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From Thursday August 16. to Sunday August 20 1694.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION,

For a General FAST.

MARIE R.
THEIR Majesties taking into most serious Consideration the continued War, in which Their Majesties (together with most of the Princes and States of Europe) are Engaged against the French King, and that upon the Success thereof the Common Safety of this Realm doth, under God wholly depend; And putting Their trust in Almighty God, that he will vouchsafe a Special Blessing on Their Majesties Righteous Undertaking, and Consummate the Deliverance of these Nations, by Settling the same in a firm and lasting State of Peace, Security and Prosperity; Have thought fit to Appoint, and do, by and with the Advice of Their Privy Council, hereby **Appoint and Command a General and Publick Fast, and Humiliation, to be Observed throughout this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in most Devout and Solemn Manner, for Supplicating Almighty God for the Pardon of Our Sins, and for Imploving his Blessing and Protection in the Preservation of Their Majesties Sacred Persons, and Prosperity of Their Arms both at Land and Sea, to be Religiously kept and observed on Wednesday the Nine and twentieth day of this instant August, throughout the Cities of London and Westminster, and within the Bills of Mortality; and throughout the whole Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Wednesday the Nineteenth day of September next ensuing.** And for the more orderly Solemnizing of the said Fast, Their Majesties have thought fit, and do hereby Direct, That the Form of Prayer Composed for the last General Fast (the occasion being still the same) shall be the Form to be used in all Churches and Chappels, and other Places of Publick Worship, upon the said Nine and twentieth instant and Nineteenth of September next. And Their Majesties do most expressly Charge and Command, That the said Fasting and Prayers be Sincerely, Reverently and Decently Performed by all Their Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon such Pain of Punishments as Their Majesties can justly inflict upon all such as shall Contemn or Neglect so Religious a Work.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 16th day of August, 1694. In the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

Algiers, July 10. There having arisen some differences between *Shaban Dey* of Algiers, and *Mahomet Bey*, who has the Chief Authority at Tunis; they came at last to an open Rupture. About the beginning of this month our Dey marched into the Territories of the Tuniseens; *Mahomet Bey* came with his Forces to oppose him; and on the 21th of the last month the two Armies encamped in fight of each other near *Keff*, which is about two days Journey from the City of Tunis: *Mahomet Bey* had with him about 10000 Foot and 20000 Horse; but the Algerines were not above 12000, both Horse and Foot: There happened the same day a small skirmish, in which the Tuneseens had the advantage. On the 25th *Mahomet Bey* drew out his Forces, and offered the Algerines Battle; but *Shaban Dey*, considering the inequality of their numbers, kept within his Camp, saying, it was not lawful to fight on that day which was appointed by their Prophet for performing of their Devotions; The Tuneseens thereupon attackt our Camp, which was strongly intrenched; and they were repulsed with little loss on our side. This success, and the want of Order and Discipline which he observed to be among the Enemy, made *Shaban Dey* resolve to come to a decisive Action; and accordingly the 26th in the morning he gave orders for his Troops to march, to which they shewed at first some unwillingness, being still disheartned by the Enemies strength, but finding the Dey fixed in his resolution, they advanced towards the Enemy, who on their side did not decline the Battle. The Algerines gave the Tuneseens only one Volley of Musket Shot, and then fell on with their Swords, and in less than 3 hours *Shaban Dey* was Master of *Mahomet Bey's* Tents, his Artillery consisting of 15 brass Guns, and all his Baggage. The Tuneseens fled in great Confusion, and had not the Algerines spared them in the pursuit, most of the Foot had been cut off. Their loss is computed at about 2000 men, besides 300 Prisoners; Of the Algerines there were about 5 or 600 killed. The Bey did all he could to rally his Troops, but finding it was in vain, retired with part of his Horse to Tunis, where he arrived the 28th in the Evening, and found the People under a great Consternation; The Dey of Tunis, with the *Bacha* his Brother, upon the first news of this Defeat went privately away with their best Goods, in a French Vessel which they had hired to carry them to *Sicily* in the *Archipelago*. And the 29th *Ibrahim Aga* was chosen Dey: In the mean time the Algerines made themselves Masters of the Towns of *Keff* and *Beyra*, almost without any opposition; and found in the last of these places 11000 Sultans in Gold, which *Mahomet Bey* had lodged there: They caused it to be published that their quarrel was only against *Mahomet Bey*, and that the Country People might remain quietly