

the water, to be in soundings, and, in a few minutes struck upon a bank amongst breakers, passing a large reef of low rocks within ten yards to the westward of us, and a key within half a cable's length to the eastward, during which the vessel drifted mostly on her beam ends; from the extreme violence of the hurricane which dashed a most tremendous surf and spray around, we passed the key without perceiving it. From an alteration in the smoothness of the sea, we immediately conceived ourselves within some reef, and for our own and vessel's preservation, instantly let go both anchors, voicing both cables to an end, which fortunately brought us up.

At ten A. M. the weather proved something more moderate, and the sky brightening for a short space, we perceived the island of Great Exuma about one cable's length to the westward of us, and a number of keys, reefs of rocks, and sand banks to the eastward, about the same distance, the hurricane all this time blowing violently from the N. E. At eleven A. M. the wind shifted to the S. E. blowing in appearance with redoubled force, which, a few minutes, parted both our cables, drifting us away among the outer keys, rocks, and sand banks, having nothing but death staring us in the face: Now the hurricane became so violent and to appearance from all quarters at once, that we were no sooner dashed against one key than the rebound of the contending seas driving another way, kept us in awful suspense amongst the reefs and rocks frequently striking very hard for the space of two hours; and at length, in a manner not to be accounted for, drove clear of the whole to sea: at half past one P. M. the wind still blowing violent at south, drifting out to sea: at half past two, P. M. somewhat more moderate; on examining the situation of the vessel we found she had sprung a leak, having three feet water in the hold, her rudder gone, and little prospect of keeping her from sinking. Without loss of time we set all hands to work in pumping and bailing, and at six P. M. to our unspeakable satisfaction, got a launch on the pump, drifting away at the mercy of the wind and sea due north, passengers and crew continuing constantly at the pump during the night: at day-break on Tuesday, lashed the top-mast to the stump of the mainmast by way of a jury-mast, set the top-sail and head of the jib, wind at S. E. steering with sweeps W. S. W. in hopes of making some keys to leeward, and at seven A. M. made the land, which, on nearer approach we found to be Leeward Stocking Island. Having now no other resource than running the vessel on shore, we anxiously looked out for an inlet, and steering along shore, at two P. M. discovered an opening about five leagues to leeward of said island, when we got out the boat and put her a head with four oars, and with the assistance of the sails got the vessel run on shore, where we all landed in safety.

Besides the master and crew, five in number, there were on board, William Teltair, Esq. of Exuma, Capt. R. F. Williams of the ship Roseway, Mr. John Cameron, of Shelburne, and Mr. Alexander Macqueen, of New-Providense.

Accounts from Cat Island, say, no material injury has been sustained there.—We are yet unapprized of effects of the storm at Long-Island.

On the 27th of last month, Captain Tucker, in the sloop Endeavour, from Antigua, had, in lat. 22. 15, long. 69, a smart breeze from S. E. — and Capt. Spiers, in the ship Commerce, from the Musquito Shore, in lat. 26. 40, long. 76, had the same weather.—A small schooner lying at anchor on the coast of Cuba that day, had the weather perfectly calm. On the Florida Shore near the Martyrs, the wind blew very fresh that day from S. to N. N. E.—We mention these circumstances as they may enable our readers to form some estimate of the limits of the gale.

This colony has experienced a very valuable acquisition in a number of hardy, industrious settlers, who have lately arrived here from the Musquito Shore.—They are principally Cotton Planters.

Extract of a letter from Charleston.

"Our dearth of news is as great as yours; we have a good prospect of a crop, a few only complain that they are likely to make but little: for my part, I am of opinion that a good or bad crop is of no great moment to the creditor. It has not hitherto been so much the want of ability as principle, in many debtors to pay; and I fear and judge, from many recent observations and transactions, that the evil is become too prevalent, to leave any well grounded hopes of an alteration for the better. The procrastination in this country, with regard to the payment of debts, has so involved and embarrassed the people, who have all along continued making purchases and no payments, that there appears no probability of their being able, even if they were willing, to make the payments fixed by the inflexible act. I believe very few if

any, will make any arrangements, or provision for the purpose. I think we shall, next year, have a further and large emission of paper, or a considerable extension of time for payment of debts: one or the other of these measures, I apprehend, must, of necessity, be adopted, or the peace of the country endangered, if not greatly disturbed, as we have no troops to enforce the execution of the laws."

Prevalence in remonstrating against the proceedings of the Assembly of Jamaica, hath at length produced the event so anxiously wished for by the majority of the inhabitants—its dissolution.—This was announced by proclamation, in the latter end of July.

SEPT. 15. The following Talk and Answer to it are copied from the Georgia Independent Register.

In a Meeting of the Lower Creek held in the Castle on 27th July, 1787.

Talk of the Fat King to his Honour Governor Matthews and the Council, &c.

"Friends and Brothers,

"THE Talk you sent us in answer to ours by your Commissary Mr. Barnard, we have seen this day; and as that talk is not deemed satisfactory by our people, we have agreed upon to send you this one more.

"Friends,

"Tis not we that have forgot the Talks at Shoulder Bone, but you; among other things it was proposed by you, and agreed to by us, that no hasty revenges should be taken in future by either side, and in the late affairs 'tis you that have been rash, for when the injury was done to you, you did not wait but for a little while and look around you, to find out from whence the blow came, but fell directly upon our people, your real friends who were daily among your houses, and whose persons you well knew, and some that were taken declared themselves and town to you, which you disregarded; it might have been from people of another nation for what you knew at the time.

"Friends,

"You ought not to think of making us accountable for any measures of the upper towns, our brothers; they had two men killed last summer, and they can answer for themselves; and they went against you unknown to M^cGillivray, or us, and he did not mean to break the promise he made to Mr. White, as he had declared to the whole nation, and a Talk from him is still expected by us.

"Friends,

"You must give immediate and ample satisfaction—life for life—an equal number for twelve of our people destroyed by you. The leader of these mad people that did the mischief, and so many of his people should fall for satisfaction ('tis our custom so to give it). Then the tears of the relations of the dead will be dried up, and our hearts not continue hot against you. For 'tis in vain that you call us Friends and Brothers and do not consider and treat us as such; and as you wish the chain of friendship to be kept bright between us, we expect that you will not fail to give us the desired satisfaction, as we should have given to you, had we been in fault.

"When you do this, you will then send a gentleman into our land to renew friendship, as we have often gone into yours for such purposes.

By ALEX. M^cGILLIVRAY."

"In twenty days from the day that Mr. Galphin sets out, we shall expect the return of Mr. Galphin."

To the Fat King, and other Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation.

"WHEN we received your Talk by Mr. Barnard, our Commissary, we considered you as friends and brothers. In the one you now send us, there appears to be much reason to suspect you of deceit, and that you were then, as well as now, secretly our enemies. Whether this sudden change has been owing to the duplicity of your beloved man, Mr. M^cGillivray, or whether you assume this conduct, it matters not. On what principle can you demand satisfaction? Your warriors were killed for the murder of our innocent inhabitants, committed by your nation in direct violation of the most solemn treaties, entered into with us. We wished, and still do wish we could forget the many and repeated injuries you have done us, during and since the late war with Great-Britain. It is in vain to talk of satisfaction. Did not you, last summer, kill two of our peaceable frontier inhabitants? And did you not, at Shoulder-Bone, engage to have an equal number of your men put to death for them? Have you done this? No. Did you not just before you received your last Talk, murder two of our people on Oconee? And did you not also, at the very time Mr. Barnard was down from you,

kill six white men? Have you complied a single article of the treaties of Augusta, Galpham, or Shoulder-Bone? No. Instead of complying with your several engagements, you have repeatedly murdered our innocent people, burnt their houses, and carried off their property. All these outrages we have submitted to, rather than enter into a war with you. Your conduct towards us, would long since have authorized our putting flames to your towns, and indiscriminately killing your people; but a wish to be at peace with you, and to spare the effusion of human blood, hath prevented this. Now open your ears wide and hear what we tell you.—Should any acts of hostility or depredation be committed on our people by your nation, be perfectly assured we will not hesitate to do ourselves ample justice, of carrying war into your country, burning your towns, and staining your land with blood. You will then be compelled to fly for refuge to some other country.

"It now rests with you whether we engage in a war or not; if we do, remember yourselves not unwelcome for the consequences. The Hatchet once lifted, is not easily buried."

BAHAMA-ISLANDS, }
NEW-PROVIDENCE, }

At a GENERAL COURT, held by Adjournment, for the said Islands, the 28th of August, 1787, and in the 27th year of his Majesty's King, before the Honourable THOMAS ATTWOOD and HENRY YONGE, Esquires, Assistants of Justice. Mr. Justice YONGE's Charge to the Grand Jury.
GENTLEMEN,

WE were sorry to meet you so early after the dreadful visitation we have so lately experienced, and therefore adjourned the Court to this day: how far the calamity had extended it was impossible then to conceive; but from what is apparent, we must suppose it great indeed. Philosophy will say, these visitations are natural to the climate; but Religion will instruct us to know they are sent not only as punishments for our sins, but a warning for our amendment of our lives; and we are truly sorry to find there is too much occasion for it. It is the almost natural consequence of war to bring on habits of dissipation, idleness, and profligacy; and the late unnatural rebellion on the continent, and from the manner of carrying on the war, has greatly contributed to these evils. But, Gentlemen, we do not rest the matter there, you must know there is a general dissipation and almost total neglect of religious morals and social virtues, and that particularly in what is called the inferior class of people.—These evils, you must be convinced, gentlemen, do proceed from the amazing number of unlicensed houses, whole proprietors retail spirituous liquors to the most profligate, and, by their example, increase profligacy, debauch our slaves, harbour them, and receive what has been stolen from the honest and industrious.

We are extremely hurt upon looking over the commission of the peace, to find so many respectable names inserted, and apparently with no other purpose than to screen themselves from other duties they owe their country. Gentlemen who wish to be out of the commission, should make their application to the Commander in Chief, and upon good cause, he probably may excuse them; but they ought to know, it is not in their power to take up, and at their pleasure, to put down officers, and especially one so necessary and honourable as that of Justice of the Peace. Gentlemen in that office should so recollect the oath they have taken, and that it is not discretionary either to act or not, as caprice, fear, or partiality may dictate; but they are truly and impartially to administer justice as well to the poor as to the rich, to foes as to friends. I have had the honour, gentlemen, to have been in the commission of the peace in various countries for many years, and I have the satisfaction to say, I never once dared to refuse to do my duty. You have heard, gentlemen, the commission of the peace read. You will please to resolve in your minds the several matters therein charged—You will please to consider how many of the justices, out of the great number named, do act, and present accordingly, that under our report to the Commander in Chief, some steps probably will be taken by him to render those nominal justices of some use to the community.

We strongly recommend to you, gentlemen, to consider the present state of religious and moral duties in these Islands.—Works of charity or necessity may and do, in some measure, excuse the breach of the Sabbath; but riot, dissipation, and folly, on that day in particular, are infinitely criminal.

You will, gentlemen, take into your consideration the present police of this town—We need neglect to the obedience of the laws of these Islands