

t you ne'er made nuptial Transgression;
 Nor since you were married Man and Wife;
 By Household Brawls, or contentious Strife,
 Or otherwise, in Bed or at Board,
 Offended each other in Deed or in Word;
 Or in a Twelvemonth's Time and a Day,
 Repented not in Thought any way;
 Or since the Church Clerk said Amen,
 Wished yourselves unmarried again,
 But continue true, and in desire,
 As when you joined Hands in holy Quire.

The Sentence pronounced for their receiving the Bacon is in Words to the Effect following, viz.

Since to the Conditions, without any fear,
 Of your own accord you do freely swear,
 A whole Gammon of Bacon you do receive,
 And bear it away with Love and good Leave,
 For this is the Custom of Dunmow well known;
 Tho' the Pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.

We have an account from Dunmow in Essex, that there were computed to be 5000 People there from all Parts to see the Ceremony of delivering the Bacon to the Couple who had not repented of their Marriage. The Man was examined by a Jury of Men, and the Woman by a Jury of Women; she declared, that she never repented but once, and that was, that she had not married sooner. We have it from undoubted Authority that the happy Couple made upwards of Fifty Pounds by selling Slices of it to several Gentlemen and Ladies present, who were whimsically merry on the Occasion.

They write from Mapleton, in Derbyshire, that last Week died Mrs. Mary How, Widow, aged 112 Years; her Death was occasioned by pulling a Codling off a Tree, the Limb of which breaking, fell on her Arm and broke it. It is remarkable, that about two Years ago she cut a new Set of Teeth; and that her Hair turned from grey to a beautiful white, and she had something florid in her Countenance like Youth.

His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, sets out for that Kingdom the latter End of August.

July 31. Mr. William Curtis, Commander of the Good-will Merchant Ship, now in the River, who left Cape Francois June 4. where he had been eight Months, in that Time saw 1500 English Sailors in the French Service, on board their Merchant Ships; and says, that he took an Account of 480 Sail that went out of that Port for France, all richly laden.

Mr. Keppel, Commander of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, has at length settled all the Differences, between his Court and the Dey of Algiers, by waving the Retitution of the Money and Effects taken out of the Prince Frederick Packet-Boat, on Condition, that his Majesty's Packet-Boats shall never be obliged to carry Algerine Passports, but on producing their Commissions, shall be at full Liberty to pursue their Voyage; and that the British Merchants shall enjoy the Privilege of Trading in all the Ports and Places belonging to the Kingdom of Algiers, with fair and legal Passports; with which they are allowed a proper Time to furnish themselves.

Orders are sent to all his Majesty's Yards, for the fitting out the several Men of War ordered in Commission with all Speed.

August 5. Last Wednesday a Letter from the reigning Prince of Annamboa, sent by Capt. Jesper, was read before the Board of Admiralty, in which he expresses his Gratitude for the Civilities shewn to his Son, while he was at our Court, and offer'd the Assistance of 200,000 Men, to build a Fort on the Coast of Africa, in Case any Obstruction from the French should happen. At the same Time was read a long Letter (which employed half an Hour in reading) written by Capt. Jasper, in which he gives a very accurate Account of the State of Affairs on that Coast, at which their Lordships expressed great Satisfaction.

Some of the Guard Ships are order'd into Dock, in order to be fitted for the Sea; and two 40 Gun Ships at Chatham, are order'd to be got ready forthwith, which are to join some other Men of War fitting out at Portsmouth and Plymouth.—And there is a Talk that Admiral Hawk will have the Command of this Squadron.—In the mean

Time People on the Coast of Guinea, &c. has not contributed thereto.

'Tis said that several Engineers, &c. will soon be sent for our Colonies in the West-Indies.

Letters from France say, That there daily arrive Ships from the North, laden with Timber fit for building Ships, which is lodged in the Magazines till there shall be Occasion to use it. This extraordinary Diligence in improving the Marine of France, and the Misunderstanding which yet subsists between that Nation and Great-Britain, as well in Respect to the Affairs of America, as those which relate to Asia and Africa, cause it to be greatly feared, that Things will not long remain in the happy Situation they are at present; but that the two Nations will, sooner or later, come to an open Rupture.

August 8. We hear that Admiral Knowles will be appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the Room of his Excellency Governor Trelawney, who, it is said, is coming home.

August 10. By a Letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 10th of April last, to a Gentleman in this Town, there is Advice, that at that Time there were at the Cape, two French outward bound India Ships, full of Officers, and Soldiers, and that eleven others provided in like manner, had gone before, which they pretend was only to repair the Loss they had sustained; but it alarmed our People with strange Apprehensions.

Bristol, August 3. There is Advice from Antigua, that so many French Ships trading on the Coast of Guiney, have greatly injur'd that Trade, and have advanced the Purchase of Slaves to the highest Rate that was ever known on the African Shore.—Insomuch, that it is thought several Merchants of Great-Britain decline sending out any more Ships to that Coast.—And from Liverpool we have an Account, that the Merchants of that Port have been great Sufferers by the Encouragements of the French in that Trade, who will have Negroes at any Rate.—So that this once profitable Branch of Commerce is now in a fair Way of being inverted; and whereas we and the Dutch did for a Course of many Years supply the French Islands with Slaves, they now are extraordinary active to save us that Trouble, and will do it themselves.

Algiers, July 6. As such a Prize is a very uncommon Sight here, the whole City flocked down to see one of our Chebecks, come in with a Maltese Ship in Tow. The Dey has presented the Captain of the Chebeck with a Thousand Piastras and a Slave, and has distributed Rewards among the common Seamen according to their Alacrity in boarding the Enemy, particularly he who first boarded her, had 200 Chequins and a Slave; and in order to animate our Corsairs to such glorious Captures, the Divan has decreed to give the like Remuneration to all who for the future shall overcome and bring in any armed Vessel.

A small Spanish Saick, with some Money on board, has been brought in here; and one of our Cruizers has carried into Tripoli, a Venetian Felucca, which he immediately sold for 1200 Sequins.

Madrid, July 20. His Catholick Majesty has determined to confirm the Guipuscoan Company in the Enjoyment of all those Privileges and Advantages which they were intitled to several Years ago, when he thought proper to establish them at first.

In Pursuance of such new Grant, they have lately fitted out three fine Ships in the Port of Passaggio, which are to set sail in a very short Time for the Coast of Africa.

Florence, July 23. As the Forests of Tuscany, and the State of Lucca abound with Timber fit for building Ships, a Sea Officer is arrived there from Toulon, and another Lucca, in order to survey those Forests, and get Timber fitted for his Christian Majesty's Navy.—(As that Navy like to be employed against England, it should seem that our good Allies at Vienna ought to put a Stop to their Work.

Paris, August 6. No Body pretends to form any Notion here of the Destination of the Breft Squadron; but we learn from Toulon, that the Transports taken, are discharged, and that the Number of Workmen have been lately doubled in the King's Yards there.

We have the Satisfaction to hear, that thirty Ships richly laden are arrived from our American Colonies, at Bourdeaux.