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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 landed, 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 advantageously 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.