

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

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From Saturday September 29. to Tuesday October 2. 1716.

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.

**T**HE 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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