred miles distant. Most persons who heard it, compare the sound to the blowing up of a magazine—and apprehensions were entertained in the country, that some vessel or magazine had exploded in town.

From a Batavia [N. Y.] Paper, May 24.

### MOST EXTRAORDINARY !!

One of the most singular circumstances, recorded in the history of accidents, occurred in the town of Middlebury, in this county, on the 16th inst. and exhibits, in the hero of misfortune, a mind excelling in the cool, deliberate, and determined spirit. The subject is as follows: Artemas Shattuck, on that day, in a piece of chopping that he was clearing, fell a tree across a stump, in which situation it remained nearly balanced, the top however buoyed up the butt, while thus suspended, he undertook to cut the tree in two near the stump upon which it was lodged, and while standing upon it for that purpose, he cut so much more upon the upper than the under part of the tree that the weight of the butt caused it to split,

and in the instant of the greatest vibration of severed parts his foot slipped into the cavity of the opening timber, and remained as firmly fixed as in a vice;—he fell immediately backwards, in which fall he lost his axe, but soon recovered a position that enabled him to hold upon the tree by one hand, with the other he drew his pocket knife and cut a limb with a hook attached to it, with the intention of drawing up the axe and cutting the tree to liberate his foot, but soon found his efforts fruitless. He next tried to break his leg, as that would have enabled him to turn his body in a position to sit upon the tree and wait the lingering hour of assistance; but his position prevented even this gratification of harsh relief. Finding his strength failing fast, and no prospect of timely relief, (as no human assistance was within three quarters of a mile) he adopted the only alternative that remained for saving himself from the hard and horrible death of expiring while suspended in the air, with his head down and his feet up.—With his pen-knife he deliberately severed his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, and on his hands and knees bent his course for home. In this posture he crawled a full half mile before his calls for assistance were heard, and twice had to deviate several rods from a direct line to a rivulet to quench his raging thirst.—We are happy to state that he is like to do well.

### DISTRESSING !!

Extract of a letter from St. Francisville, to the Editors of the Baltimore Federal Republican, dated May 5, 1817.

“There was a very serious and distressing accident happened nearly opposite this place. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steam-boat Constitution (formerly the Oliver Evans, passing down the river from Natchez to New Orleans, burst her boiler, and every person in the cabin, 11 in number, were scalded to death; some lived two or three hours, some five or six, and two or three lived about 20 hours. The captain of the boat, the engineer, and one or two sailors that were in the after part of the boat, were the only persons that escaped uninjured.”

### BOSTON, June 4.

### TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent are now in session in this town. They consist of Hon. Thomas Barclay, British; Hon. John Holmes, American. The Agents—Hon. Ward Chipman, British; J. M. T. Austen, Esq. American Secretary—Anthony Barclay, Esq. The duty of the board is to ascertain and determine to which of the parties “the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy,” belong.

The Commissioners under the fifth article will meet in this town the 4th June, (this day.) They consist of Hon. Thomas Barclay, British; Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, American Agents.—Hon. Ward Chipman, British; Hon. —Bradley, American Secretary—Henry H. Oves, Esq. of New-Hampshire. Their duty is to ascertain, determine, and mark the line from the sources of the St. Croix to the highlands, thence to the source of Connecticut river, thence to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and in that parallel to the St. Lawrence.

The Commissioners under the 6th and 7th articles are Gen. Peter B. Porter, American; John Ogilby, Esq. British, Agent—Col. Hawkins, American. The Agent on the part of Great-Britain is not appointed, and the name of the Secretary is not known. Their duty is to ascertain and determine the residue of the boundary from the forty-fifth degree on the St. Lawrence to the north-western most point of the Lake of the Woods.

Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Canada, is associated to the commissions under all the above articles; and is now in town.

### SACKETT'S HARBOUR, MAY 20.

A number of British troops stationed at Kingston, U. C. we are credibly informed, have orders to march to Montreal, where, it is understood, they are to be discharged.

The following melancholy occurrence,