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Venice, September 19.

A Relation of the Success of the Arms of this Republick at Corfu, has been published here by Authority; being in Substance as follows.

THE Turkish Fleet having entred the Canal of Corfu on the 4th of July, came to an Anchor on the 5th in Sight of the Town, at the Distance of 7 Miles, in the Streight of Buinto. It consisted of 60 Men of War, great and small, 13 Gallies, 36 Galliots, and many other Vessels. At that time the Captain-General Pisani, with the lighter part of the Venetian Fleet, viz. Gallies &c, was in the Port of Corfu: A Council was held, in which it was resolved that at One the next Morning (the 6th) the said light Fleet should put to Sea, to meet the Venetian Men of War on their Way to Corfu from Cephalonia, and then to come together and attack the Enemy. In the meanwhile General Schulenbourg caused all Diligence to be used in the necessary Preparations for defending the Town of Corfu; at which Time the whole Number of the Garrison, consisting of Sclavonians, Germans, Italians, and Greeks, did not exceed 2000; and with these was the Town, the old and new Fortress, to be defended. On the 8th the Turks began their Descent on the Island; employing their Gallies and light Vessels in that Service, their large Ships remaining at Anchor. The same Day in the Afternoon the Venetian Fleet entred the Canal, and having the Wind bore down directly on the Turks with great Resolution about 5 a Clock: The Enemy had Notice of the Approach of our Fleet, by the Cannon-shot which were fired to salute our Lady of Cassope; yet some of their Ships were obliged to cut their Cables, and the sudden Attack made upon them by the Venetians, put them into some Confusion. The Engagement was sharp for the Time it held; the Chevalier Flanginy fell on first with the St. Lawrence and the Dove, which Ships signaled themselves in the Action; the Chevalier Cornaro, a young Nobleman, but of distinguished Merit, Commander of the St. Lawrence, was in the Beginning of the Fight killed with a Cannon-Ball, much lamented; soon after the Engagement became general; and the Turks were put into very great Disorder, some of their Ships being foul one of another: Hereupon Sig. Cornaro, Captain Extraordinary, who commanded the Fleet in chief, made a Signal for the only Fireship he had with him, to clap on board one of them: But the Captain of the Fireship did not act as he was ordered, for which he afterwards alledged, that he did not see the Signal, which it seems was carried away by a Cannon-Shot soon after it was hung out: However that Captain was put in Irons, to be tried. Had not that Misfortune happened, the Enemy's Fleet might have suffered much more than it did: However the Loss of the Infidels was consider-

able, a great Number of their Men being killed, one Sultana sunk, and several others disabled: The Venetians had but a few Men killed, and their Ships were but little damaged. It were to be wished they had arrived two Hours sooner; for they had hardly been engaged half an Hour when it grew Calm and so continued till Night, which parted the two Fleets.

Notwithstanding this, the Turks landed at Ipso near Guino, their Troops, Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition; the Christians making several fruitless Attempts to oppose or divert them. The Infidels having made an End of landing their Forces, to the Number of 35000 Men; these spread themselves over the Island, and signaled their native Barbarity by Devastations and Cruelties. Approaching the Town of Corfu with their Army, they first attacked the two Hills of Abramo and St. Salvatore, which were vigorously defended three Days by the Venetians, who at length were forced by the great Superiority of the Enemy to quit them. They bent their next Efforts against the weakest Part of the Counterscarp of the new Fortress, and having raised Batteries on the said two Eminences, they cannonaded and bombarded from thence both the Town and that Fortress. The Garrison and Officers were animated however to acquit themselves well, by the Consideration that they were maintaining the Cause of God and of Religion. The Enemy's Approaches were retarded, by the Artillery of the said Fortress, by that of the Outworks, and by a Battery raised on the Rock of Vido; but by the Darkness of the Night the Turks advanced within certain Paces of the Counterscarp. On the other Side, towards the Gate of Raimond, the Turks extending their Lines down to the Sea, surrounded the Place, burnt the Suburbs of Castrac, and made several Attempts, but without Success.

Among the Actions in this Siege, the following were most remarkable. On the 17th the Besiegers being concealed by the thick Smoke of a Fougade which they sprung, advanced in great Number from the Suburbs of St. Rocco, with flying Colours, supported by a Body of Reserve, having Ladders with them: But they were repulsed with great Bravery, the Besieged plying them hard with Cannon and small Shot, not without some Loss, but that of the Turks was much greater. The Besiegers having increased the Artillery and Mortars of their Batteries on Mount Abramo and St. Salvatore, from which as well as from their small Arms they could fire into the Outworks and on the Place, prepared for a general Assault, without waiting till a Breach was made in Form; and for this Service the Seraskier drew out the Flower of his Troops, promising them 25 Reals a Man. General Schulenbourg having Intelligence of this by Deserters and Prisoners, and being also enabled and encouraged by the Arrival of Reinforce-

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ments by several Convoys from Venice, he resolved to make a vigorous Sally. Accordingly, having consulted with Sig. Antonio Loredano Governour of the Place, it was agreed, that 400 chosen Men, half Sclavonians half Germans, should sally out upon the Enemy's Trenches against the Counterscarp; and that two other Bodies of 200 Soldiers each, should at the same time make a false Alarm from the Gate of Raimond and from that called the Porta Reale; and also that the more to divert the Enemy, two Squadrons of Gallies should lye close to Castrac and Mandrachio and thence annoy them. These Dispositions being settled, the 400 Men sallied the next Night, and advancing to the Trenches were received with Musquet shot, which they answered, and then with Sword in Hand entered the Trenches, the Sclavonians in the Rear, the Germans in Front; at the same Time they were seconded by the Cannon and Musquets of the Place, by the Fire of the other two Bodies which sallied, and by that of the Gallies; the Turks were beaten out of the Trenches, with great Loss, and our Men retired in good Order. Notwithstanding these Advantages, the Enemy were in readiness to make a general Assault on the 19th at Day-break: They were concealed in their Approach by a Cloud of Dust raised by the Motion of their whole Army. On a sudden they rushed into the Counterscarp, the Christians being surprized by such superiour Numbers, which they saw were surrounding them, retired; the Turks plucking up or cutting down the Pallisades entered the Places of Arms, and possessed themselves of the Ravelin before the Hornwork of St. Anthony. They attempted likewise to force the Gate by which our 400 Men had sallied; and having planted their Colours on the Counterscarp, threw up Ground to make Lodgments, and prepared to scale the Angles of the new Fortrefs. In this Distress General Schulenbourg exerting great Bravery and Conduct, soon rallied the Troops, and opposed the Attempts which the Turks made to enter the Gate of Communication, which they would have carried had they not been beaten off by Musquet-Shot and by the Artillery of the Bulwark called Sarandino that was well supplied. The Guard of the new Fortrefs being also reinforced, Stones, Bombs, Grenadoes, and Fireworks were thrown among the Enemy, and the Venetians sallying in two Bodies, Sword in Hand, repulsed and drove them off. They abandoned the Counterscarp so precipitately, that they left behind them 30 Colours, with several Ladders of an extraordinary Size and Make; they were at the same Time driven from the Ravelin, and from the Pallisades, and pursued with great Slaughter, which was increased, by the springing of several Mines, and by the Cannon galling them on all Sides. This Success was followed by a violent Rain, which extremely incommoded the Enemy in their Trenches and Camp, and with the Apprehension of being more vigorously received when they should make another Assault, quite disheartened them: So that when the Venetians were expecting new Attempts, they perceived at Day-break on the 22d, that the Trenches were empty and the Hills bare of Men. The Christians marched out to take Possession of them, and found the Infidels had abandoned

36 Cannon; and 10 Mortars, with their Carriages; as also a great Number of Horses' Buffaloes, and Camels; and Abundance of Rice, Coffee, and Provisions of all Sorts, with Stores of Ammunition. The Turks retired in the Night with Precipitation and in great Terrour: Some made off in Barks and Gallicots to their Fleet; others hastening to Guino and hurrying on board their Fleet, were many of them drowned; others being dispersed on the Island were killed or made Slaves: And 'tis reckoned that hardly half of their Army was transported by their Fleet to the Terra-firma, the rest being killed in the Siege and in the Pursuit, or dying of Distempers. They were forced to leave the Island in such Haste, that not being able to carry off many of their Horses, they killed them on the Shore over against Butrinto.

Tunis, Aug. 20. On the 11th Instant arrived here Admiral Baker with 5 British Men of War, in 8 Days from Tripoli: Our Bey being abroad with his Summer-Camp, an Express was immediately dispatched to him, and is expected back with an Answer by the 10th of this Moon, till which Time the Admiral has resolved to stay.

Hampton-Court, Sept. 29. This Day Signior Tron, Ambassadour of the State of Venice, had a private Audience of the Prince of Wales, being introduced by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Esq; One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to notify to His Royal Highness the Success of the Arms of that Republick against the Turks, and the raising of the Siege of Corfu.

Guildhall, Oct. 1. Last Saturday came on the Election of a Lord Mayor for this City, for the Year ensuing: The Common-Hall unanimously returned Sir James Bateman and Sir William Lewen, and the Court of Aldermen Sir James Bateman.

Admiralty-Office, September 25, 1716.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct, that all the Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Worcester at Chatham, which are in or about Town, do forthwith repair to their said Ship, she being ordered on Service; otherwise they will forfeit the Pay due to them, and be prosecuted as Deserters.

Notice is hereby given, That Warrants for the Five per Cent. Annuities due at Michaelmas last, payable in the Bank of England, will be ready to be delivered out and paid on Thursday the 11th Instant.

Advertisements.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Watfon, of London, Woodmonger, intend to meet on the 18th of October Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the intended Dividend: At which Time and Place the Bankrupt is also hereby required to attend the Commissioners to finish his Examination.

THE Commissioners in the renewed Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Roger Wilkins, late of Cowbridge, in the County of Glamorgan, Mercer, intend to meet on the 15th of October Instant, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Elephant Coffee-house in All Saints Lane in the City of Bristol, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Villars alias Villars Brooksby, late of London, Chapman, intend to meet on the 2d of November next, at Nine in the Forenoon, at the Bell Tavern without Aldgate; when the Creditors who have proved their Debts, may then receive their Dividend; and such Creditors who have not proved their Debts, must then do the same, or they will be excluded the Dividend which will then be made.