

And justification, than when I arraign myself, read my own indictment, and become my own executioner.

For my own part, by what I have seen and observed in my Travels or Rambles through the American provinces, I have found the magistrates of every town and city, &c. busily employ'd within themselves, without wandering abroad amongst their neighbours and strangers for business, they have found tough work on't to reform and correct the reigning vices and irregularities of the times.

Therefore for the good gentlemen members of this Country, to suffer their time to be spent and lost, in debating and determining whether I am, or am not, an injury to this community; when for the space of twelve years it has not been in the power of any of my enemies to charge me justly with actually transgressing any act or law of this government; except the intentional design, &c. towards Robert Livingston, Esq; junior, transacted near eleven years ago, and for which I am to this day reproach'd; tho' that gentleman and the then commander in chief afforded me their generous pardons: Notwithstanding his insinuation by some, that for that only offence I ought to be debarred the liberty of the city, being still inclin'd (had I an opportunity, to abuse the same to the worst ends and purposes: However, I can't see how they could help themselves, if I should apply to that truly honourable and most worthy gentleman the assistance for relief; offering to his honour's acceptance such bail and security for my peaceable and honest behaviour, as the law of this province requires of persons of my romantic and comical humour and reputation; introducing myself at the same time as a splitter of wood and a drawer of water. However, I am not desirous to become an eye-sore amongst my enemies; as any degree of promotion or advancement of mine would soon become so conspicuous and glaring, as to be irresistible. But as the news writer imagines that I am almost incurable of my sort of life, I should take it as a particular favour of him to call upon the reformers of the times, to use their utmost efforts, in order to prevent my total and final ruin and destruction; as they never have yet done, except by prosecutions, imprisonments, censures, and reproaches, &c. — only calculated for, and adapted to the constitution, complexion, and disposition of incorrigible slaves and offenders, but is entirely lost upon persons of education, penetration, and of tractable and ingenious natures; and which has produced multitudes of hypocrites, but scarcely ever made a sincere convert. However, if the printer will act the part of a generous enemy, and recall his prediction, I'll yet further vehemently importune him to assure the public, that I am not wholly loit to all sense of honour and honesty, nor so far incorporated into vice and immorality, but what with a little indulgence, less assistance, a favourable censure, and a generous pardon, I may be easily reclaim'd: But my enemies care for none of these things, but are rather inclinable to be obliged to my past crimes and offences, &c. for a part of their daily amusement and diversion: If so, I promise them, if they'll prevail upon any gentleman of ability and education to undertake to set my enormities and follies in a fair public view, I'll furnish him with facts and materials, that so at least thereby the Printer may adorn his paper with realities and truths, and not expose his weakness and ill nature to the view of his honest customers. — But ere I dismiss this tedious scrawl, gratitude and good manners loudly call upon me, to return my most hearty thanks and acknowledgements to the honourable, worthy, and charitable gentlemen, &c. of this city and province, for their generous and manly benefactions and charities, unexpectedly and unmeritedly bestowed upon me for many years, and which is hence now sit humbly and ungrudgingly offered for their acceptance: And so solemnly promise them, that from this day forward I'll employ my utmost endeavours to introduce myself into some lawful, noble vocation and calling, and thereby convince the world, at 'tis hardly possible for a man of my years, travels, and experience, and superficial education, for one that is master of three of the four cardinal virtues, &c. (tho' the chief of sinners) and who has skirmish'd under the denomination and command of Alexander and the beggar, by way of oddity and jocularity, with every province, and almost all the gentry and nobility in America; I say, for me to blunder into the commission of any capital transgression, and thereby fulfil the prediction of — g Printers, most wonderful wise authors, and various prophecies, would be insatiation with vengeance.

I am yours &c. T. BELL.

B. If any gentlemen, being merchant, owner, or commander of any ship, brigantine, sloop or other

ROME, May 27, O. S.

THE governor of Benevento has sent a courier to the Pope, with advice that the Neapolitan deserters detained in the castle, mutinied and took up arms; but that they are secured again, and more closely confined. It's asured that the negotiation with the court of Naples, concerning these deserters, is staid, and that the king of the Two Sicilies is to pay 500 ducats to this court, instead of 18000 which were demanded. There is, however, one article still undecided, that the ministry of Naples strongly insists upon, which is, That there should be always a Neapolitan officer at Benevento, and that the governor of that town should be obliged to deliver up to him all the deserters from the king's troops, which should retire there for the future.

Several merchants of this city have been greatly alarmed at the news which they have received, that M. Corboli, a great banker at Florence, was become a bankrupt for no less a sum than 170,000 crowns; and that two merchants at Leghorn, who were reputed immensely rich, had followed his unhappy example.

Vienna, June 3. An express arrived a few days ago from Ferebourg informs us, that the troops in Livonia, and the adjacent countries, are so numerous that it is very difficult to find quarters for them; but that it is nevertheless taken for granted, that their number will scarce be diminished before the month of October next. It was this day declared at court, that the empress queen is with child.

Lix in Provence, June 10. The corn here is quite spoiled, and there are expected a very bad harvest, by which means the prices of all sorts of grain rise considerably at Marseilles; as it is so, their greatest dependence is to be supplied from England.

Frankfort, June 11. Yesterday Sophia Zengerin, who had belonged to a nunnery at Wurzburg, and had been promoted to be sub-prefess, was executed at that place for divers sorceries. Her right hand was cut off first, then her head, and afterwards her body burnt.

L O N D O N.

June 24. Thursday the commissioners of the navy contracted for several transports to carry tools, and other material, to Nova Scotia.

The following is a true list of the names of those to whom his majesty was pleased to give the vacant garters; his royal highness prince George; the Margrave of Anspach Brandenburg; the duke of Bedford; the duke of Leeds; the earl of Graville; and the earl of Albemarle. They are to be installed at Windsor the first of August, by their graces the dukes of Portland and Kingston, the two junior knights of that most noble order.

The politicians in Italy have furnished us, by the last mail, with a scheme more extraordinary than that which was the subject of their former dispatches. It seems they are satisfied, that the royal Infant does not think his new establishment worth keeping after all the blood and treasure spent to obtain it, and therefore it is now to be disposed of in the following manner; the duchy of Parma is to be given to the Genoese in exchange for the island of Corsica, which will be very convenient for Spain. His Sardinian Majesty is to have Placentia for a valuable consideration; and the duke of Modena, Guastalla, as a recompence for his losses. As for the royal Infant, it is supposed that he will find an equivalent of another kind elsewhere.

The following men of war are commission'd by the lords of the admiralty at Plymouth, to be guard ships, viz. the Mars, Capt. Rogers; the Vanguard, the hon. John Hamilton; the Eagle, Capt. Richard Collins; the Monmouth, Capt. George Edcombe; the Assistance, Cap. Matthew Buckle; and the St. Alans, the hon. John Birón.

This day an express arrived from Portsmouth with an account, that admiral Knowles, in his majesty's ship Cornwall, and the Stafford, were arrived at Spithead.

Letters from Genoa of the 2d of this month acquaint us, that the gallees of the Republic have lately taken, in the gulph of St. Boniface, between Corsica and Sardinia, four gallions or feluccas of Tunis, having each of them 35 men on board, all of which are made slaves, except 15 that were kill'd in the fight.

On Tuesday his majesty, attended in council, finally set aside the affair of the Genoese losses in the late war.

Among the presents designed for the Bey of Algiers, there is a model of a sixty gun man of war, built at Chatham, said to have cost various workmen