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Venice; July 26. *A Particular Relation of the Taking of Navarin, and the Defeat of the Turks in the Morea, by the Forces of this Republick.*

THE 2d Instant, Captain General Morosini arrived with a Fleet of 200 Sail before Navaria. This Town, which is believed to be the ancient Pylus, is one of the most important places of the Morea; It is situated on the Cape of Zunchi on the point of a Peninsula, which on the side of the Levant is bounded by the Golfe of Coron, at almost an equal distance from Coron and Modon. The Old Navarin is not very considerable, though advantageously situated; The New Town or Cattle is of greater strength, and is situated on a point of Land which advancing towards the S. E. forms a very commodious Port, the Entrance whereof is very narrow, and defended by a Battery of Cannon. Bajazer the 2d. took this place from the Venetians in the year 1500; In 1572. after the famous Battel of Lepan, it was besieged by Don Juan of Austria, the Prince of Parma, and the other Confederates, but after some days they were obliged to raise the Siege, the Turks have since added to the ancient Fortifications several Works, which rendered the attacking of it very difficult. The Troops being gathered, the Captain General summoned the Garison of Old Navarin (threatning to give them no Quarter, if they stay'd till they were formally Attackt) who delaying to return an Answer, General Coningsmarke began to post his Troops, and go raise a Battery, which intimidating the Besieged, they hung out a white Flag, and having sent Deputies to the Captain General, obtained liberty to march out with their Arms and Baggage, and a Promise that they should be transported to Alexandria; There marched out 400 men, of which about 100 were Soldiers, the advantageous Situation of the place not requiring a greater Garison; The Venetians found there 43 pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition and Provisions in abundance, and a Garison of 160 Men was put into the place. After which, our Gallies entered into the Port, without sustaining any considerable damage from the Enemies Battery. The 6th, Count Coningsmarke gave Orders for the raising a Battery of 18 Mortars, which threw Bombs of 500 l. weight, and another of 20 pieces of Cannon. The same day the Greeks that had been assembled about Coron, and the other conquered places arrived in the Camp, the Troops were posted, and all things were disposed for the beginning of the Attacks. A Letter was intercepted from the Governour of the place (who had the Reputation of a very brave Officer) to the Serasquier, demanding speedy Succor. The 7th at night General Coningsmarke, upon the Advice the Captain General had received of the march of the Serasquier, advanced with a Detachment of chosen Men towards the Enemy, and being come within 1000 paces, drew up his Troops in Battalia; The Serasquier thereupon retreated, and Count Coningsmarke not thinking it worth his while, returned to the Camp; In the mean time the Captain General had caused the Garison to be summoned, who answered, They would defend the place to the last Extremity; Seeing the Enemy in this Resolution, the Venetians raised a Battery of Mortars, and made several Fortrenchments to secure their Quarters, the Ground being so Rocky that they could not make any Lines. The 13th at night the General was inform'd that the Serasquier advanced with great diligence to surprize the Christians, upon which Count Coningsmarke marched immediately with 7000 Foot, 500 Horse, and the Regiments of Dragoons of Courbon and Visconti; The 14th, at break of day, he discovered the Enemy, who being about 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, were very advantageously posted in a Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile. The Marquis de Courbon and Count Bernabo Visconti advancing with their Dragoons, posted themselves very advan-

tageously to bear the Enemies first shock, and to give the other Troops time to pass the Defile; The Turks did not make the use they might have done of the advantage of their Ground, and suffered Count Coningsmarke to draw his Troops in Battalia, and to place four small Field-pieces upon a Hill, without attacking him; but perceiving the Dragoons advance towards them, they detached several Squadrons to charge them, and so the Fight began, which having lasted about two hours, the Enemy fell into disorder, and began to flie, in the mean time 2 or 3000 Turks, who had been drawn together in several places of the Morea to reinforce the Serasquier's Army, arriv'd near the place of Fight, and gave the Turks new Courage, who thereupon Rallied, and Charged again, but this their last Effort not succeeding, they dispersed and fled, leaving their Tents and heavy Baggage behind them; Of the Enemy there were about 500 killed, and many wounded, the Serasquier being, as is believed, of the number of the slain, for that some of the Prisoners knew his Horse, Arms and Velt among the Booty which the Venetians took. The Loss on our side was very inconsiderable in this Action, not any Person of Note being killed or wounded, and very few common Soldiers. The News of the Serasquier's Defeat being brought into the Camp, a second Summons was sent to the Garison, who at last promised if they were not relieved in three days, to surrender the place; The Capitulation being signed, by which they were to march out with Arms and Baggage, and to be transported to Alexandria, Hostages were given, but before the Garison marched out, the Magazine of Powder in the Town took Fire, by what Accident not known, and blew up, burying in its Ruines Sefer Aga the Governour, and 150 Turks more. The Garison marched out the 18th to the number of 1000 Men, with about 2000 Turks more, most of them capable to bear Arms. The Venetians found in the place 65 pieces of Cannon, and Signior Pietro Bassadonna was put into it with a good Garison.

Venice, July 26. This day arrived here a Felucca with Letters from Captain General Morosini, wherein he gives the Senate an account, that having provided Navarin with a good Garison, and all things necessary for its defence, he sailed from thence to Modon, and summoned the Bassa, who answered that he would defend the place to the last; Upon which the Forces of the State sat down before it; but that after a Siege of 15 days, the Turks put out a white Flag, and promised to surrender, upon condition they should march out with what Household Goods and Provisions each man could carry with him; which the General granted, and accordingly the place was surrendered the 10th Instant, the Garison being 1000 Men, with whom there marched out about 3000 of the Inhabitants Men and Women: The Venetians found in the Town 80 pieces of Brass and Iron Cannon, and a great quantity of Ammunition. We have Advice by a Siquier from Dalmatia, that 6000 Moragues, commanded by the Chevalier Janco, had defeated a Party of Turks near Chivano, and afterwards made themselves Masters of that place, the Garison, which consisted in about 400 Men, and majority of the Inhabitants, being put to the Sword; And that after having plundered the Town, where they found a great deal of rich Booty, they set it on Fire, and then retired; And that another Party had beaten 350 Turks that were marching towards Sr. Stephano, of whom the Commander in chief and several inferior Officers were taken Prisoners.

Leidberg, July 13. The Forces of this Crown are now encamped near *Snatin*, where the *Cossacks* commanded by General *Mohila* will in a day or two join with them, and then the Army will march to meet the Forces of *Lithuania*. Our Troops have had another Rencounter with the Enemy near *Caminiec*; They were sent to destroy the Corn and Forage about that place, which having executed, they met a great many Wagons that were going thither guarded by a strong Party of *Turks*, whom the *Poles* charged and defeated, above 1000 of the Enemy being slain, and 40 taken (among which was an Aga) with all the Wagons, and above 1000 Head of great Cattle; The Aga was brought into the *Poish* Camp, and said they wanted Provisions in *Caminiec*; And that 30000 *Turks* were marching to join with 6000 *Tartars* near *Cecorze*.

From the Imperial Camp before Buda, July 25.

The 22 Infant a Deferrer who came out of the Town, reported that 1500 Men had been killed by the blowing up of the Magazine that morning, and that this Accident had put the Garrison into great disorder. The same day the *Bavarians* finished a Battery of four pieces of Cannon on the side of the Ditch. The 23d, the Duke of Lorraine, after having held a Council of War, sent a Summons to the Visier of Buda by the young Count of *Konigslecke*, upon which there was a Cessation for two hours, about the expiration of which time the Visier returned an Answer in writing, the Substance whereof was, That he thought the Garrison had, since this Siege, defended themselves as became Gallant Men, and that he therefore very much wondered, that any Proposals of this kind should be made to such Men, who, they might be confident, would defend the place to the last Extremity; After which we played upon the Town with our Cannon and Bombs from all the Attacks with greater Fury than before. The 24th in the morning a great Mine, in which there was 36 Barrels of Powder, was sprung between the Imperial and Brandenburg Attack, 300 Men being detached to make an Assault if it did succeed, but the Mine had not the intended Effect, it falling backward, and burying 200 of our Men. The same day the Brandenburgs finished a great Battery, from whence they have begun to play this morning, to widen the Breach on that side. A Turk who came over to us this morning, says that there is still in the Town a Garrison of 5000 fighting Men. We have intercepted a Letter from the Grand Visier to the Visier of Buda, where in he acquaints him, That he is marching with 40000 Men to raise the Siege. Four thousand *Heydukes* are arrived in the Camp, and 2000 more are expected. The General Assault is put off till the 30th of this Month.

Vienna, July 28. The Letters from the Camp before Buda of the 25th Instant tell us, That a Summons had been sent into the Town, to which the Visier had answered, That he would defend the place to the last Man; They likewise give an account of the ill success of a Mine that was sprung the 24th, which had killed and wounded 200 Imperialists, and 100 Brandenburgers, but that this did not discourage the Besiegers from pushing on their Attacks, and that a General Assault would be given the 29th or 30th of this Month. We have advice by an Express, That Lieutenant General *Caraffa* having drawn out a Party of the Garrison of *Agria*, by sending some Hussars to take away their Horses, that were feeding under the Cannon of the Town, the Troops he had laid in Ambush fell upon them, and that the rest of the Garrison coming out to their assistance, there ensued a very sharp Fight between them, but Colonel *Heuller* coming in with a Regiment of Dragoons, the Enemy was forced to retire, and by the favour of the Night, got into the Town, their Batta and 250 of their Party being slain, and 90 with the Officer that Commanded next to the Batta taken Prisoners. There has been some Rencounter between the Imperialists and *Transylvanians*, but it hapned by a mistake, which Lieutenant General *Scherffenberg* sent to *Pridce Asifii* to excuse.

Cologne, July 30. The Elector of *Trier* arrived at *Bonne* the 27th Instant, and the Elector of *Mentz* the day following. They have had a Conference with the Elector of *Cologne*, and will part from thence again to-morrow, to return to *Brenbr-Stein* and *Mentz*, the places of their usual Residence.

Witsh, Aug. 9. The last Letters from Vienna tell us, The Duke of Lorraine had sent a Summons to the Visier of Buda, who answered, That he thought he had behaved himself as became a Man of Honour, that he was not yet so pressed as to think of Capitulating, and that he would meet them upon the Breach, being resolved to defend the Place to the last Extremity. That a great Mine they sprung the 24th had not succeeded, but that they were preparing others, which they hoped would have better effect; and that

the General Assault was intended to be made the 30th past. We are told the Grand Visier began his march the 11th past with 40000 Men from *Belgrade*; And that the Duke of Lorraine was resolved to advance with the Imperial Horse and Dragoons to meet him.

Hague, August 9. The Prince of *Orange* arrived the 4th Instant at *Cleves*, to visit the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and returned the 7th to *Diëren*. The Review of the Forces of this State is appointed to be the 14th of this Month on the *Mookerhyde*, at which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* will be present, but intends to go back that night to *Cleves*, from whence his Electoral Highness will part about the 20th on his return to *Berlin*: It's said Prince *Philip* of *Brandenburgh* will come and pass some time here. The States of *Holland* have been assembled since Tuesday last, but have not yet taken a resolution concerning the Imposition of the 200 Penny, the City of *Amsterdam* continuing to oppose it.

Paris, August 10. The Government of *Luxembourg* being vacant by the death of the Marquis de *Lambert*, the King has given it to the Marquis de *Bouffler*; Colonel General of the Dragoons.

Whitchall, August 3.

His Majesty being informed of the great Detriment and Damage which the Loyal Indigent Commission Officers do sustain, by the Liberty which divers Persons continue to take, to Erect and Exercise several new invented Games, Lotteries and Games resembling Lotteries in and about the City of London, and divers other Places, pretending to vend and put off certain Wares and Commodities thereby, with other false Pretences and Disguises, in Contempt of His Majesties Letters Patents granted to the said Officers expressly prohibiting the same, has been pleased to signify His Royal Will and Pleasure by Letters under His Sign Manual to the Lord Mayor of London, and to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, that they take effectual Care to suppress and punish according to Law, and the Tenor of His Majesties said Letters Patents, all Persons as shall so presume to Erect or Keep any Lotteries, Raffleing, or other Games resembling Lotteries, without the Licence of the Patentees and Commissioners for the Lotteries first had and obtained.

Advertisements.

The Travels of Sir *John Chardin* into *Persia* and the East-Indies. With divers Copper Cuts, The First Volume, Containing the Author's Voyage from *Paris* to *Ispahan*. To which is added, The Coronation of this present King of *Persia* *Solyman III.* Printed in French alone, and also in English alone, in Folio, for *Moses Pitt* in *Duke Street*, *Wetminster*; And are to be sold by most Booksellers.

These are to give Notice, That on Thursday the 26th Instant, will be kept the Loyal Feast for the City and Liberty of *Wetminster*; And all Gentlemen concerned may have Tickets at the Ship Tavern without *Temple-Bar*, at the Greyhound Tavern in the Strand, and at the Sun Tavern in *Kings Street*, *Wetminster*, until the Monday before the Feast, and not after.

On the 12th past, between London and *Banbury*, a Diamond Ring with three large Diamonds set round with Sparks. Whoever gives Notice of the said Ring to *Mr. Dyer* at the Woolpack in *Newgate Street*, London, or *Mr. Stokes* in *Banbury*, shall have 40s. Reward.

On the 29th past out of the Grounds near *St. John's*, *Worcester*, a brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, a hole through the right Ear, a small white star in the Forehead, 6 years old, several scars on the Buttock, all her paces. Also a little bay Nag 7 years old, about 13 hands high, a Bob-tail, and a pitch Mark on the near hip. Whoever gives Notice of them to *Mr. John Clarke* at the Bolt and Tun Inn in *Hecctree Street*, London, or to *Mr. Cornelius Smyth* at the Crown Inn in *Broad Street* at *Worcester*, shall have a Guinea Reward.

Stray'd or stolen the 26th past, out of *John Norman's* Grounds of *New Romney* in *Kent*, a black Nag above 13 hands high, a three-square Star in his Forehead, a Bob-tail, paces a little, but very ill. Whoever gives Notice to *John Burks Porter* at the Spur Inn in *Southwark*, London, or to *John Norman* aforesaid, shall be well rewarded: