

The London Gazette.

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From Monday December 15. to Thursday December 18. 1679.

Tangier, November 20.

THE 3d instant we had advice, that the Moors Army was in the Field. The 5th they gave the Alarm to most of the Redoubts upon the Line, and were very warmly received by them; The next morning our Governor (the Earl of Inchiquen) was informed by the Troopers he had sent out, that the Enemy had entrenched themselves on the South-side of Kendal Redoubt within Pistol shot of it, and had carried a Trench behind the Hill it stands upon, within Pistol shot of Charles Fort; and that the Enemy had opened another Trench on the South-side of James Redoubt, and were working towards it. This was so new a thing among the Moors, that it was some surprize to us; and his Excellency, who knew the Redoubts were not maintainable, if the Moors persisted in that way of attacking them, immediately applied himself to the fortifying of Pole Fort, which is of great importance to be preserved; and supplied all the other Forts with a sufficient number of Men, Ammunition, and Provisions. The same day we brought a Mortar piece to Charles Fort, a great many Shot and Stones were shot into the Enemies Trenches; and our men sallied out twice and beat the Enemy from their Trenches with Hand-Grenadoes. The 7th, Vice-Admiral Herbert, who was in the Road with a Squadron of Men of War, came ashore with 350 stout Men, very well Disciplined and Officer'd; the same day his Excellency thought it necessary to relieve Kendal Fort, and in order thereunto sent out a Party of Grenadeers to attack the head of their Trench near Charles Fort, which obstructed it; and another considerable Party sustained by 100 Musketeers, to attack the South end of the same Trench, which was performed with all the vigor and success that could be wished. The 8th James Fort was relieved, and Ensign Adams, with 36 choice men, and a Serjeant, put into it, which was done with the loss only of one man; but his Excellency perceiving the Enemies intention to be to undermine that Fort as well as Kendal, resolved to kinder them by a vigorous Sally, and having put Pole Fort into such a posture as might serve for the retreat of our men, caused a Trench to be carried from thence near half way to James Redoubt, that might cover them from the incursions of the Enemies Horse, and at the end of it a Place of Arms to be made, detached 100 men of the Garrison, commanded by Captain St. John, a Lieutenant and an Ensign, and 100 of Vice-Admiral Herbert's men, commanded by Lieutenant Wheel r, and Lieutenants Nevel, the whole Party being commanded by the Vice-Admiral in person and our Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Dungan, Captain Carter, Captain Chovessley, Captain Matthews, Mr. Sheres, and several other Gentlemen and Officers accompanying them as Volunteers; A party of these made a brisk Attack at the head of the Enemies Trench near Charles Fort, in order to draw the Enemies Horse to

that side of the Country, that so the chief Attack, which was designed on the other, might be made with greater success, which succeeding accordingly, our men consisting in Grenadeers, and two small Parties of small Shot, advanced under the shelter of our own Line to the Enemies Trench (towards James Fort) and the place of Arms they had at the end of it joining to our Line, out of which they beat the Enemy, and played their Grenadoes and small Shot so thick, that they must needs have made a great slaughter among them; Our men were possess of their Trench near half an hour, by which time the noise of the Action brought the Horse from the other side, upon whose appearance our men, according to the order they had received, made their retreat in very good order. Then the Enemy entered our Lines with about 40 Horse, and 200 Foot, where our men, making a stand, the firing was great on both sides, till the Enemy retired, having left several of their Carcasses in our Fields, while on our side there was only one man killed, and four or five wounded, among which were Captain Carter, Commander of the Centurion, and Captain Chovessley of the Sapphire, but their wounds are slight. The 9th and 10th our men were employed in making a Trench about Pole Fort, and in carrying a Line of Communication from our place of Arms to James Redoubt, to secure the retreat of our men there, if there were occasion; in which Work Lieutenant Tabram was killed. The 11th his Excellency, upon the advice he had from Ensign Adams, that the Enemy had brought their Mines under the Fort, ordered him to abandon it, which he did without any loss; the same orders were sent to Kendal, which were immediately executed, our men blowing up the same, and only two of them were wounded in coming off. The 12th the Enemy advancing their Trenches within our Line, by which means the retreat of our men in Ann and Monmouth Forts, would have been cut off, if his Excellency had not presently sent them orders to abandon them, which was done accordingly. The 13, 14, and 15th the Enemy began to be more quiet, as if they had thoughts of retiring, and on the latter day a Jew came in with a Flag of Truce, with a Letter to his Excellency from the Alcáide, signifying that what had happened was occasioned by our building of Forts in their Country, which they could not suffer and that he was there in person, ready to do his Excellency any service, if he thought fit to send out any person to discourse with him. The Jew adding, that the Alcáide was desirous of Peace, which his Excellency knowing the treachery of the Moors, took no notice of, only answering the Alcáide, That he had no occasion of sending any body out to him. The same day Ann, Monmouth, and James Redoubts were blown up by the Moors. The 18th his Excellency had advice that the Moors were retiring, which was confirmed the next day, and that their Army was dispersed, and the Alcáide returned to Alcazar. And this day being the 10th, considerable Parcels of Merchandize are coming in and going out.

Hamburg.

Hamburg, Dec. 12. From *Pomeran* we have an account, that the dispute between the King of *Sueden* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, concerning several small Islands beyond the *Oder*, is adjusted; but as for the evacuation of *Stetin*, the same Letters say, it will not be, till the French have quitted *Wesel*; and that as the French deal with that place, his Electoral Highness will do in like manner with *Stetin*. Three or four *Brandenburg* Regiments were some time since sent to quarter in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and there they have continued ever since; but the Duke of *Zell*, as Colonel of the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, has desired his Electoral Highness to withdraw them, for that otherwise he shall be obliged to raise the Force of the Circle to remove them. This City has very considerably lessened their Garrison, by disbanding yesterday most of their Foot, and reducing the Companies that remain to Forty.

Strasburg, Dec. 8. The French have now quite demolished the Castle of *Dacksburg*, and Lieutenant General *Monclar* is returned to *Brisac*. A great many Soldiers pass daily this way, coming from *Bavaria* where they have been disbanded, and going to *France*, to take service there. From *Ratisbonne* we have an account, that the Imperial Commissioner had in the name of the Emperor, acquainted the Dyet how that the French have in several particulars controvenged the late Peace, and that it was to be imagined they would still go on so to do, if some vigorous resolution were not taken by the States of the Empire.

Francfort, Dec. 11. From *Prague* we have an account, that Monsieur *Vitry* the French Envoy had had his first Audience of the Emperor, whose Carriage is said not to have been so respectful as that of other Ministers used to be on the like occasion. It is added that he had demanded that such Papers as he received in answer to any Memorials by him given in, should be in French, which would not be granted; but it is agreed that they shall be in Italian.

Amsterdam, Decemb. 19. The Deputies of this City in the Assembly of the States of *Holland*, are returned to the *Hague*, in order to their re-assembling this day: The most important matter before them concerns the Alliance proposed by the French Ambassador, which the general belief here is will not take effect. The Letters from the *Hague* told us yesterday that Mr. *Sidney* had acquainted the Pensionary *Fagel* that he had received orders to give in a Memorial to the States to dissuade them from the said Alliance.

Hague, Dec. 19. The States of *Holland* met again this day for the first time since their last recess; and the Deputies reported the advice of their Principals concerning the raising of Monies, and the continuing the state of the War as it was the last year, without making any further reduction, both which it seems they agree to, so that a formal resolution will be speedily taken in these matters. It is expected that to morrow or next day the debate concerning the French Alliance will be resumed, but with what success we cannot yet say. Many are of opinion that the French will not be able to gain their Point; and that a Letter the States received lately from the *Sieur Leuwen* their Ambassador in *England*, written by him at the de-

fire of His Majesty, may contribute very much to the disappointment of the French in this their Negotiation.

Plimouth, Dec. 12. This day came in here the *Kings Fisher*, Captain *Kemthorne* Commander, bound for the *Sveights*.

Holyhead, Dec. 13. Upon Wednesday last, about three in the morning, a small Bark riding in our Bay, was forced ashore, and broken in pieces; she belonged to *Londonderry*, with Merchants Goods from *Bristol*, the men were all saved. About 11 a clock was cast away as she was getting into our Harbour, the *Phoenix* of *Moslyn*; six Passengers drowned. One Mr. *Longfeild* Counsellor at Law, was taken up for dead, but is well recovered. Presently after the *Swan* of *Liverpoole*, having cut her Main-mast five Leagues off, but missing the Harbour, was beaten to pieces in a very short time, one Passenger being lost. Next followed the *Marygold* of *Moslyn*; which at the entering into the Harbour was forced on a Rock, and is so bulged, that it's feared the will hardly get off. We are afraid we shall hear of more losses; we having had a mighty Storm, which lasted three days and three nights.

London, Decemb. 17. The Domestick Intelligence, published yesterday, having given an account of the great apprehensions the Island of *Jamaica* is in of being attacked by the Count d'Eitree, and that the same had put a stop to all Civil Proceedings there; It is necessary for the disabusing the World, which is every day most grossly imposed upon by those Pamphlets, to repeat what we told near two months since, viz. That the Count d'Eitree was returned with the Ships under his command from that Voyage, he arriving at *Brest* on the 10th of October last. They write from *France*, that the design of his said Voyage was to make discoveries of the Spanish places on the Coast of *Mexico*.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. This day several persons were examined before the Privy Council, for writing and dispersing False and Seditious News-Letters, and upon the Informations of some of them, Mr. *Combes*, Mr. *Biggs*, and Mr. *Ford*, who keep Coffee-Houses in *London*, and others, are ordered to attend next Council day, and

Mason, and *Cotton*, are ordered to be taken into Custody. And Mr. *Smith* a Bookseller, who printed the *Association*, with Seditious Queries upon it, and promoted the Tumultuous Petitions that were set on Foot, was by order of the Board committed Prisoner to *Newgate*.

Advertisements.

☞ The History of the Plot: Being an Account of all the Passages of the Tryals of those that have been Executed for the Conspiracy, having been Translated into French for the use of Foreigners, and Intituled, *L'Histoire de la Conspiration d'Angleterre*, is published, and Sold by *Richard Bensley* in *Russell Street* in *Court Garden*, and by *Mark Pardo* in the *Strand* over against *Bulford-house*, and by most of the Booksellers in *London*.

Whereas one Mrs. *Mary Hartgrave*, leaving *England* on February last, intrusted her Niece *Mary Hartgrave* to receive such Debts as were then owing her. These are humbly to desire all and every the Debtors of the said Mrs. *Mary Hartgrave*, to forbear to pay any of her said Debts (which are now unpaid) to her said Niece, she the said Mrs. *Mary Hartgrave* being now returned to *England*, and having revoked that authority, which she then gave her said Niece to receive her said Debts.