

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday October 26. to Thursday October 29. 1691.

By the King and Queen,

## A PROCLAMATION

For a Publick THANKSGIVING.

WILLIAM R.

**W**HEREAS Their Majesties, in serious Considerations of the War in which Their Majesties (together with most of the Princes and States of Europe) were (and still are) Engaged against the French King, did, by Their Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Ninth day of April last, Appoint a General Monthly Fast to be kept throughout this Kingdom, by Solemn Humiliation and Repentance of Our Sins, and by humble Supplications to Almighty GOD for the Preservation of Their Majesties Sacred Persons, and the Prosperous Success of Their Arms, which hath been Religiously kept and observed accordingly. And forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty GOD of his infinite Goodness, in answer to the Prayers offered up on that Occasion, to Protect His Majesty from great and manifold Dangers in His late Expedition beyond the Seas, and bring Him back in Safety, and to Preserve Their Majesties and Their Government against all the wicked Machinations and Designs of Open and Secret Enemies, and by a Wonderful Success of Their Arms to Reduce the Kingdom of Ireland entirely to Their Obedience, whereby Their Majesties are now Established in the full Possession of Their True Kingdoms, and in a Condition, with the Blessing of GOD, to settle the same in a firm and lasting State of Safety, Honour, and Prosperity. Their Majesties therefore with all Humility Adoring the Mercy of the Divine Providence manifested to them and Their People, and duly considering that Publick and Signal Blessings do call for Publick and Solemn Acknowledgments, Have thought fit, and by, and with the Advice of Their Privy-Council do hereby Appoint and Command, That a General and Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty GOD for these Great Blessings be Observed throughout this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in the most devout and Solemn manner, on Thursday the Six and twentieth Day of November next ensuing. And for the better and more orderly Solemnizing of the same, Their Majesties have given Direction to the Most Reverend the Archbishop, and the Right Reverend Bishops of this Kingdom, to Compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be Used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worship, and so take Care for the timely observing of the same through their respective Diocesses. And Their Majesties do strictly Charge and Command, That the said Day of Publick Thanksgiving be Religiously Observed by Their Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty GOD, and upon Pain of such Punishments as Their Majesties can justly inflict for the Contempt or Neglect thereof.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Two and twentieth Day of October, 1691. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

Lezhorne, October 8. This day arrived here the *Rovere* Frigate, with the *Tunisene* and *Smyrna* Yacht, from *Smyrna*. By Letters from *Tunis* we are advised, of the taking of an English Merchant Man by a French Ship in that Port, and how

Treacherously they affected it, will be seen by the following account.

There lately arrived in the Port of *Tunis* a French Ship laden with divers Merchandizes from *Lezhorne*, commanded by Captain *Siccarde*, and some days after came in likewise an English Ship called the *Robert*, laden with Oyl from *Gazipoli*. And being in a Neutral Port, there passed several Acts of Civility between them, and on the 25th of September last past the French Captain invited the English Captain to Dinner, who went accordingly, and the next day invited the French Captain on board his Ship, where they parted with mutual satisfaction. But on the 27th, very early in the morning, the said Captain *Siccarde* came with 30 Armed men in his Boat, and surprized the English Ship, killing all the Seamen they found above Deck; The English Captain, who was asleep in his Cabin, awaking at the noise, came out to see what might be the occasion of it, and was shot by Captain *Siccarde*, of which he immediately died; And the French killed and seized upon the rest of the English Mariners; After which Captain *Siccarde* returned on board his own Ship, and set sail, carrying the said English Vessel away with him. 'Tis said, that another French Ship was likewise concerned in this Fact, at least that they assisted Captain *Siccarde* with some men, seeing he had hardly so many on board his Ship as he carried with him in his Boat to fall upon the English. The Government of *Tunis* detesting the base perfidiousness of this Action, have, as a mark of their resentment of it, and the violation of their Port, and in order to the procuring satisfaction for the Loss sustained by the English, Imprisoned the French Consul there.

*Tunis*, October 13. On the 8th instant the Batteries began to play against *Carmagnole*, and after they had fired about 3 hours, the Besieged hung out a white Flag; The Capitulation was agreed on the same Evening, and the next day the Garrison marched out, to the number of 3000 men, with 3 Pieces of Cannon, and was conducted to *Pignerol*; We found in the place 11000 Sacks of Corn, and 800 Loads of Hay, with a considerable quantity of Ammunition. Our Army has since repulsed the *Po*, and encamps this night at *Rivoli* in their march towards *Susa*, but 'tis not yet known whether they will attack that place, or march into *Savoie*. Our Troops have burnt several hundred Load of Hay, which the Enemy had laid up near *Pignerol*. The Garrison of *Montmélian* has lately made a Sally, and having forced a passage through the French that continue the Blockade of that place, they took a good number of Cattel, and other Provisions, which will be of great use to them. Monsieur *Catinat* three days before *Carmagnole* surrendered, being unwilling to stay in his Camp near *Saluces* till the place was taken, for fear our Army might afterwards fall upon him, retired into the Valley of *Lucerne* to depend on the subsistence of the poor *Vaudois*, and sent the Duke *d'Elbeuf* with a Detachment of 11 Companies of Grenadiers, 4 Companies of Carabiniers, 2 Squadrons of Dragoons, and 3 Men out of every Company in his Army, to ravage the Valley of *Angrogne*. But on the 9th this Detachment was attacked by 100 *Vaudois* commanded by Monsieur *Maidet*, who killed 500 of the Enemy, and took Colonel *Peler* and 3 other Officers Prisoners, with the loss but of 8 Men killed and 12 wounded on our side.

FINIS.