

The contents of this letter fell so short of the general expectation, that several gentlemen thought it would be necessary to call another meeting, in order to draw up a remonstrance to ministers. Others said, that, as they had carefully avoided, in the first instance, the responsibility which the minister seemed desirous of throwing upon them, they ought to guard against any step that might still involve them in it. They had done their duty in representing the danger; and if the measures adopted by the minister were inadequate, he alone was to be blamed.

These arguments prevailed, and a resolution, to the following effect, was agreed to. "That the meeting must approve of any measures which his Majesty may be pleased to direct for the security of the West India islands, but cannot think it advisable to make a permanent detachment of force from the windward islands, the situation of them being such as, perhaps, to require an augmentation of troops."

This resolution was ordered to be presented to Lord Grenville, by the committee, with thanks for the communication contained in his Lordship's letter.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Oct. 20.

Advices from all parts of the country mention that the people are disaffected to the present form of government, and are labouring privately to subvert it. The vigilance, however, of government increases with its fears, and the whole Kingdom presents one continued scene of confusion and distrust. The Spaniards, who altho' slow are sure in all their motions, are likely to effect a revolution in that kingdom.— The example of Poland is a fresh spur to their exertions, and the number of French emigrants, who, notwithstanding every precaution, find their way into the country, serve to foment the present latent embers of rebellion. Trade is very brisk here. A number of vessels have arrived from London, Liverpool, &c. by most of which Burke's and Payne's Pamphlets have been received.

An event of a very peculiar nature has demanded the attention of the people of Glasgow, and filled their minds with a degree of exultation which must not be withheld from the public.

It is well known, that in many parts of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, the establishment of a plan of grazing has occupied many of the small Farms, on which human creatures were fed by the hand of poverty. Necessity did what nothing but necessity could do—it obliged them to think of, and resolve on, leaving their native country, which they did, with an opi-

nion that it could neither provide them in food or employment. About 400 embarked at the Isle of Sky, in the ship Fortune, bound for North Carolina. The ship was driven into Clyde; and information was no sooner brought to that public spirited citizen, and honourable Magistrate, David Dale, Esq. than his benevolent heart suggested what his unbounded activity immediately executed.

He sent a friend to Greenock to invite the poor Highlanders to Glasgow, to assure them of employment for man, woman, and child, and offering a supply for their present necessities. Though many of them had given their little all—some twenty pounds, some thirty pounds, for the passage of their families to America, they no sooner heard of employment, than all who were not indented left the ship, and yesterday above an hundred of them arrived in Glasgow, where they poured the blessings of them who were ready to perish on the head of their modest benefactor.

Is he not a patriot who saved them to their country? Is he not a good citizen who undertakes to form them to habits of industry? Is he not a good christian who provides the means of instruction for young and old, teaching them to fear God, and honour the King?

JANUARY 10.

The Friendship, Captain Wright, from London and Gibraltar, for Magadore, has been taken by two Spanish frigates, of 40 guns each, the Florentine and the Pearl, on account of having arms and ammunition on board, and was seen conveying into a Spanish port.

The King of Spain persists in refusing to recognize the new Constitution of France.

The following is the reply of Count Florida Blanca to the French Minister, in regard to the question: "The King my master has not as yet sufficient experience of the conduct of the French nation, in regard to their own Sovereign or Spain, to give a categorical answer on this subject."

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from the Governors of the Leeward Islands, which were brought over in the Tankerville packet, Capt. McDonough, after a passage of 38 days. She has brought over a man named Cooper, a sailor, who belonged to the Mary and Anne, of London, Capt. Lamb, from Alexandria to Antigua, who informed Captain McDonough, that on their voyage to Antigua, they met with such bad weather, that they carried away their rudder, lost their masts, and started several of their planks; that the Captain

and two passengers were washed overboard and drowned; that he, and five others of the crew, including the mate, finding the ship in a very leaky condition that it was impossible to keep her above water, resolved to quit her; they then made a raft of several spare casks, which they trusted themselves to, and remained on the sea 4 days and nights without water or provisions: that being almost perished for want of sustenance, they were reduced to the necessity of casting lots which of them should be killed to support the life of the others; that about four hours after they had committed the horrid act, and had appeased, in some measure, their hunger, by sucking the blood, a vessel hove in sight, which shortly after came up and took them on board, and landed them at Nevis.

It is said, that the Court of Madrid has agreed to all the demands of the Anglo American States, even to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE, OCT. 11.

The following particulars respecting the seizure of two vessels belonging to this port, by a Spanish armed Schooner, are given by Captain Minors the master of one of them.

The Sloop Industry, Minors, of this port while employed in turtling near Cape Florida, on the 30th of August, was hailed in English by an armed Schooner under Spanish Colours, ordered to strike to the king of Spain, and upon endeavouring to escape, was fired at, pursued, boarded, and taken possession of. Capt. Minors wished to get away, as he knew that several small vessels had, at different times, been taken and sent to distant ports on the Spanish main, and never heard of since. On board the schooner were Mr. Macqueen and Captain Turner both formerly of South Carolina, an American negro, and 24 Spaniards. Mr. Macqueen, appeared to have the command, and Captain Minors understood the schooner had been fitted out to go in quest of Gen. Bowles. The schooner proceeded with the Industry for the Havanna, and on the passage seized the schooner Patience, Sherman, also of this port. On their arrival at the Havanna, the Governor expressed much dissatisfaction at the seizure of these vessels, liberated them, treated the masters of both with kindness, and said they had an undoubted right to fish and wreck on the Spanish coasts, and while they did not cut wood, or carry on any contraband trade, none of our vessels should be molested.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 7.

A certain Captain Bowles, of whom frequent mention has been made in the London papers, when on a visit to the Court of Great Britain, has lately made much disturbance in the Creek nation of Indians, Under the pretence of being "Director of