

Yesterday Mr. Bingley, Bookfeller, surrendered himself in the Court of King's-Bench, to record his Appearance, and to have his Bail discharged. Their Lordships desired he would enter into a new Recognizance, which was to answer Interrogatories. This Mr. Bingley refused, saying, that his Friends, and the People in England in general, had formed so dreadful an Idea of Interrogatories, that no Person would be Bail for him on such Conditions. He was then informed by the Court, that if he could not find Bail, he must stand committed. To which he replied, that he would suffer a Life of Imprisonment sooner than take an Oath to answer Interrogatories, by which he might be the Means of accusing himself; and that he was provided (either by himself or Counsel) with Arguments, which he humbly hoped, their Lordships would do him the Favour to hear against the Process by Attachment. He was answered, that to argue it, was against the Rules of the Court, and the Laws of the Land. The latter, Mr. Bingley assured their Lordships, he was not satisfied of; for that he did not know that the Law of the Land would oblige him, on a criminal Accusation, to accuse himself; and after about Half an Hour's Debate, between the Court and Mr. Bingley, he was ordered into the Custody of the Marshal of the King's-Bench Prison.

Mr. Steare, Publisher of No. 4. of the North-Briton Extraordinary, with Mr. Williams, and the other Bookfellers, concerned in vending the said Numbers, were ordered to wait 'til the Answers they had given to the Interrogatories were duly examined, and a Report made thereon, in order to their receiving Sentence on a Day hereafter to be appointed by the Court. 'Tis said an Accommodation is actually on the Carpet between the Corsicans and French, who are to enjoy a free and exclusive Trade with those brave Islanders, which, by the Intercourse of Traffic, will, in the End, reconcile them to the Manners, Modes, and Police of the Gallic Nation: A more feasible Plan of Conquest than all their unsuccessful Attempts by the Sword.

This Morning Mr. Wilkes was visited by a very great Number of his Friends at the King's-Bench Prison, in order to consult about some Proceedings expected to take Place in a few Days.

Lord Mount-Stuart will, we hear, be appointed Master of the Horse to the Queen, in the room of Earl Delaware, lately advanced to the Post of Lord Chamberlain of the Household to her Majesty.

We are informed that the Recall of a certain General Officer, was the mere effect of Royal Favour, and not the Consequence of Ministerial Movements.

A few Days ago the Scholars of a very great School, about 20 Miles from London, having taken Offence at something, suddenly left the School, in Number about 200, and marched in regular Order towards London; when they arrived at M—head, they went to an Inn, where they regaled and lay that Night. In the Morning they collected together all the Money each was possessed of, which amounted among them all to 61. The reckoning was 55l. this they discharged, and proceeded quietly to London; where they parted, each going to his Parents and Friends.

Extra of a Letter from Balagna, in Corsica, Sept. 24. "The following is a Detail of what passed in the Province of Nebbio; which I told you in my last we were waiting for with Impatience.

"Monsieur de Grandmaison, at the Head of 2000 Men, having taken several Posts in the Nebbio, fixed his Head-Quarters at Munto, which he fortified with some Pieces of Cannon, and placed in the Convent near that Town, his Hospital, Part of his Baggage, and the Military Chest.

"The Detachment which we had at Lenito, reinforced by 500 Men from Nolo, put in March the 15th of this Month, and attacked the French with such Impetuosity, that they soon dislodged them from several Posts; and had it not been for a heavy Rain, which retarded their Operations, would probably have made themselves Masters of the Enemy's Camp. This Affair cost many Men on each Side. The Rain, which obliged our Men to retire, prevented not, however, a large Body of Troops, marching from the Balagna to their Succour. The French advertised of this, quitted their Camp during the Night; and our People found there, on the 16th, in the Morning, a Quantity of Tents, and Three Pieces of Cannon. Part of our Troops pursued the Enemy, whilst the rest fell upon the Convent of Murato, where the French had left only 50 Men to guard the Hospital, who were soon obliged to surrender, with the Six Officers who commanded them, the Sick, the Baggage of their General, and about 60,000 Livres, which made a Part of the Military Chest.

"By this Success, we are again in Possession of all the Nebbio, except Oletta, where M. de Grandmaison is now fortifying himself. We shall give the French but little Rest; and particular Care is taken to prevent their making Incursions into the Country."

Extra of a Letter from Bastia, Oct. 11. "The 7th Instant the French Troops made a Motion near the Town of Mariana, with a View of inclosing the Corsicans between Two Fires, and made Three Attacks with all imaginable Fury, and by Break of Day had destroyed the Line of Circumvallation, and advanced almost to the Skirts of the Town. The Fire of the Corsicans, however, from the Houses in the Suburbs, was so brisk, and the Resolution of those in the Field so great, that in Spite of every possible Exertion of Valour, the French found themselves obliged to retire.

"They afterwards made another Attack about Mid-Day, and again a Third about the 21st Hour, according to the Italian Computation, but with no better, or rather worse Success; so that at last they were obliged to retire towards the Plain, under Cover of the Royal Regiment of Cavalry. The Loss of both Sides on this well-fought Field is great; but as we are not yet able to certify that of the Corsicans, we shall confine ourselves to the French. Of these there are killed and wounded 500, including 27 Officers, several of high Rank, and among the rest M. de Marbois, who is slightly wounded in the Shoulder, the Colonel of the Rovergue Regiment in the Leg, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Saxon Regiment dangerously in the Belly.

"The French in the Town, seeing the Attempts of their General now fall to the Ground, their Provisions running short, and no Hopes of Assistance appearing, on the Morning of the 10th surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. There were in all about 600, with their respective Officers, among whom there is a Nephew of M. de Marbois. Their whole Baggage, and 20 Pieces of Cannon, has fallen into the Hands of the Enemy. It is imagined that the Corsicans will advance towards Biguglia, and Furiani, which Places they will easily make themselves Masters of, while the French are in their present Consternation."

Extra of a Letter from Leghorn, Oct. 17.

"The Corsicans continue to fight with the greatest Ardour. The French, besides the first complete Victory gained over them, in which, they sustained the Loss of 9000 Men, together with Artillery, Military Chest, &c. have sustained, in a late Action, last Week, a fresh Loss of 2000 Men killed, 600 Prisoners, and 20 Pieces of Cannon."

Extra of a Letter from Warsaw, October 19.

The Russian Ambassador has just received an Express, advising that the Confederates of Osmania, in Lithuania, to the Number of 3000 Men, had advanced to Niewisz, the Residence of Prince Radzivil, in order to oblige him either to sign the Act of their Confederacy, or to deliver up to them his Troops and Artillery; but that the Moment they were preparing to attack the Castle of that Place, a Corps of Russian Troops, commanded by Gen. Ismaeloff, came up, and surrounded the Confederates in such a Manner, that they could not escape; upon which, they demanded Liberty to retire, with Promise to desist in future from all Confederacy, and go to their respective Homes. The Russian Commandant rejecting their Proposition, and giving them to understand that they must surrender at Discretion, they begged Prince Radzivil to intercede for them; and, upon his doing this, the Russian General sent the Courier (the Bearer of the News) to Prince Reppin, to know how he must act in this Circumstance."

NEW-YORK, January 9.

Extra of the Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Mercurii, 9 bo. A. M. the 28th December, 1768.

THE House (according to Order) resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of, and draw proper and constitutional Resolves, asserting the Rights and Privileges of his Majesty's Subjects within this Colony, which they conceive have been greatly abridged, and infringed, by several Acts passed by the last Parliament of Great-Britain: After some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Kiffam (Col. Philips being absent with Leave) reported from the said Committee, That they had come to the following Resolutions, viz.

As it is not only the common Birth-Right of all his Majesty's Subjects, but it is also essential to the Preservation of the Peace, Strength, and Prosperity of the British Empire, that an exact Equality of constitutional Rights, among all his Majesty's Subjects in the several Parts of the Empire, be uniformly and invariably maintained and supported, and as it would be inconsistent with the constitutional Rights of his Majesty's Subjects in Great-Britain, to tax them either in Person or Estate, without the Consent of their Representatives in Parliament assembled. It is therefore,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That no Tax, under any Name or Denomination, or on any Pretence, or for any Purpose whatsoever, can, or ought to be imposed or levied upon the Persons, Estates, or Property of his Majesty's good Subjects within this Colony, but of their free Gift by their Representatives lawfully convened in General Assembly.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That as his most gracious Majesty is the common Father of all his good Subjects, dispersed throughout the various Parts of the British Empire: And as the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, do enjoy a constitutional Right of humbly petitioning his Majesty as the common Father of his People there, for constitutional Benefits, and the Redress of Grievances; the Representatives of this Colony, in General Assembly convened, lawfully may, and ought to exercise the same constitutional Right, when, and as often as to them shall seem meet.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That this Colony lawfully and constitutionally has and enjoys, an internal Legislature of its own, in which the Crown, and the People of this Colony are constitutionally represented; and that the Power and Authority of the said Legislature, cannot lawfully and constitutionally be suspended, abridged, or annulled by any Power, Authority, or Prerogative whatsoever, the Prerogative of the Crown, ordinarily exercised for Prorogations and Dissolutions, only excepted.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That this House has an undoubted right to correspond and consult with any neighbouring Colonies, or with any other of his Majesty's Subjects out of this Colony, or belonging to any Part of his Majesty's Realm or Dominions, either individually or collectively, on any Matter, Subject, or Thing whatsoever, whereby they shall conceive the Rights, Liberties, Interests or Privileges of this House, or of its Constituents, are, or may be affected.

That Captain De Lancey moved for the following Addition to the Third Resolve, viz. "And therefore, that the Act of Parliament suspending the Legislature of this Colony, is a high Infringement of the Freedoms of the Inhabitants of this Colony, and tends to deprive them of their natural and constitutional Rights and Privileges." And a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put, Whether the said Words should be added? It was carried in the Negative.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Addition proposed by Capt. De Lancey, is already substantially, fully and clearly, contained in the said Third Resolve.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, a Letter from Thomas Cushing, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, to the Speaker of the General Assembly of this Colony, dated the 11th February last; which was read, and an Answer thereto was drawn up by the House, which directed the Speaker to sign, and transmit the same to the said Thomas Cushing, Esq; with desire to communicate it to the House of Representatives at their next Meeting.

Mr. Holland, from the Committee of the whole House, to whom was referred the Consideration of the Letter of Payton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Burgesses of the Dominion of Virginia, dated the 9th of May last; reported, That the Committee had drawn up the Draught of a Letter in Answer thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker sign and transmit the said Letter to the said Payton Randolph, Esq; with desire that he communicate it to the House of Burgesses at their next Meeting.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Banyar, Deputy-Secretary.

"Mr. Speaker, His Excellency the Governor requires the immediate Attendance of this House, in the Council-Chamber, in the City-Hall."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with the House attended accordingly; where his Excellency, in the Presence of the Council, and the Members of the House, was pleased to give his Assent to Thirty Acts passed this Session.

Die Lunae, 3 bo. P. M. the 2d January, 1769.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Banyar, Deputy-Secretary.

"Mr. Speaker, his Excellency the Governor requires the immediate Attendance of this House, in the Council-Chamber, in the City-Hall."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with the House attended accordingly; where his Excellency, in the Presence of the Council, was pleased to make the following Speech, viz.

GENTLEMEN, THE Address presented to me on the 23d of November last, in answer to my Message concerning the Riot which was insolently attempted in this City since the Meeting of the House of Assembly, gave me the most sanguine Expectations, that the present Session would have terminated with Honour to yourselves and real Benefit to your Constituents: The general Abhorrence without Doors of all immoderate Measures, confirmed me in these Sentiments, and it is with the utmost Concern I am now under the Necessity of expressing myself in Terms, as painful and disagreeable to me, as they possibly can be to the House.

The extraordinary Nature of certain Resolves lately entered on your Journals, some flatly repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and others, with an apparent Tendency to give Offence, where common Prudence would avoid it, have put it out of my Power to continue this Assembly any longer.

I observe by your Journals, that you have prepared Representations of the State of the Colony to be presented to his Majesty; claims that Respect the Supremacy of Great-Britain, are of so important and delicate a Nature, that every Motive of Duty and Interest urge you at this critical Juncture to avoid Offence, and conciliate a favourable Audience to your Petitions: From the late Assurances you gave me, I hope they are expressed in such Terms of Decency and Respect, as may recommend them to the Royal Ear, and merit the Attention of the Parliament.

For my own Part, I have steadily aimed at, and shall still continue my Endeavours to promote the Prosperity of the Colony; and I cannot help lamenting that you have suffer'd an intemperate Heat, so far to prevail in your House, that my Duty forbids me to countenance your present Conduct; for, after you had once resolv'd to lay your Case before his Majesty, it must evidently appear, that the Measures you have since pursued, were not only unnecessary, but in the present Exigency of Affairs, dangerous to the Colony. I still entertain so good an Opinion of the House in general, that I am willing to impute these Proceedings to Error, and shall in my Representations of them to his Majesty, place them in the properest Light to prevent, as far as lays in my Power, any unfavourable Misconceptions of the People committed to my Care, and do that Justice which is required at my Hands to the many, who have the real Interest of the Country at Heart; and who have wish'd to see fairer Prospects of Advantage deriv'd to the Community from your Session, than the Conclusion of it seems to promise.—I do now, in his Majesty's Name, dissolve this Assembly, and this Assembly is hereby dissolved accordingly.

H. MOORE. ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 19. TO THE PRINTERS.

ON reading your Gazette, No. 1216, I could not help observing, with Astonishment, a Passage under the ANNAPOLIS Head, relative to the SNOW-NANCY; Capt. RODGERSON, from ANTIQUA to BALTIMORE. You there tell me, in plain Terms, (I make no doubt you had such Information) that Captain RODGERSON was spoke by the Brig SUSANNAH, Capt. HENDERSON, on the 9th of December, 160 Leagues off the Coast; in the greatest Distress; and, after making Capt. RODGERSON acquainted with their distressed Condition, earnestly requested a small Supply of Provisions, on any Terms, which he very inhumanly refused them, alleging he was very short of Provisions himself; tho' since his Arrival at BALTIMORE, a Person of Credit and Veracity has examined his Log-Book, by which it appears, that Four Days before Captain HENDERSON spoke him, they had overhauld'd the Snow's Stores; and found they had Ninety Days Provisions, at full Allowance.—Had the Person, who gave you this Information, been less hasty in his Declaration, he might have sav'd you some Trouble, and himself a great deal of Censure; For, as his Authority is quoted from the Snow's Log-Book, I will make it

appear to be one of the most insupportable falsehoods that ever was inserted in a Paper. As a Proof of which, I have perused the Reader, Abstracts taken from that Paper, from which he founds those Assertions, and will make the World believe, as if the Provisions on board, both before and after, were Captain HENDERSON, by which I judge, how far I have been fairly dealt with; and, whether I am that inhuman Man, he seems, without any Reason, to begin, the Crew I had on board, refractory, that, notwithstanding the Time, allowed a Pound and a Half of powder to appease them, yet my very times in Danger, and my own Alive even stopp'd at my Cabin-Door. Log-Book.

Nov. 14th, Two Tierces of Beef Broach'd the last Barrel

17th, Broach'd the Seventh Remains Nine.

23th, Which, by the Bye, instead of Four, before HENDERSON, made the Provisions on board 90 Days; Beef, 38 Days last 50 Days, provided on board.

Dec. 5th, Spoke the Brig SUSANNAH, from the Isle of TIMORE; blowing hard

7th, From the 25th November, Calculation of any Thing relative to our Provisions decreased, as the SLAVE hauled, and, on Exchange one Tierce of Souls, and no more from the Land, than we had

10th, Found the Seamen had from the Water-Cask Quantity considerably expected.

These Things admitted, (for admit as they appear upon the Face of my have left behind me, for the In World (if they chuse it)—I admitted, Where did that Gentleman with so much Violence, asserts in Violence, so inconsistent with the, so warm an Advocate for Religion to every System of human S my Leave, and I hope this will be S—P—, that, if at any Time send his Distiller, or any other doubted Honour or Veracity, that inspect the Papers of any Command that he will direct them to be mo he should appear a Second Time in to the Censure of every honest ttempting to ruin the Bread, and froy the Reputation of a Strange WILL.

* Nov. 25. The Time the Mate it appears, by examining the Log-Book Eleven small Casks of Water, Nine Two Tierces of Beef, amongst a Thirty proportioned, will stand thus:

11 Casks of Water, contain— } 660 Gallons
9 Gallons each, } four

9 Barrels Bread, contain— } 1170 Pounds
130 lb. each, } eight

2 Tierces Beef, contain— } 600 Pounds
ing 300 lb. each, } Pound

This is the nearest Estimation that Minutes of the Snow's Journal.

To be sold, pursuant to the last Benjamin Tasker, of the Province deceased, on Wednesday the 1st Day if fair, if not, the next fair Day

THE House and Plantation, (lying in Prince-George's County formerly the Property and Residence of the late Governor Ogle, deceased,) also about the Stock, House, and Kitchen Tools, &c. there.—This Estate 2177 Acres, including a Quantity of land, and a large Portion of arable well inclosed, and Wheat was the Part of it. Its Situation is here about 16 Miles from Annapolis, of Bladenburg, and 6 from Queen's-Head, and Office, near it built of Brick; the latter, about the former, 60 by 35 Feet Garden, Stables, Barns, &c. also this Seat very pleasing and commodious, that the Purchaser, or Purchaser to the Amount of 50 l. S. (greater Sum) may pass his, or their proved Security for the same, to or their Agents, who will attend Place aforesaid.

To be SOLD, by the SUBJUGATING in Kent-Island, on very ALL her DOWER, or T

Claims as Widow of JOHN deceased, of, and in Two Lots of rick-Town, Cecil County, where framed Dwelling-House, with Kitchen adjoining, and a good for a Billiard-Room, with a very boye, and a very good Garden apply to