

THE
HISTORY
of WAR of
CYPRUS



L. Sturt sc.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WAR
OF
CYPRUS.

Written Originally in Latin.

With a New Map of the Island.

L O N D O N,
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RO. L'ESTRANGE.

T O T H E
Right Honourable
G E O R G E
Lord *JEFFREYS*,

Baron of *WEM*, Lord High
Chancellor of ENGLAND,
and One of His Majesties
most Honourable Privy
Council.

My Lord,
Your Lordship, I hope, will
pardon the Boldness of
this Dedication, and permit the
A 2 Presenter

The Epistle

Presenter of it, to pay that Honor and Veneration, which is due from All to your Lordship's Eminent Character, and most Illustrious Merits. To which, nothing can do greater Right, than what has come from the Mouths of the late flagitious Rebels themselves, who were so highly sensible of your Lordship's Wisdom and Courage, in opposing their Hellish and Damnable Designs, that their Principal Leaders were us'd to please themselves with nothing more, than
with

Dedictory.

*with the Thoughts and Wishes
of making your Lordship a Sa-
crifice to their Malice and Re-
venge.*

*I will not attempt to speak
here of what you suffer'd for
your Inflexible Loyalty from
a Seditious Cabal, nor of our
Obligations to your Auspicious
Conduct, which nipt the grow-
ing Faction in the Bud, and
stopt the Torrent of Enthu-
siastick Frenzy, and by a bold
Stroke of Justice, set at Liber-
ty those who were condemn'd,*

The Epistle
unheard, to a perpetual Confinement.

It were a Task too hard for me, to undertake a particular Description of these, and other Instances of your Lordship's Goodness and Courage, which will be the chief Subject of the most lasting History of our Times.

All that I pretend to, is, to make some publick Acknowledgement of the just Sense I have of your Lordship's Great and Exemplary Virtues, and
to

Dedicatory.
*to testifie in all Sincerity, that
I am,*

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Obedient
and humbly Devoted Servant,

Robert Midgley.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

THE Title of this Book seems to promise but a narrow History ; and those that only like great Revolutions, and variety of several Events, which have happened in a long Sequel of Time, will not perhaps be much prepossessed in its Favour : The Conquest of an Island , altho' honour'd with the Title of a Kingdom, which was compleated in the second Campaign, will appear to them too short to furnish an Histori-
an, with choice Materials. But sup-
posing the Interest which all *Europe*
had in this Affair, did not make it,

B

as

To the Reader.

as indeed it did, one of the most famous Accidents of the preceding Age; yet the taking of *Nicosia*, and desolation thereof, being the Capital City of the Island of *Cyprus*, the Siege and Surrender of *Famagusta*, which capitulated not till after a four Months vigorous Resistance, and the memorable Victory of *Lepanto*, deserve the exact Care, which the Bishop of *Amelia* has taken in Publishing them.

The *Republick* of *Venice*, never saw her self so threatned by the *Ottoman Empire*, as when *Selim* the Second, form'd the Design of snatching from her this Kingdom; and never Enterprize was carried on in the *Divan*, with more dexterity and secrecy. The Church then govern'd by Pope *Pius* the Fifth (who was since Canoniz'd) was at the same time attack'd by several Reformers,
autho-

To the Reader.

authoriz'd by Secular Powers; and the *Infidels*, who always make advantage of the Disunion of *Christians*, improved so favourable an opportunity to the enlargement of their Territories and Religion.

The *Pope* alarm'd by the foresight of these Misfortunes, dispatch'd *Nuncio's*, sent *Legates* to all the Princes of *Europe*; and not content with these his good Endeavours, set out a Fleet at his own Charge, and offered to conduct it in Person for the *Venetians*.

Every Prince consented or refused to enter into the League propos'd by his *Holiness*, according as he was interess'd to break off, or keep in with the *Port*, and the Advantage he found in the Ruine or Preservation of the *Republick*.

But the Course which the King of *Spain*, *Philip* the Second, held, is a

To the Reader.

Piece of the most refined Policy. The *Legate* had no sooner represented him with the danger, wherein the *Republick* lay, but he undertook to send a great Force, to its Assistance, and gave Orders at the same time, for the equipping of a considerable Fleet. All *Christendom* could expect no less from a Monarch, who wore so many Crowns, and honour'd himself with the Title of *Most Catholick King*. But his Design was only to merit this Title in appearance; seeing the slowness which he used in making ready this Fleet, and the secret Orders he gave to *Requiescens*, Chief of the Council, to *Don John* of *Austria*, tended only to ruin the *Republick*, and by this means reduce *Italy* under his Power.

The Ministers, and *Venetian* Generals happily penetrated into the secret Designs of *Philip*, and gave
speedy

To the Reader.

speedy Notice to their Masters.

The *Venetians*, justly grieved to find how unsincerely they were dealt with, made no scruple to accommodate themselves with the *Turk*, without the participation of the Confederates, altho' this was expressly forbidden by the Treaty, they made with the *Christian Princes*.

It is in the summing up of this variety of Interests, that our Author dives into, and discovers the Intrigues and Motions of the principal Courts of *Europe*; and we may well credit his Abilities and Faithfulness, from the Part which Cardinal *Commendon* gives him in all these important Mysteries of State.

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THE



PAMPHILUM

MARE

SYRIA

ACUM

MARE



MARE

ARABICUM

Cy - Arab. Arab.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WAR of *CYPRUS*.

The First Book.

MOST of the Ancient Geographers and Historians, have mentioned the Isle of *Cyprus* with Commendation. Some of them have divided it into Nine Kingdoms, altho' the whole Island scarcely deserves such a Title. She is situated in that part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, which lies nearest *Asia*, between *Cilicia* and *Syria*. The Seas of *Pamphylia* and *Egypt*, with the Gulph of *Lajazzo*, anciently called the *Sein Isique*, surround her, lying from the Continent about sixty Miles over against *Cilicia*, and eighty distant from *Syria*. 'Tis thought she was heretofore a *Peninsula*, joyning on that side

side of *Asia*, being separated by the violence of a Flood, which over-ran all those Parts. She contains about two hundred Miles in Length, and sixty five in Largeness; and is in Circuit near five hundred. 'Tis said there were heretofore fifteen considerable Cities: But at present there are only reckoned five, which are well inhabited, *Nicosia*, *Famagusta*, *Baffo*, *Lamisso*, and *Cerines*. The rest are Towns to the number of eight hundred and forty; and Villages, divided into eleven Regions or Quarters, named *Baffo*, *Andimes*, *Limisso*, *Massota*, *Safines*, *Mesarea*, *Crusso*, *Pendengia*, *Cerines*, *Carpasso*, *Visconti*; This Island is reckoned at present to contain about two hundred thousand Inhabitants, a small number in comparison of that with which 'twas peopled under the Reign of the Emperor *Trajan*: seeing that according to the Report of *Dion Cassius*, in the Life of this Prince, the *Jews* massacred in one day two hundred and forty thousand *Cypriots*, to free themselves from the Tyranny of the *Roman Empire*. The Inhabitants of this Island were separated into four different States, the *Nobility*, *Commonalty*, the *Freed-Men* and *Slaves*. The two last were only employed in Husbandry, and the others lived in Cities, and accustomed the Country-people (contrary to Right) to Servitude and Slavery. They afterwards enfranchised the greatest part of these, whom they called *Francomates*. Those who not yet enjoyed their Liberty, called themselves *Paresiens*. They all mortally hated the *Nobility*; and especially these latter, being worst used by them.

The

The *Militia* of the Country was drawn from the *Freed-Men*, and consisted of a certain number of Regiments and Companies.

The Heat of the Climate is the Cause why the *Cypriots* are ordinarily of a mean stature, and approach rather to Leanness than Fatness. They are more dexterous and nimble, than strong and vigorous: They are of the same Complexion as most *Greeks*; their Hair is black, and their Wits delicate and surpassing; but their Plenty has made them soft and debauched, and subject to Wine and Women. He was not counted a considerable man among them, who was not commonly served in Silver; & the Peasants had each of them a Cup, a Spoon, a Knife, Handle and Fork of the same Metal. The *Gentry* lived in as great splendor as Princes: Their Houses were fill'd with Officers and Domesticks. They were magnificent in Household stuff, as well as in Cloaths. The Furniture of their Tables was equal to the Richness of their Cupboards of Plate; and the Expence they were at in Dogs and Horses, was answerable to this their Profusion and Luxury. The Incontinency and Looseness of their Women, has given occasion to Poets to feign, That as soon as *Venus* came out of the Sea, of whose Froth they say she sprang, she first Landed at *Cyprus*, and was thereupon first named *Cypriana*, and *Paphienna*, because of a magnificent Temple built in Honour of her, in the famous City of *Paphos*.

This Isle abounding in all sort of things, yet suffers oft times by the great scarcity of Water.

We

We read in the Annals of this Country, that the Inhabitants were driven out by an extraordinary drought, and that for seventeen years together there was no Rain. She is watered with no River. The Rain sometimes in the Winter causes Torrents, which fall from the Mountains with great swiftness, but are soon dried up by the excessive heat of the Summer.

There are several Wells and Fountains, but they are subject to the forementioned Inconvenience : Yet do's the Earth bring forth of it self a prodigious quantity of Fruits. A Third part of Wheat, and other Grains which they gather, is more than what's sufficient for the Inhabitants. Their Wines are so delicious, that they are counted the best of all *Greece* ; and the Isle produces so great abundance thereof, that it is thought *Selim*, who was more addicted to Wine than any of the *Ottoman* Emperors, had no greater Motive to conquer it, than that of possessing so delicious a Vineyard. They made so much Salt, that the *Venetians* yearly drew three hundred thousand Crowns, as a Tax on that quantity which Strangers bought up there. Silk and Sugar make up another great part of its Revenues. She is no less fertile in Olives, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Flax, and several other necessary Commodities ; but especially in choice Medicinal Herbs and Drugs. They have also Mines of different Metals. There is likewise to be found several Precious Stones ; and in general, whatsoever the Earth contains that's rich and rare in the depth.

depth of its Bowels. Its Ayr, in truth, is not answerable to the goodness of its Soyl; immoderate heats rendring the whole Island unhealthy, and in some parts contagious, so that it seems as if its Malignity would ravish from the *Cypriots* the pleasure of a long enjoyment of Natures Favours; few of them arriving to great maturity of Years.

This Country was first invaded by Tyrants; from whose hands the Kings of *Egypt* rescued it. *Publius Clodius*, as well known by the hatred which *Cicero's* Banishment drew on him, as by his Boldness and Birth, took it from the Kings of *Egypt*. This young *Roman* falling into the hands of Pyrates, sent to *Ptolomy* for Money to pay his Ransom; who offering only a small Sum to the *Corfary's*, they freely gave *Clodius* his Liberty; who, after that, sought means to revenge himself of the slight value the King of *Egypt* set on him.

As soon as he saw himself Tribune of the People, he made a Decree, by which the Isle of *Cyprus* was declared a Province of the *Roman* Empire; and *Mark Cato* was presently ordered to take possession of it, and transport its Riches to *Rome*. He found such vast Treasures, as gave cause to think they had tempted the *Romans* covetous humour.

Ptolomy was so ashamed and enraged to see himself stript of this *State* by a Citizen of the *Republick*, that he ended his Life with Despair and Vexation.

After the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, that of *Constantinople* possessed this Isle to the Year

1190, when *Richard* King of *England*, took it from *Isaac Comnenus*, who had made himself the Tyrant of it; and drove him thence, for refusing the use of his Havens to the Fleet, which he conducted to the Recovery of *Jerusalem*.

He sold it sometime after to the *Templers*, whose Order was then most rich and flourishing: But their Establishment in this Island, having excited several Seditions, they yielded their Purchase to *Guy de Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem*, whom the *Infidels* had despoiled of his Crown. *Guy* died two years after his Possession, and left the Isle to his Brother *Amaury*; under whose Government, she was re-peopled, and rendred more fertil than heretofore, having drawn thither several Families of Strangers, by virtue of Immunities, Exemptions and Privileges. He sent a famous Embassie to *Rome*, to obtain of the *Pope* the Title of *King*. *Hugo*, his Son, succeeded him; who left his Crown to his Son *Henry*: He was the Father of *Hugo* the Second, who died young, and without Children. Another *Hugo*, his Cousin-German, Son to the Prince of *Pouille*, and *Isabella*, *Henry's* Sister, was placed on the Throne, as his nearest Relation, and took the Sirname of *Lusignan*, to make himself more agreeable to the *Cypriots*. *John*, his Son, inherited his Crown, and likewise left it to his Son, *Henry* the Second. This Prince being troubled with the *Falling-Sickness*, was declared unfit to succeed; and his Brother *Amaury*, having caused him to be taken by force, sent him to *Aiton*, the King of *Armenia*, his Brother-in-Law; who shut him up in Prison.

This

This Treason remained not long unpunish'd ; for the Usurper was assassinated in his Bed by one of the Officers of his Chamber, named *Simonnet*. *Henry* was afterwards establish'd ; to whom succeeded *Hugo* , his Nephew. This *Hugo*, the Third of that Name, was Father of *Peter*, who merited by his rare Valour, the Surname of *Courageous*. This Kingdom had never been so flourishing as it was under the Reign of this brave Prince. He settled a Commerce in the City of *Famagusta*, with all the Neighbouring States ; which enriched his Subjects, and yielded him also an infinite Treasure. He set out a Fleet of Fifty Gallies, with which, the King of *Spain*, and those of the Isle of *Rhodes*, having joyned their Forces, he took the City of *Alexandria*, and carried his Conquests as far as *Syria*.

After these glorious Exploits, he intended to go to *Rome*, to pay his Respects to that See ; but during his Absence, the Count *de Rocas*, to whom he had left the Government of his State, debauch'd the Queen, his Wife, and usurped the Sovereign Authority.

Peter advertiz'd of this on his way, returns speedily to *Cyprus*, seizeth on the Traytor, and delivers him into the Hands of his Justices, to be punish'd according to the Laws of the Country : But his great Estate, his Credit, and the Protection of the Queen, having corrupted his Judges, he was discharged as innocent ; and *Visconti* , Master of the King's Household, his Accuser, condemn'd to a perpetual Banishment : This Prince being rendred furious and cruel

by the injustice of this Proceeding, extended his Revenge so far, as made all the *Cypriots* suffer : He loaded 'em with Irons, and condemned 'em to die on the least complaint, and meanest appearance of the smallest Crime. He ravish'd the Honour of their Wives and Daughters, and expos'd them moreover to the Brutality of the Ministers of his Passion, not suffering them to spare any.

To encrease the Terror and Confusion of his Subjects, he caused a new Prison to be built in the most publick part of the City, and forced whom he pleased of the Inhabitants, of both Sexes, to work at it: But a couragious bold Woman animated them to a Revolt, in this manner; Being a Gentlewoman born, and finding herself forced to serve Brick-layers and Masons, held up her Coats and Shift to her knees, and remained in this immodest posture in expectation of the King, who was to come to see the Workmen, attended by all his Court.

So soon as he was over against her, she let down her Coats, and sate on the ground; but she arose presently after he was past, with such Impudence as scandalized the Beholders. Every one surpriz'd with this Spectacle, and being not able to guess at the Reason, some ask'd her, why she was not ashamed of her Nakedness save only in the presence of the King? She answered coldly, that she and the Women with her, did not look so exactly about 'em; for having seen no *Man* but the *King*, she thought she should not offend against Modesty, but only in regard of him: These People net-
led

led by this sharp Reproach, fell on the Prince, and massacred him. His Son, named *Petrin*, or *Petrote*, was set up in his place. This new King, having done the Ambassadors of *Venice* and *Genoa*, the honour to eat at his Table, these Ministers could not agree about Precedency; but he decided it in favour of the *Venetians*. The *Genoeses*, to be reveng'd of the Affront which they pretended to have received, conspired against him: But their Conspiracy being detected, all the *Genoeses* about the Palace, were seiz'd on; who were thrown immediatly down from an high Tower on the points of the Halberts. All of that Nation were used throughout the whole Island in the same manner. The *Republick* of *Genoa*, concern'd at this Usage, declared War against the King of *Cyprus*; and for that end, set forth a Fleet of Ships, under the Command of *Peter Fregosa*. This Captain made himself Master of *Famagusta*, being of intelligence with the Queen-Mother, whose Treason reduc'd her Son to such an extremity, that he consented to yield the Place to the *Genoeses*, and pay them a yearly Tribute; and for the surer Payment thereof, gave Prince *James*, his Uncle, and his Cousin-Germans for Hostages. His Death put his Uncle in possession of the Crown, being then a Prisoner at *Genoa*: but he demitted it into the hands of his Son *John* the Second, otherwise *Janus*, being thus call'd from the City of *Genoa*, where he was born; the *Mamelucs* made War against him, and overthrew him in a Combat, wherein he was taken Prisoner, and thence carried into *Egypt*: These

Barbarians restor'd him not to his Liberty, till they had drawn great Sums from him, and engaged him to pay eight thousand Crowns yearly Tribute; whereunto his Successors should be also bound for ever to the Kings of *Egypt*,

This Tribute was punctually paid, and the *Venetians* become Masters of the Place, thought themselves oblig'd to send it every year to *Constantinople*, since the extinction of the *Mamelucs*, from whom *Selim* conquered *Egypt*. *Janus* had only one Son, nam'd *John*, a Prince of a weak Constitution both of Body and Mind, whom the Queen, his Wife, govern'd at her Will: Their only Daughter, nam'd *Charlotta*, was first married to a Prince of the Family of *Portugal*, who having been poysoned, she espous'd *Lewis*, Son to the Duke of *Savoy*. He reigned not long after the Decease of *John*, his Father-in-Law. *James*, Bastard-Brother to the Queen, who was design'd for the Arch-Bishoprick of *Nicosia*, could not suffer a Stranger to bereave him of the Crown; so renouncing his Ecclesiastical Profession, he had recourse to the Protection of the *Mamelucs*, by whose Assistance, he drove out the Queen *Charlotte*, and Prince *Lewis*, her Husband, recovered *Famagusta* from the *Genoefes*, and made himself Master of the whole Island. He considered he needed the Assistance of the *Venetians*, to confirm him in the Throne; and therefore sent Ambassadors to the *Republick*, to desire a *Venetian* Lady, chosen by the *Senate*, to make her Queen of *Cyprus*. The *Venetians* cast their Eyes on *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Mark Anthony Cornaro*,

Cornaro, being of one of the most ancient Families in *Venice*. She was adopted by the *Senate*, and afterwards conducted to the Isle of *Cyprus*, to King *James*. This Prince died some time after his Marriage, and left the Queen pregnant; whom he made by his Will Heiress with the Child. which she was to bring into the World: She was delivered of a Boy, who was likewise named *James*, and lived not above ten Months.

The *Grand Signior*, and the King of *Syria*, considered the Isle of *Cyprus* as a State very commodious for them. On the other hand, *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, look'd on Queen *Catharine*, as a Person well qualified for him. Which alarming the *Venetians*, who thought themselves to have most Right to the Island, they sent *George Cornaro*, the Brother of this Princess, to pre-engage her in favour of the *Republick*. His Reasons and Entreaties met with such prevalency in the Mind of his Sister, that she demised her Estate in the year 1489. sixteen years after the death of the King her Husband; and *Francis Prioli*, Admiral of the *Venetian* Forces, went and took possession of it in the Name of the *Republick*. *Catharine* at the same time retiring to *Venice*, the *Seniory* gave her a small Town in the Mountains *de la Marche Trevisanna*, where she confin'd her self all the rest of her days, and liv'd there in much tranquillity to a great Age. This Acquisition gave as great trouble to the *Senate*, as it did yield honour to the *Republick*; for if it were glorious to 'em to reduce a Kingdom into a Province,

and to extend their Dominion as far as *Asia*, whence by this means they might draw great Advantages, it was on the other hand troublesome to them to have a State environ'd with those of the *Grand Signior*, and continually threatned by this formidable Power. That which heightned the more their inquietude, was, That there was no fortifi'd place in the whole Island except the City of *Famagusta*, which was too weak to resist the Invasions of the *Infidels*.

Selim, who since declared War with the *Venetians*, was then Governor of *Cilicia*, and learnt them by his Conduct, that he earnestly intended the Conquest of this Island. These Suspicions obliged the *Senate* to send thither *Julius Savorniani*, with a plenary Power. He was a Person of Noble Birth, whose long Services, together with those of his Father, had rendered him deservedly famous. He was ordered to fortifie the Island as he thought fit, but with all possible diligence, lest he should be prevented by *Solyman* the *Sultan*, who was then at War with the Emperor *Maximilian* in *Hungary*, and commanded his Army in person.

Savorniani, who was a man of a lively and undertaking Spirit, took Shipping as soon as ever he had his Dispatches. Scarcely was he arrived on the Island, but he began to surround it, and view those Places which most needed to be fortified, with such an exact diligence as answered the good Opinion the *Senate* had of him. He thought at first to build new Walls, and raise new Torts to the City of *Nicessia*, being the Capital of the Kingdom, situated in
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the midst of the Island, and was then about four Miles in compass. The Nobility made their usual Residence there; the Riches of the Inhabitants rendered her the most wealthy and important place of all the Country; and had she been put in a capacity to sustain a Siege, might have proved, by reason of its greatness, most commodious for a Retreat to the Country-people in a time of War. Neither did the Charge, nor Difficulty of the Enterprize, which had always deterred the preceding Governors, discourage *Savorniani*. Having assembled the Nobility, he shewed them the interest they had to fortifie their City, to secure their Possessions from the Rapine and Avarice of the *Barbarians*; and that it was of great Consequence to their particular preservation, and that of the whole State, these Works should be finished before the end of six Months. These Gentlemen comprehending the danger wherewith they were threatned, return'd *Savorniani* their Thanks, approve his Design, and offer him all that in them lay to facilitate it. He then caus'd several Workmen and Slaves to come to *Nicosia*, he pulled down the ancient Walls and adjoining Houses, and drew a new Line in a round Figure, less than the former, which beginning from an Eminency Northward, near the old Walls, ended at 400 paces near the first Circumvallation: He fortify'd it with twelve Bastions in such a manner that each defended the other with its Cannon. He chose as many of the best qualify'd Gentlemen; to every one of which he committed the care of carrying

forward a Bastion, and permitted them for a recompence, to call them after their Names. He thought he ought thus to engage them to advance these Works, and edge 'em on by this little point of Honour to spare no cost nor pains to hasten forward so important a Matter. He encouraged them himself by his vigilancy and diligence, going about incessantly from one Work to another, and not loosing a moment the Workmen out of his sight. This Enterprize was carried on with such a diligence as surpriz'd all People : for these Bastions and the Wall were in a short time brought on to a reasonable height, and the Ditch made deep enough to defend it self against a great Army. The Noise and Reputation of this Work gave the more joy and hopes to the Republick, because it cost her but little, and because one of her Magistrates had so happily and speedily finish'd it. But the *Turks* took offence at it, and seem'd strangely out of humor to see an Island fortify'd against 'em-selves in the heart of their Empire, which they had always look'd on with discontent in the hands of the *Venetians*, altho' without defence, and expos'd as a prey

'Tis certain that *Solyman* conceived an extreme spight at it : He fancied the *Venetians* shewed by this precaution a great contempt of his Age, and expected he wou'd never return from his expedition in *Germany*, where he then made War with that vigor and resolution as became a young Victorious Prince. 'Tis thought he would have stript them of it, had he lived longer : but dying in *Hungary*, at the Siege of *Sigeth*.

Sigeth, *Mustapha*, one of the Generals of his Army, inspired his Son *Selim*, who succeeded him, with his Father's Hatred and Resentment. This new Emperor believing likewise the *Venetians* had fortify'd this Isle against him, resolved on the Design which he had long premeditated, of conquering it.

And being come to the beginning of his Reign, 'tis not amiss to shew the Reader his Humor, his Genius, and Conduct; having first in few words given an Account of the Princes his Brethrens Destiny.

Solyman had five Sons, whose Birth could no less contribute to the happiness and honour of his Reign, than the Victories he had gained, had not Ambition and Jealousie stifled in his Heart the Sentiments of Nature. *Mustapha*, his eldest Son, whose Mother was a *Circasian* Slave, had acquir'd by his excellent Qualities, the Love and Esteem of the whole *Ottoman* Empire. He was especially ador'd by the Soul-diery. His excellent Virtues, instead of rejoicing his Father, excited his Jealousie and Defiance; so that suspecting him to design the bereaving him of his Crown, he rais'd an Army, under pretence of carrying the War into *Persia*, & causing him to be seized on in his Camp, made his Eunuchs strangle him in his presence. *Gengirus*, surnamed *Crump-Back*, by reason of his Deformity, affrighted at the barbarous usage of his Brother, ended his Life in Rage and Despair, vomiting out a Thousand Curses at the Cruelty of his Father. *Bajazet* the Third, being likewise suspected by *Solyman*, as being no less

less beloved by the Army than his brother *Mustapha*, was forced by the ill usage he received, to preserve himself by open force, and lost unfortunately a Battle; after which, flying for Protection to *Tammas*, the King of *Persia*; this cruel and Perfidious Prince, affrighted by *Solyman's* Threatnings, or corrupted by his Money, delivered him to Executioners, who accompanied the Ambassadors which the *Grand Signior* had sent him. *Mahomet* died in the Flower of his Age; and *Selim*, *Roxalana's* Son, thus became, by the death of his four Brothers, *Solyman's* only Heir.

He was born in 1520, the same Year where-in died his Grandfather *Selim*, and was educated in the Art of Government according to the *Turkish* Maxims. As soon as he was at Age, he had the Charge of *Adrianople*, and took on him after the Death of his Brother *Mahomet*, the Government of *Cilicia*, which he ruled during *Solyman's* Life. This Prince was very happy, if we compare his Fortune with the sad Disaster of his Brethren, who left him sole and peaceable Heir of a mighty Empire; But on the other hand, very unlike in his manner of Governing, to his Predecessor. He shew'd from his Infancy no inclination to War, nor Quality befitting a Prince; but on the contrary, degenerating from the Sobriety of his Ancestors, he plunged himself into all kinds of Debauchery, and especially in Drunkenness, against the express Prohibition of his Law. His Table, which, according to the Custom of the *Seralio*, should be mean and frugal, was covered with the most
delicious

delicious and costly Meats, and always surrounded with *Dwarfs*, *Buffoons* and *Parasites*. He usually made one of his *Bashaws* to dine with him, call'd *Achmet*, a gluttonous, drunken Fellow, who rendered himself acceptable to his Prince, by drinking with him whole days together; they usually held on their Debaucheries till Midnight, and were commonly carried away from the Table dead drunk. This Excess in Eating and Drinking, made *Selim* so gross and unwieldy, that together with the Redness which the Wine gave the Whiteness of his Complexion, he resembled very well the Poet's *Bacchus*, when leaving the Table, he repos'd himself cross-legg'd on Carpets, according to the *Turkish* manner. He was addicted to all those Vices which attend excessive Drinking. He was much in the *Seralio*, amongst the Ladies; and yet this Passion could not keep him from a more brutish and abominable one, which is too common amongst filthy wretches, who know no Measure nor Rule in their Sensualities. He caused to be brought up with great Care, several youths, the comeliest of which, served about his Person; on whom he would sometimes bestow great Pensions, and considerable Employments, according to their Capacity. He took much delight in seeing them wrestle, draw the Bow, and perform their other Exercises in the Gardens of the *Seralio*: But this was always in private, lest he should abase the Majesty of so great an Emperor; and therefore appear'd but seldom at these Spectacles. When he went forth

forth to take the Diversion of Hunting, on the side of *Asia*, with his Dogs and Falcons, he pass'd over the Channel in cover'd Boats, instead of riding on Horseback out of *Constantinople*. He minded as little the enlarging his Territories, as depriving himself of the Pleasures he enjoyed in a shameful Repose. Softness and Flattery had so corrupted his Mind, that he thought himself above all humane Greatness. Had he followed his own Inclinations, and not been led by his Ministers, he would have been content with the Conquests of his Ancestors, and languished in the soft Life of the *Seralio*, suffering all the Princes in *Europe* to live in Peace.

Piali, and *Mustapha*, who had long commanded his Father's Armies, were two of his greatest Confidants; and the Favour of *Piali* was grounded on the Honour of his Alliance. *Solyman* returning victorious from the Siege of *Belgrade*, found him lying expos'd in the Fields; where, his Mother, frightened by the March of the Army, had left him. This Prince, in his Passage, took the Pleasure of Hunting, and seeing the Child, whom the Dogs were about to devour, gave order it should be taken up, and carried to *Constantinople*. He was educated in the *Seralio* with great Care; and his towardly Inclinations, joyned to the progress which he made in his Exercises, recommended him so greatly to the *Grand Signior's* Affection, that he gave him his Son *Selim's* Daughter in Marriage. The *Ottoman* Princes acknowledge no other Nobility of Extraction in their Empire;

pire; giving their Daughters in Marriage to such of their Slaves, whom they believe merited this Honour by their Services. *Piali*, having long commanded the *Sultan's* Land-Forces, was made Captain *Bassâ* of the Sea.

Mustapha had attended *Selim* from his Infancy, and corrupted his few good Inclinations through too much Mildness and Indulgence. But that which acquir'd him greatest Favour, was the signal Service, he did him in the Fight betwixt him and his Brother *Bajazet*; for these two ambitious Princes were in dispute about the Empire, in *Solyman's* Lifetime. *Selim's* Army was routed, and he himself was put to flight; when *Mustapha* rallying his Troops, made him return to a second Charge; and falling on *Bajazet* with an incredible Valour, he won the Victory from him, and wholly defeated him; But *Mahomet* was he, who of all the Ministers of the Port, most absolutely possessed his Master's Favour, and had also given him the greatest and most important Mark of Fidelity and Affection: For as soon as *Solyman* expired in *Hungary*, he was so prudent, as to keep his Death secret, and press forward the Siege of *Sigeth*, with as great vigor, as if the *Grand Signior* had been yet alive; so that he carried the Place by Assault, maugre all the Efforts of the *German* Empire. He at the same time dispatch'd Couriers to *Selim*, to advertize him of his Father's Death, advising him to hasten to *Constantinople*, before this News were known there. *Mahomet* well knew the Souldiers contemned *Selim*, because
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of his averſeneſs to Wars; loudly talking during his Father's Life, That he was not of the *Ottoman* Race, but that *Roxalana*, his Mother, pretending a big Belly, had Fathered on *Solyman* the Child of a certain *Jewiſh Woman*; and therefore they ſtuck not to call him according to his ſuppoſed Birth.

And to make this Calumny paſs the better, they added, he was a Favourer of the *Jews*, who are more abominable and odious amongſt the *Turks*, than amongſt any other People; and therefore to gratifie one *John Miches*, a Fugitive from *Spain*, for his *Judaism*, he obtain'd of his Father *Solyman*, one of the ancient Cities of *Paleſtine*, and ſeveral Countries round about, to eſtabliſh a Colony of thoſe wretched People. Theſe Rumors made the greateſt part of the Army to prefer *Amirah*, a Prince of Twenty years of Age, whoſe Inclinations were anſwerable to his Birth. But thus *Mahomet* ſetled the Crown on *Selim's* Head without oppoſition; and for a Reward of this Service, the new Emperor gave him the Seals, with the Quality of *Grand Viſier*, which is the firſt Miniſter in the *Ottoman* Empire: He was already his Son-in-Law; ſo that *Selim* committed the Government to his Care, and gave himſelf over to the Pleaſures and Softneſs of the *Seralio*.

Mahomet was too quick-ſighted, not to perceive, that a Favour like his, muſt draw on him much Envy: That Princes oft change their Favourites, and ſuffer with regret, thoſe, to whom they believe they are much obliged, reſpecti

respecting them as importunate Creditors, they endeavour to get rid of them as soon as any specious Pretence offers it self to colour their Ingratitude. The Example of *Ibrahim*, a Favourite of *Solyman's*, whom a *Sultaneſs* ruined, without letting the World know the Occasion, made him wary and solicitous to strengthen himself in his high Places. He began by freeing *Selim* from the perplexity of Affairs, which might disturb his Pleasures. He afterwards removed all those who were not his Friends, from the Prince's Presence, and brought into their Places such 'as were affectionated to his Service; and by this means rul'd all at his will. The *Bassas* and other *Viſiers* acted only by his Directions, and each of them made their Court to him in the same manner as if he had been their Emperor.

Since the renewing of the Treaty, and Alliance between the Port and the neighbouring States, and confirmation thereof between *Solyman* and the *Republick of Venice*, sign'd three years after, the *Ottoman* Empire enjoyed a profound Peace; the Continuation of which seemed to be lasting, by means of *Selim's* sluggish and luxurious humor. But the Souldiers being accustomed under the preceding Reigns, to Pillage on the neighbouring Countries, tired with Ease, murmured at the *Grand Viſier's* conduct of Affairs; saying, he abused his Interest in the *Grand Signior*; and instead of bringing him off from his Debauches, rather enticed him to continue them; dissuading him from following the Example of his Father and
Grand-

Grandfather, who had conquered so many Kingdoms, and carried their victorious Arms to the Ends of the World. They added, That this Lethargy brought shame to the Majesty of the *Ottoman* Empire; and that the Idleness wherein so many brave Men were suffered to spend their days, was no less dishonourable than the Softness of their Sovereign; That his Grandfather, whose Name he did bear, had not thus reign'd, who by several Conquests acquired with immortal Honour, by the entire Defeat of the *Mamelucs*, had made himself Master of all *Egypt*; That the *Sultans* were not set up to enjoy peaceably what their Predecessors had left them, but to enlarge their Empire by new Conquests, and reduce the Universe to the *Mahometan* Law: That it belong'd only to private persons to busie themselves in conserving their Possessions; but Sovereigns should have no other End than to benefit their Countrey: That tho' *Selim* wanted Gourage and Conduct to tread in his Ancestors steps, yet ought he to maintain his Empire by the same ways it was establish'd; and that as great Motions, and the noise of War, keep men in-breath, and stir up Valour and Ambition, so Rest and Luxury serve only to abase and depress them: That their Emperors did not get their Possessions by Drunkenness and Luxury, but by Labour and Hardship: That *Selim*, not contented to frustrate them of the Largesse which the new Emperors usually bestowed on the Souldiery, at their first coming to the Crown, would also deprive them
of

of the only means to defend themselves against Poverty and Misery, although the flourishing State of the Empire was the effect of their Labour and Faithfulness; and, That, in fine, 'twas very hard to buy thus dear the Friendship of the *Prime Visier*, whose covetous Humor could not be satisfied, tho' the whole World should drain it self dry to fill it.

The Souldiers were discontented at *Selim's* Advancement to the Empire, and not following the Custom of distributing Money amongst them, which the *Sultans* are wont to do; and especially the *Janizaries*, who were perswaded that *Mahomet* was the Author of this Retrenchment. *Mustapha* and *Piali*, whose Favour this Chief Minister endeavoured to ruine, secretly entertain'd and cherish'd these Complaints and Murmurs. *Piali* had been disgraced, and thrown out of his Office, but the Tears and Prayers of his Wife regained his Re-establishment from the Emperor, this Princesses Father. *Mustapha*, having been sent against certain People who inhabit along the Coasts of the *Red Sea*, had met with bad Success in his Expedition, by the Treachery of *Synam*, Bassa of *Egypt*: he was accused, not only for making War with a kind of indifferency, but treating under hand with the Revolters, to dismember *Egypt*, and share it betwixt them.

Synam, who sought all ways to procure Favour from the *Prime Visier*, became his Accuser, and *Mustapha's* Crime appear'd more plainly, by having espoused the Daughter of King *Tornobeim*, when *Selim I.* exterminated the *Mamé-*

lucs. *Mahomet*, who knew the jealous Temper of the Prince, represented to him this Affair, as a matter that required a most severe Chastisement; and thereupon obliged him to send an Executioner into *Egypt*, to bring him *Mustapha's* Head. 'Tis a Custom established by these *Barbarians*, from the Tyrannical Power of the Sovereigns, and blind Obedience of the People, that as soon as the *Grand Signior* requires the Head of one of his Generals, tho' he then commanded all the Forces of the Empire, he submissively offers himself to the Will of the Executioner. *Mustapha* having notice of his Disgrace and Sentence, parts immediately from *Egypt* to *Constantinople*; where *Amurab*, the *Grand Signior's* Eldest Son, perswaded of his Innocence, took him under his Protection, and presented him himself to his Father; *Mustapha* casting himself at *Selim's* Feet, told him with great Freedom, I will obey without the least Repugnancy your Highnesses Orders, if I am sentenced to Death; but if my Enemies, abusing their Power, and your Bounty, overwhelm me by the blackness of their Calumnies, I shall have at least the Consolation, that it shall be my Sovereign, and not they that shall pronounce my Doom. He afterwards justified himself in all things alledged against him, and shewed so clearly his Innocency, that he obtained not only his Grace, but Places of greater Trust. These Ministers being jealous of the Favour and Credit which *Mahomet* enjoyed during the Peace, earnestly desired War, to secure themselves against so dangerous and potent

a Rival. *Mahomet* alarm'd by the Complaints of the Souldiers, and Murmurs of the *Fanizaries*, which grew every day louder and more frequent, believ'd he ought, for the averting of this Storm, to undertake some Military Exploit. This being the only means for the quieting the *Fanizaries* Spirits, who thirsted after Mischief and Pillage, and remove at the same time from the Court his Enemies, in sending them away, to expose their Lives in the *Grand Signior's* Service: And thus the chief Ministers of the Port, altho' with different Interests, concurred in promoting a War.

Miches, whom we have already mentioned, was one of *Mustapha's* Confidants, by means of his frequent Access to the *Grand Signior*. He was a *Jew* by Birth, a wandring Nation, ever since their committing the worst of Murders, namely, that on the Son of God, whose Blood is on them and their Children to this day. These People are hated, and distinguished by Marks of Infamy in all places where they traffick; not being suffered to bear the least Office in any place whatsoever. They were greatly multiplied in *Spain*, and acquired great wealth there by their false Dealings and Usury. Their way of lending Money, appeared at first very profitable to the People; but when it was perceived in the Sequel, that this facility of borrowing, gave occasion to Luxury and Prodigality, and that People of Quality, as well as the ordinary sort were near ruined by prodigious Sums of Interest-money; the Kings of *Spain* thought it necessary to remedy so great an Abuse.

Abuse. This People being exceedingly encreased, as I afore mentioned, by means of their Averseness to Celibacy, esteeming Barrenness a Curse; the Kings of *Spain* would suffer them no longer in their Territories; commanding them to depart thence, or abjure their *Judaism*. The greatest part of them loving their Commerce better than their Religion, chose rather to quit that than their Countrey; and the rest withdrew themselves to *Portugal*; which, yet received them on condition, They should remain their Slaves, if they departed not the Kingdom after a certain time, altho' they had given them a great deal of Money to be suffered amongst them. They designed to pass over to *Mauritania*; but finding no Vessels, on the day mark'd for their Passage, by the falseness of the *Portugueses*, they lost their Liberty, according to the Agreement made betwixt 'em. After the Death of *John* the Second, *Emanuel*, who succeeded him, drew them out of Slavery, to obtain the Reputation of a merciful Prince: But finding, that kindness prevailed nothing on the hard-heartedness of these People, he took from them their Children, and caus'd them to be Baptiz'd; driving out their Parents from his Dominions. The horror of so cruel a Separation, converted more than the Confiscation of their Estates did in *Spain*. But the outward Profession of Christian Religion, changed not their Minds; practising no less secretly their Jewish Superstitions. The King of *Portugal* set up a severe Inquisition against them. The Relapsers convicted, were burnt alive, and their

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Posterity declared for ever infamous. This Tribunal consists still in *Portugal*. Its Rigour causes many to withdraw into several parts of the World; who being privately brought up in the ancient Belief of their Fathers, although born amongst Christians, remain fix'd to the Dreams of their *Rabbies*, by the horror they are inspired with from their Infancy against our Religion. These People are called by the *Spaniards*, *Marrani*; and *Miches* was one of the most considerable amongst them. They had sent him to *Venice*, to obtain, if possible, from the Republick an Habitation, in some of the Neighbouring Islands: But the Senate having refused to gratifie his Request, he retired out of humor, to *Constantinople*; where he married a rich Widow, by whose means he arrived from a miserable Condition, to great Wealth, and became the eminentest *Jew* in that Country. Being a Person of great insinuation and address, he soon found means, by Presents, and Flatteries, to have access to *Selim*, who was then Governour only of *Cilicia*, *Solyman* his Father, at that time reigning; and by force of Presents, was admitted by this Prince into a near familiarity, and knowledge of his most private Occasions. This man was no stranger to the State of Affairs in most Parts of *Christendom*, but especially in the Interests of those of *Venice*, and therefore employ'd all his Skill and Interest with the *Grand Signior*, to be revenged on that Republick, for the Denial he lately received from them. He often entertained the *Sultan*, with the Fertility of the Isle of *Cyprus*, the

Excellency of its Fruits, and especially, the Delicacy of its Wine, which this Prince usually tasted to Excess. He moreover asserted some kind of Right to this unjust Invasion; that the *Venetians* had usurped it; that it belonged lawfully to his Highness, seeing it made a part of the Kingdom of *Egypt*; and that it was in quality of the *Mameluc's* Successor, the Republick paid him an annual Tribute.

When the *Wine, Sugar, and other Fruits*, which the Governors of *Cyprus* were wont to send every year to *Selim*, were presented; *Miches* derided these Presents, telling the Emperor, to set him against the Republick, that they were more becoming the mean spiritedness of the Merchants that sent them, than the greatness of the Prince that received them. He added, That the *Venetians* made continual infractions in the last Treaty of Peace, in receiving into their Ports such as were Pyrates, and Enemies to his Highness: That the *Spaniards* and Knights of *Malta*, made not a Prize on the *Turks*, but under the intelligence of the Republick; and, That, if he suffered the *Mediterranean Sea* to be infested with these Robbers, all his Subjects must give over Trading; which would be as disadvantageous to his Reputation, as contrary to his Profit: That the *Mahometan* Religion was no less interessed, seeing by this means the Accesses to *Meca* were block'd up, and all Liberty taken away of visiting *Mahomet's* Tomb, whither so many devout *Turks* went on Pilgrimage: That under pretence of chasing the *Corfary's*, they pursued his Subjects
with

with so great rage and fury, that they cut the Throats of those who surrendred without fighting. He at the end flattered him on the immense extent of his Power; and assuring him that the *Venetians* would abandon to him the Island, as soon as ever his Army should set footing in it; he confirm'd this Prince, who otherwise slighted the Republick of *Venice*, in the Design of invading this Kingdom, as soon as *Solyman* should leave him the Empire.

Some have affirmed, he gave the possession of it to this *Miches*, and that in the midst of a great Debauch, he had call'd him King of *Cyprus*: But whether he really design'd to set the Crown on the Head of this profligate *Jew*, which is very contrary to the usual Genius of the *Turkish* Policy and Customs, or only to gratifie his Appetite to delicious Wines; he in regard to this Project, fortify'd that part of *Cilicia*, which is over against the Island, and divided only by a space of sixty Miles.

The pains the *Turks* took to fortifie a Place so long neglected, gave great Suspensions to the *Venetians*: But *Selim* being become Emperor, forgot this Enterprize; the remembrance of which was not to be offered to a Prince, languishing in effeminate Pleasures. Yet did *Miches* and *Mustapha* spend whole days and nights in projecting, how to bring him handsomly to undertake the old Design; and they thought no way could be better than to rouze him by the Murmurings of his Souldiers, who loudly demanded a War. They made use also of some of the Women-Favourites, who hated *Mahomet*,

to give him this Advice ; and *Selim*, disturb'd with this troubleſom Relation, would know this Miniſters Opinion : *Mahomet* counſelled him to yield to a War ; telling him, what a happy opportunity offered it ſelf for it ; the *Moors* of *Spain* having ſent to intreat aſſiſtance from his Highneſs, againſt the Tyranny of King *Phillip* the Second.

The Novelty of this Enterprize, ſurpriz'd the more the *Grand Signior*, being ignorant why the *Moors* would revolt againſt *Spain*, and what Forces they were able to raiſe againſt their Sovereign : But he willingly received the Proposition of turning his Arms on the ſide of *Cyprus* ; whereupon, *Mahomet* having ſhewed him he could not declare a War againſt the *Venetians*, without violating the Oath he had taken ; the Council thereupon broke up, without determining any thing, tho' *Selim* matter'd not much the Scruples which were offered him.

The *Ottoman* Emperors believe nothing ſo great, nor magnificent, whereby to eternize their Names, as to be the Founders of *Mosques* and Places of Religious Worſhip. Theſe Edifices are lightned within by an infinite number of Lamps, which are always burning during their Ceremonies, and they have Prieſts, and particular Miniſters belonging to each of them; the Porches, and ſeveral other parts of theſe Churches, are paved with Marble, enriched with quantity of Precious Stones, and wrought by ſeveral ſkilful *Italian* Architects, who, for Gainſake, make no ſcruple to be hired by theſe Heathens. But this Magnificence reaches further ;
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they build Hospitals near these Mosques, call'd *Kervansarai*, of as beautiful Structure as the other, in which are put all poor and sick People, who are as neatly, as carefully look'd after. All Travellers may remain there three days, without distinction of Country or Religion. Slaves are therein received, as well as those that are Free, and the greatness of their Number makes no man refus'd. There are also several Children brought up in them. *Selim* had a Design to build one of these Hospitals, with a Mosque, which should surpass, not only in Largeness and Richness, the *Kervansarai* of *Solyman* his Father, but likewise all those which had been rais'd by his Predecessors. The *Mufti*, who is (as it were) the High Priest amongst them, shewed him, 'twas an ancient Custom, established by God's Appointment, to employ in these sort of Foundations, the Booty gain'd from the Enemies of his Empire; and especially from the *Christians*, who most condemn the *Prophet*, and his *Law*. *Selim*, well pleas'd to hear the *Mufti* thus deliver himself, resolv'd, from that time, on the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; and determined the Revenues to the building of a new Hospital.

Mustapha, whilst these things were in agitation, found a seasonable time, which he had long sought, of enteraining the *Sultan* in private. He remembered him, That the *Turkish* Emperors began their Reign with some Military Enterprize, and valued more the Respect and Submission paid them by their Subjects, on
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account of a Victory, or some Conquest, than from their Right of Sovereignty. That *Selim*, his Grandfather, whose Memory will be precious to all Ages, came no sooner to the Throne, than he carried his Arms to *Persia*, and having won a signal Victory in the Plains of *Calderana*, from the *Sophi Ismael*, a Prince renowned for his Valour, he made himself Master of *Tauris*, then the Capital City of that great and famous People: and that this Advantage was only a Prelude to the Glory he afterwards acquired by the same Arms. That *Solyman*, his Highness's Father, burning with Zeal to his Religion, made War with the *Christians*, Enemies to the *Alcoran*, and signaliz'd his first Campaign by the taking of *Belgrade*, from which the Emperors *Amurab* and *Mahomet* had shamefully rais'd the Siege with considerable loss; and by this Conquest, bereaved the *Hungarians* of their Reputation of being the best Souldiers in *Europe*: He afterwards took the Isle of *Rhodes* from the *Jerusalem* Knights, the *Turks* sworn irreconcilable Enemies, with the same valour and speed: That the *Venetians* had likewise felt the effort of his victorious Arms; and being straightned sometimes by Hunger, otherwhiles by his Troops, they were forced, for the saving of the Isles of *Zant*, *Cephalonia*, and *Corfu*, to consent to a shameful Peace, and to yield him *Naplousia* and *Malvasia*, Places of Consequence, and great Strength, with all the *Morea*: That the *Venetian* State, being destin'd to furnish the *Ottoman* Empire with Conquests, they ought to reckon on a
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certain Victory, in declaring War against this Republick: That, he justly drew it upon her, by fortifying a Tributary Kingdom, as if she would maintain by Force what she held only at his Highness's Pleasure: That *Solyman* would not have suffered this Insolency, but driven out the *Venetians* from the Isle of *Cyprus*, as a punishment, for putting themselves into a posture of Defence, whilst he made War in *Hungary*, and thus profiting by his Absence; he having been often heard to say, some time before his Death, in a great Passion, That if he return'd Conqueror to Constantinople, he would turn all his Forces toward that Island, attacking it both by Sea and Land: That his Highness should the rather enter into this his Father's Resentment, seeing God had permitted the *Venetians* to fail of their respect towards him at his coming to the Crown, by protecting such as pillaged his Frontiers, and exercis'd their Rapines as well by Land as Sea: That the Ports of the Isle of *Cyprus* served for a shelter and place of Retreat to the *Christian Pyrates*, who continually chased the *Turkish Vessels*; and to have satisfaction for all this, there needed only a Design to be undertaken, whose Success, tho' sufficiently honourable, was neither perilous, nor impossible: What Consternation added he, will it be to all *Christendom*, to see the *Venetians* driven out of this Isle, when they are most confident on their Strength, having fortified the Capital City in the midst of the Country; which, notwithstanding its deep Ditches, and new Ramparts, cannot long hold out against an Army, which has
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been ever successful? That the Conjunction was favourable, by reason of the *Christian Princes* Divisions, being almost all of them perplexed with Domestick Wars, disunited by Differences in Religion, and consequently not in a capacity to assist the *Venetians*: That the King of *Spain* was busied in reducing the *Moors*, and pacifying the Troubles in the *Low Countries*: That, besides the League made between his Highness and the King of *France*, this Prince was too young, and his Kingdom too much weakened by intestine Wars, to interest himself in this Quarrel. As for the Emperor *Maximilian*, it was not to be expected he would break the Peace lately made; having experienced his Weakness, and so expose himself a second time with such small Forces, in hopes of the assistance of the Princes of the Empire; whose Troops are seldom in a sufficient readiness to do any good Service. As to the King of *Poland*, being instructed by his Father's Example, and made wise at his Neighbour's Cost, he must understand his own Interest too well, to break the Peace he made with the *Ottoman Port*; so that the *Venetians*, forsaken on all sides, must inevitably lose the Isle of *Cyprus*, before the News of it can come to the *Senate*. Should Fortune moreover (adds he) favour this Enterprize, a man might set on foot still greater Designs against this *Republick*, to the Ruine of the Naval Forces of all *Christendom*; and by this means open a way to invade all *Italy*: a thing not unthought of by your Predecessors: That the Idleness where-
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in the *Venetians* had languished this thirty years last past, by means of the Peace *Solyman* had granted them, rendered the Conquest of their whole State very easie ; having forgotten the Art of making War, there being but few left of the ancient Officers and Souldiers ; so that seeing themselves in a manner lost, they must submit to such Conditions as would please his Highness to impose, and yield their Necks to the Yoke, rather than undergo all the Calamities of War. So that in fine, his Army enriched and laden with Spoil, would return in Triumph to *Constantinople*, followed by a prodigious number of Slaves and Captives, making Vows and Wishes for the continuance of his prosperous Reign ; which would presage him a continual Series of Victories and Conquests, and an immortal Glory, by the Defeat of the *Christians*, the most averse People to the *Mahometan Law*

Piali, who seconded *Mustapha* and *Miches* in their Arguments with the Emperor, help'd to confirm him in the Design of this Conquest. And *Selim*, whose natural Pride was encreased by the Representation of his Grandeur, the Confidence he had in his Power, and the Respect of his Subjects, which extends even to Adoration, esteemed himself as the most mighty Monarch on Earth ; and despising other Sovereigns, supposed there could be no Fleets opposed, nor Land Armies able to resist his ; so that this War, in his opinion, must be finished from the moment *Mustapha* proposed it ; had not *Mahomet*, who would avert this Tempest from falling on the

the *Republick*, brought some difficulties; for whether he feared the taking of the Isle of *Cyprus*, would encrease his Enemies Credit, or was willing to keep the Pension he received from the *Venetians*, to keep up the Peace, he made use of the pretence of Religion; and told the *Grand Signior*, he would do well to consult the *Mufti* on so important an Undertaking, and know his Sence touching the infraction of a Treaty so solemnly sworn. And being not well assured of the *Mufti*, how his Answer would be, he undertook himself to shew the *Grand Signior*, That 'twas more advantageous and honourable to carry the War into *Spain*, to succour there a Nation that was of the same Religion, and implored his Protection, and in hopes thereof, had already taken Arms against the Tyranny of *Spain*, and alarm'd the whole Country by their vigorous Resistance; That this Enterprize would draw no new Enemies upon him; for the *Venetians* would not assist the *Spaniards*; but on the contrary, if the *Republick* was Assaulted, the *Spaniards* would infallibly assist them: That the *Spanish Militia* were not so valiant, and brave in their own Country as out of it: That all *Christendom* was lost when *Spain* should be subdued: That *France*, betwixt whom and *Spain*, there are ancient Hatreds, and Jealousies, edged on by the Disgraces she received in the last War, and engaged by an Alliance, and several good Offices from the *Port*, would be glad of this opportunity of Revenge, and take part against the *Spaniards*; there being also as much, or more Honour in
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protecting unfortunate Believers, related to him by the Sacred Bond of Religion, than Profit in making himself Master of all *Spain*: whereas, should he abandon the *Moors* to the Executioners of *Spain*, to set upon a State, with which he lived in Peace, he must undergo an universal Reproach of breaking his Word to his Allies, and wanting Compassion for miserable Wretches, forced to renounce their *Mahometan Religion*, and embrace the *Christian*, by the violence of Torments. These Reasons moved not *Selim*; and if he appeared less hot on the War of *Cyprus*, 'twas rather because he would not disoblige the *Prime Visier*, whose Opinion he disliked, than to determine what he was resolved to do; for believing every thing just which he pleased to undertake, his greatest Concern was to put it in speedy Execution. The Riches of the Isle of *Cyprus*, and the Work in which he would surpass all the former Emperors, made such an Impression in his Mind, that he had not the power to resist it. Yet had this Undertaking been further put off by the Address of the *Grand Visir*, had not such News arrived from *Italy* to *Miches* and *Mustapha*, as hastened the Execution of it.

In the Year 1569. *Italy* was afflicted with such scarcity, as made all the Cities thereabouts feel the smart of it, and expect a terrible Famine. *Sicily* and *Pouille*, which are, as it were, the Store-houses of *Italy*, were as empty of Corn as other Places. Yet the *Triumvirs* thought on an Expedient, which much helped the City: They issued out an Order, by which they

they promised a great Price to such Merchants as should bring Grain ; which brought so many Vessels laden with it to *Venice*, that the People scarcely felt the Scarcity, with which other parts were afflicted. But that which was worse than this, and hastened the War which the *Infidels* projected against the *Republick*, was, That on the 13th. of *September* at Night, in the same Year, the Powder took Fire in the Arsenal of *Venice*, and blew up the Magazines, with such a dreadful Blow, that all the Inhabitants, dismayed at the Noise, came out into the Streets, and publick places, lest they should be overwhelmed in the Ruine of their Houses. The Sky seemed in a light Fire, which caused such a terrible Consternation, that several imagined *Venice* was threatned on all Parts ; and such as were most fearful, reckon'd the Day of Judgment was now come. The violence of this Fire, made it self felt to the most solid Edifices of the City ; and the very Boats in the Channels were lifted up in the Air by it. But that which surpasses all Belief, was, that the neighbouring Isles were shaken by it ; and it was known afterwards that the Inhabitants of *Trevisa* and *Padoa*, and those of some Towns at greater distance, saw at that time, their Windows, as it were, all on Fire, and heard such a noise under ground, as made 'em fear a terrible Earthquake. The Houses near the Arsenal, buried several Persons of both Sexes under their Ruine.

This terrible Disturbance being somewhat abated, and the publick Consternation lessened, they began to suspect some secret Conspiracy.

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The Senate put the Noble *Venetians* in Arms; whose Rendezvouz was in the Place of *St. Mark*, whence were sent to all the Quarters of the Town such as were able to do Service.

These Suspicions were encreased, as soon as it was known the Arsenal was burnt; this being the Part by which the *Republick* might receive its Death's Wound. *Paul Troni* was sent by Order from the Senate to the Arsenal, to be more perfectly inform'd. He found all the Gates of it open; but not one of those which followed him, had the boldness to enter: And had not *Troni* himself shewed them an Example in his own person, they would have all abandon'd him. Some Nobles assisted him in an exact view of all places; of which he made his Relation to the *Senate*; and assured them he saw no Remains of Fire, nor the least appearance of a new Flame. He found the Walls and Towers on the side of the Isle of *Muran*, overthrown from top to bottom, without the Magazines, or Sea-Equipages being any ways damnifi'd. The Convent of the *Religious*, called *Celestins*, and all the Houses round about, underwent the same Misfortune as the Towers and Ramparts. The Nobility, which were up in Arms, guarded the Town several days and nights, and equipp'd two Gallies for their Security without. But forasmuch as it appear'd in the Sequel, this Disaster could not be a meer Accident, the Fire having taken several Magazines at the same time, 'tho far distant from one another: There were great Rewards promis'd to those who could discover the Authors; and a Discourse ran; that the vil-

lacious *Miches*, had secretly sent some *Turks* to *Venice*, who committed this horrible Fact; a dreadful stroke without doubt, and the worst humane Malice could invent, and which would have caused a greater desolation, if some days before this Mischief happened, there had not been taken from the Magazines, by the *Senate's* order two hundred thousand weight of Powder, to be sent to *Corfou*, and other places dependant on the *Republick*: For what a Devastation would not so great a quantity of Powder have made, if Forty Thousand weight only which remain'd in the *Arsenal*, overthrew so many houses and so terribly shock'd the Town? *Venice*, without doubt, according to the opinion of the most knowing persons, must have been laid in Ashes, and the most flourishing and beautiful City in the World, committed wholly to the Flames, by the Treachery of *Barbarians*, whose Perfidiousness cannot inspire all *Christian Nations* with too much horror.

This sad Misfortune was quickly bruited over all *Europe*, and Report made, as is usual, That the Loss was greater than it was. A Rumor was spread that the *Arsenal* of *Venice* was entirely consumed; that the Fire had not spared the Artillery, and all the Guns were melted down. Yet did the Loss amount only to forty thousand weight of Powder, and what they must disburse to build up the Walls and Towers, which were re-edified with great diligence.

This News coming to *Constantinople*, neither the Favour nor Address of the *Prime Visier*, could prolong the Denunciation of War against the
Venetians:

Venetians: *Miches* shewing Letters brought him by certain *Jews* from *Venice*; on Receipt of which, he spread a Report, that the *Republick* was reduced to such a Condition, whence they would not be able to raise themselves in several years; and withal, that they were so greatly afflicted with Scarcity, that the common sort were ready to starve for want of Bread. *Mustapha*, on his side, affirm'd, that so favourable an opportunity was not to be neglected, which seemed to be offered them by Heaven; the *Signiory* wanting Ammunition and Equipage for a Naval Army, they might not only possess themselves of the Isle of *Cyprus*, but extend their Conquests to the *Republick*; which, being busied to defend it self from *Famine*, would less mind the preserving of an Island so far distant, and the City wanting Bread, she could not be in a capacity to furnish a Fleet with Provisions and Ammunitions; especially since the firing of the *Arse-nal*: That they needed not scruple the Execution of a Treaty of Peace made with God's Enemies and his holy Prophets; there being nothing so worthy a *Muselman*, as his undertaking the entire destruction of *Christians*: This being the sence of all their Priests of the Law, especially, considering the *Venetians*, as the first Breakers of the Peace: That other reasonings were the more weak and suspicious, by being offered by such who received underhand considerable Sums from the *Republick*: That there could be nothing worse advised, than the carrying the *Ottoman* Forces to the farthest part of the West, when they were attack'd by an Enemy, placed in the

Bowels of the Empire : That the Enterprize must be rash , to march to the conquering of a State situated in another World, and defended by all the Forces of *Germany* and *Italy* ; seeing this could not be done , but by hazzarding the Honour of the Former Acquisitions of the *Ottoman* Emperors; when, on the other hand, they might by an easie Conquest chastise the *Venetians* for their Insolency and Falshood : That the establishment of an Empire, consisted not in extending the sovereignty of it to far remote countreys, but in enlarging its Limits through the Neighbouring States : That a Conqueror, who would assure his Conquest, should rather consult what's commodious and proper , than what answers his own covetous and ambitious Humor : And as to what concerned the *Moors* Revolt, this tended rather to the incapacitating of the King of *Spain*, to make any Engagements with the *Venetians* : That the whole Force of the War should fall upon them, whereby this famous *Republick*, whole Forces by Sea, serve as a shelter to all *Italy*, and *Christendom*, being subdued, and its Capital City made Tributary, *Spain* might thenceforward be easily invaded , together with all the Western Principalities.

Selim puffed up with Pride, and big with hopes at the hearing of this flattering Discourse, resolved on War against the *Venetians* ; but for a shew of Equity, he made the *Mufti* be consulted ; who returned an Answer agreeable to the *Grand Signior's* Designs. He afterwards caused *Mahomet* to be sent for into his Presence ; to whom he shewed his Resolutions ; which this
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Minister had still the boldness to oppose. This Contradiction so provoked the *Sultan*, that he reproach'd the *Grand Visier* with being in the Interests of the *Republick*; calling him *Christian* and *Unbeliever*. *Mahomet*, astonish'd at this sharp Reprehension, held down his Head, and kept himself in an awful silence: Whereupon, *Selim* becoming sedate, and repenting his severe Treatment of the Prime Officer in his Empire, to whose Fidelity he had openly professed he owed his Establishment, by way of Reparation, told him in soft terms; That 'twas to no purpose to endeavour to dissuade him from a Design, which he was fully resolved on; and therefore he required only of him to order the Preparations for this War, according to the Place he exercised under him.

Mahomet being strangely mortified, and fearing moreover the ill Offices which his Enemies had done him, endeavoured only to re-establish himself in his Masters Favour, by the diligence he used in his Preparations for this Enterprize; and advised the *Grand Signior* to keep it Secret, assuring him, he would so order the Matter, that the *Venetians* should be surprized, and their Isle conquered before they were in a capacity to defend it. *Mahomet*, the better to deceive them, imparted to the *Venetian* Ambassador, as a Secret, that the *Sultan* was setting forth a great Fleet against the King of *Spain*. He built several Vessels to transport the Army, and listed great numbers of Sea men, made Provision of Arms, Victuals, and Money, and at the same time ordered the *Bassâ's* of *Greece*, and

Anatolia, to get their Horse and Foot, in a readiness to be at the place of Rendezvous appointed by his Highness; giving out to all Persons, that this Armado was designed against the *Spaniards*, and those of *Arabia*, who had, it seems, lately rebell'd. He assigned this Army to meet at a Sea-port Town of *Cilicia*, called *Finicia*.

Mark Anthony Barbaro, then Ambassador to the *Republick* at *Constantinople*, who spared neither his Money, nor his Person, to discover the secret Designs of the *Visier*, had learnt the real intent of these Preparations: Whereupon, he sent word to the *Senate* to take care of the Isle of *Cyprus*; advising them to send Forces thither immediately, without which, the *Turks* would soon become Masters of the Place; giving them likewise a full Account of whatsoever he had observed; and that the *Prime Visier* had sent for him, to assure him there were no Designs on their parts against the *Republick*; the *Grand Signior* resolving to keep the Peace made Thirty years since, in the time of *Solyman*, his Father: The Fleet putting out to Sea, being intended for the Assistance of the *Moors*, who had taken up Arms in *Spain*, to maintain their Liberties and Religion against the Tyranny of King *Philip*; and might therefore assure the *Senate* from him, that they needed not to be alarm'd, and save the Charge of setting out a Fleet; but that they ought not to trust to his Word, whose drift it was (as far as he could perceive) to hinder the sending of an *Italian* Garrison to the Island; knowing the *Cypriots* were not able of themselves, to resist the first Attack of the *Turkish* Army:

my : That they would do well therefore to put the Place in a posture of Defence before the War was declared; seeing the Reports as touching *Spain*, for which they levy'd Souldiers, in *Sicily*, and the Neighbouring Parts of *Cyprus*, was too gross an Artifice for one not to see through it. *Mahomet* stopt most of those Couriers in the way, which *Barbaro* dispatch'd to *Venice*; so that the War broke out before the *Venetians*, amused by the false News of the Enterprize against *Spain*, could send them any Forces to defend the Island. But all things breathing War at *Constantinople*, and the neighbouring Provinces; and it being impossible to hide any longer the *Grand Signior's* real Design: the *Chief Visier* sent therefore for their Ambassador, to tell him, his Highness intended to take Possession of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, as having a just and ancient Right to that Crown: That this State served only for a Haven to *Corsary's*, and Enemies to the *Ottoman Empire*: But if they would surrender it by fair means, the Peace and Agreement should continue: Whereas, on the other hand, should they make the least shew of Resistance against the Emperor's Will, and oblige him to seize on it by force, he could not pass his Word for his Moderation, and resting satisfied with this Conquest. After this Discourse, made in the Name of the *Sultan*, *Mahomet* spoke of his own Head to *Barbaro*, and counsell'd him as a Friend, to try how far he could prevail with the *Senate* to gratifie *Selim*; seeing 'twas impossible they could hold it out long against so formidable a Strength; it being to be feared lest their En-

deavours to preserve a Country so far distant, should expose the whole State to a manifest danger.

This seemed rather a Declaration of War to the *Venetian* Ambassador, than a telling him they intended such a thing; and he seeing no likelihood of averting the Tempest which had so suddenly gathered, he sought, only to gain time, that the *Venetians* might make some Preparations: And to this end, he used great Instances with *Mahomet*, to oblige him to shew the *Grand Signior*, That the *Republick* had ever faithfully kept the Treaties of Peace, never failing in the least respect to his Highness: Remembering him also, the Almighty had ever punish'd those who violated the publick Faith, and solemn Oaths. He, in fine, assured the *Visier*, that if he rendred this good Office to the *Signiory*, the *Republick* would not fail to make Acknowledgments suitable to the greatness of the Benefit. *Mahomet* answer'd him, he would not do well to cherish the least Thought of continuing the Peace on any other condition, than that of surrendering the Isle of *Cyprus*; and thereupon *Barbaro*, who sought only for Delays, desired, before any Acts of Hostility broke out, that some person might be sent from the *Grand Signior* to *Venice*, to see whether the Senate could not find some other means to satisfy him, without breaking the Peace; whose Treaty should be executed on both sides, to prevent any Scuffle on the Frontiers, of the two States, which might perhaps produce an open Rupture. 'Tis certain, *Selim* had some cause of Complaint against the
Venetians

Venetians ; but it was not of that weight as to excuse the troubling of all *Christendom* for it.

Mahomet easily comprehended the Ambassador's Design, and what he required , no ways hindring his Preparations , which he advanced during the Winter ; and it looking better for *Selim* to declare War against the Senate, before he sent an Army into the Field, he promis'd to send Notice of it; hoping the *Venetians*, on serious consideration, would sacrifice the Isle of *Cyprus* to the Good and Quiet of their State; which obtained, he might employ these Forces in the so much mentioned Enterprize against the King of *Spain*.

He chose one *Abraham* to declare the War to *Venice* ; the same that was sent thither some years before, to renew the Treaty. He was a *Polonian* born of the House of the *Strassis* , a Family considerable enough in the Province of *Russia*. He lost his Liberty from his Infancy; and becoming *Turk*, follow'd the Military Profession , and was made a kind of Knight at Arms. The Knowledge he had of the most usual Tongues in *Europe*, procured his being employed by the *Infidels* in several important Negotiations. *Barbaro* caused him to be accompanied by *Lewis Bonnici*, one of the Secretaries belonging to the *Senate* ; a Person skill'd and faithful in Business, and also by his eldest Son, under pretence of greater Credit and Security amongst the *Venetians* ; but in effect , to inform the *Senate* of the present State of Affairs, by *Bonnici*, and to preserve his Son from that Servitude with which all the *Venetians* at *Constantinople* were threatned. 'Tis said

said the *Prime Visier* ordered the *Chiaus*, when when he was to receive his Dispatches, after he had declared the *Grand Signior's* Will to the *Senate*, to give out privately some Words of Accommodation, and promis'd him to second his Project with his Favour and Credit.

The *Venetians* receiv'd continually Advice, as well from those whom they had sent to learn the Motions of the *Infidels*, as the Governors of the Cities of *Dalmatia* and *Illyria*, That the *Turks* not only prepared themselves for War, but already began it; and that these *Barbarians*, thirsting after Spoyl, knowing the *Sultan's* Design, made every day Incursions on the *Republick's* Countreys, having burnt and pillag'd several Villages, and fill'd all the Country with Terror. Great and considerable Garrisons were immediatly sent to these Parts, to hinder this Vastation; and *Savcriani* was ordered to get into *Zara*, the Capital Town of *Dalmatia*, a Place of great Strength and Consequence, by reason of its situation, and which the *Turks* would certainly attack, considering the advantages and Commodities they might draw thence, in becoming Masters of it. To this Magistrate was committed also the Care of preserving the whole Province.

Ferom de Martiningo, of the Family of the ancient Lords of *Bresse*, have heretofore exercis'd a Place of good Command in the *Venetian* Army, came and offered his Service to the *Senate*. He was ordered to transport himself with Three Thousand choice Men into the Isle of *Cyprus*; a small Number, in comparison
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of the dreadful Multitude of the *Barbarians*, with which the Island was to be over-run; but who might have valiantly defended it, had they met with a happy Passage. *Martiningo* had four Ships appointed him, to conduct these Succours to *Famagusta*.

Savoriani advised the *Senate* to send over at least Eight Thousand Men into the Island, which could not be kept with a less Force: But *Martiningo*, being jealous lest *Savoriani* envied his Reputation, and desirous to shew his Capacity and Bravery, would needs undertake to defend *Famagusta* with Three Thousand; and the *Senate* approving his Zeal and Forwardness, imprudently consented to so hardy a Proposal. Those who are Chief Officers in a Commonwealth, do many times manage the publick Treasury with the same Thrift and Sparingness they use in their own Domestick Affairs; and think they thus mightily oblige the *Republick*. But the *Venetians* perceived too late their Folly in sending Three Thousand Men, against an innumerable Army.

In the *Senate's* Deliberations, about the Conduct of this War, some were for strengthening the Garrisons every where, and keeping only on the Defensive side. Others were for setting out as great a Naval Army as was possible, and fight the *Infidels* on the first occasion, and thereby decide at one stroke the Fate of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*. This last Advice was approved as the most profitable and honourable: The *Senate* hoped the King of *Spain*, who was equipping a great Fleet, would come to their assistance,

ance, and likewise expected, that Pope *Pius V.* whose Zeal and Courage were well known to them, would assist them in so urgent an occasion. *Ferom Zani* was made General of the Sea-Forces. This Employ is of the number of those which have no Authority but out of *Venice*; but the Power of it is then of Sovereign Extent, and there is no Appeal allowed from the Sentence of this Supreme Magistrate. The *Senate* made choice of several vigorous and resolute Gentlemen from amongst the Nobility, to make Commanders of their Frigats and Galleys; and Sea-men and Slaves were sent for from the other Cities of the *Republick*, to *Venice*. They proceeded on the setting forth fourscore and ten Galleys; whose Furniture and Equipage could be supplied from the *Arsenal*. They built twenty two at *Candia*, which were joyned with thirty six others that were arm'd against *Corfary's*, and to keep the Sea open along the sides of this Island. They likewise equipp'd twelve Vessels called *Galeasses*, by reason of their prodigious Greatness. These are moved both with Sails and Oars, and appear on the Sea like so many floating Castles. The weight of these Bulky Vessels braves the violence of the Waves, and fears no Storm nor Tempest. They moreover equipp'd twenty Vessels laden with Men and Ammunition; not to mention the Galliot, and several other lesser Boats; the Conduct of which, they gave to *Hermclaus Tripoli*, a careful and active Commander. Such a considerable Fleet so soon made ready, notwithstanding the disadvantages
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the *Senate* then lay under, surpriz'd with astonishment the neighbouring Nations. 'Tis certain the *Pope* permitted great Transportations of Corn from *Anconia* to *Venice*, and a great Subsidy to be rais'd from the Clergy.

In the mean time, the *Senate* read *Bonrici's* Letters, by which they were informed of the coming of the *Cbians*, the occasion of his Voyage, and all that past between *Barbaro* and the *Chief Visier*. *Bonrici* having learnt at his Departure from *Constantinople*, that Acts of Hostility were already began on the Frontiers, became afraid lest *Mahomet's* Son, (who was *Bassa* of *Epirus*, and had stopt those whom the Governour of *Catara* had sent to carry Presents on his part) should oblige the Envoy to return back the same way he came. In this Apprehension he propos'd the dispatching of one of his People to *Ragusa*, charged with Packets of Advice to *Venice*, to the end they might have a Galley sent them for their readier and surer Passage. The Envoy approving this Expedient, *Bonrici* wrote his Sence in Characters, lest his Packets should be intercepted. The *Senate* well satisfied of the Care and Diligence of *Bonrici*, ordered *Francis Troni* to attend them with a Galley at *Ragusa*. They arrived after some days, and returned safe; but *Troni* was forbid to enter *Venice*: which oblig'd him to lie at Anchor at the Ports Mouth, till further Order. In the mean while *Bonrici* Landed, and having confirmed by word of Mouth, what was contained in his Letters, he was ordered the next day to fetch the *Cbians* in a
Gentille,

Gondollo, and bring him to the *Senate*. He was brought up the Channel, and Landed at *St. Mark's*; which Place was so crouded, that it was no small difficulty to make way for him. The murmurings of the People, who gnasht their Teeth with rage and indignation against the breaking of the Peace, struck the *Chiaus* with such Terror, that he took *Bonrici* by the hand, the better to secure his Life; for he saw himself in no small danger.

Assoon as he entred the Senate-House, after a short Preamble, he presented *Selim's* Letter, and that also of the *Prime Visier*. The *Grand Signior* complained in his, That, the *Uscots*, who were *Christians*, and Allies of the *Republick*, continually molested his Subjects; and, that the *Venetians*, instead of hindring these Violences, encouraged the Robbers underhand to cominit them: That, animated with mortal hatred against the *Turkish* Pyrates, they gave no Quarter to those that fell into their hands; cutting their Throats at the time they cried for Mercy, and yielded without Resistance. But that which was most insupportable to his Highness, was, the Isle of *Cyprus's* becoming a shelter for Pyrates, which disturb'd the Commerce of the *Mediterranean Seas*: That, being Master of all the Countreys, which surrounded this Isle, it lay on him to secure the Navigation to those Parts; and therefore if they designed the continuance of the Peace which they had so often broken, they must yield him this Island, chastise the *Uscots*, and treat his Subjects henceforward with more humanity:

humanity: That, if they liked these Terms, they should receive kind Remarks of his Gratitude and Favour; but if on the contrary, they refused these reasonable Conditions, he was in a capacity to do himself speedy Justice, and make them repent of their Folly.

The *Prime Visier's* Letter contain'd only Matters treated of between him and the *Venetian* Ambassador; exhorting the *Senate* to grant freely what the *Grand Signior* desired. They had already resolved what to answer the Envoy; and the *Doge* was of opinion to give it him in Writing. The *Venetians* affirmed in their Reply, That, notwithstanding the ill usage which the Subjects of the *Republick* had received, that Peace had been ever of their part most religiously observed: That, the *Uscots* were a poor sort of People, who living on Robbery, fell indifferently on both *Turks* and *Christians*: That, it was allowable by right of War, to give no Quarter to Pyrates; and, as to the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, it belonged to the *Republick*: That, the *Corfary's* were so far from being entertained in their Ports, that there were four Gallies constantly kept to hinder their Entrance: But if the *Grand Signior* made use of these Pretences to colour the breaking of the Peace, the *Senate* was resolv'd courageously to defend themselves; hoping the Divine Justice would revenge their Quarrel, and protect their Innocency. The *Chians*, being dismiss'd, was carried in a *Gondolo* to the Galley in which he came, which tarried for him at the Haven's Mouth; which immediately hoisted
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Sayl on his coming on Board, and transported him to the Frontiers of the State ; having received no Civilities or Presents from the Republick. But *Mark Anthony Barbaro's* Lady sent him, by the permission of the *Senate*, some Refreshments and a Silk Velt, to the end her Husband might be the less rudely used at *Constantinople*, where the *Chiaus* returned without any likelihood of an Accommodation.

The Declaration of War made the Nobility and Commonalty pass over from their Consternation to Choler and Boldness ; and the young People , irritated at the perfidiousness of *Selim*, conceived a great Contempt at his Dissoluteness and want of Sense of Honour, against whose Forces they hoped to maintain their Right ; provided Heaven declared it self not against them ; whereas the ancients sort, more experienc'd, foresaw the Danger of breaking off at any time with so formidable a Power : But fearing on the other hand, that in granting his Demands, this would be an encouragement to them to ask more, and that the State weakened by degrees with these Compliances, would at length grow contemptible to her Allies, as well as to her Enemies. On these Considerations, they resolv'd themselves into a War, without hearkning to any Proposal of renewing the Peace. Politicians found this Resolution more generous than prudent ; for by amusing the Enemy with some sort of Negotiation, a stop might be put to their Army ; its heat might be abated ; and Time gained to provide for the Defence of *Cyprus* : Moreover, perhaps
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the Storm might have been laid with Money, which oftner prevails than Arms on these *Barbarians*, whose Avarice enclines them to hearken to any such kind of Proposal. But the Ardor of both the Nobility and Commonalty, who strove to give Testimonies of their Fidelity, hindered them from making these Reflexions. All the neighbouring Cities belonging to the *Republick*, shewed the same Earnestness; sending Offers to the *Senate*, each according to their Ability. People came from all parts to *Venice*; some proffered their Estates; others their Persons; and the greatest part to serve in the Wars at their own Charge. So many offered to embark themselves, that the *Senate* fearing to expose at one time such Numbers of Illustrious Persons, sent several of them home, having first praised their Zeal and Courage. All the other Cities of *Italy* gave Marks of the same inclination, to defend the *Republick*; and the time being appointed, when the Fleet should set forth for the Isle of *Corfou*, the General *Zani* weighed Anchor, and sayled to *Zara*, to order the Affairs of *Dalmatia*; whilst all the Forces got themselves in a readiness.

Lauredon, Doge of *Venice*, Aged fourscore and ten, died suddenly in coming from the *Senate*, in the midst of the Consultations for the War; and it being feared, lest the different Interests of Parties, should draw out in length the Choice of a new *Doge*, and those who had right of Election, being far distant, should abandon their Posts in so perilous

a Conjunction, the *Senate* ordained that the number of Electors should be reduced to Forty. 'Twas necessary, for the satisfaction of the People, and the exigency of the present Affairs, to choose a Person of extraordinary Courage and Prudence; not following the ancient Custom of peaceable times, which was to elect one of a common Capacity, and of a Humor rather to be governed than govern. Amongst all those who stood conspicuous, none appear'd more fit and worthy than *Lewis Mocenigo*, both by his Nobility, his Alliances, and great Place, being a Procurator of *St. Mark*. He had acquired an high Esteem, by a faithful discharge of several Employ's; and the establishment of the ancient Discipline was expected from a Person of his Wisdom and Experience. The Forty Electors shut up in the Palace to make this Choice, were not long in their Deliberations. In short, *Mocenigo* had all their Suffrages, and took possession of his new Dignity. The same day he was elected, he made a thankful Speech, which confirmed the advantageous Opinion of his Capacity; he protested that he would endeavour to merit by his Services the Honour conferred on him.

Sebastian Venieri, who, tho' very ancient, felt none of the Infirmities of old Age, commanded in the Isle of *Corfou*, with a Sovereign Authority. He being weary of Ease, hearkened with pleasure to a Proposition which was privately made him by Deputies from the *Epirots*, who inhabit near Mount *Chimera*. These
People,

People tired with the *Turkish* Slavery , were for taking part with the *Republick*; on condition she would protect them, and send necessary Assistance, to defend them from the Resentment of the *Infidels*. They desired to begin by the Siege of *Supoto*, a City garrison'd by the *Turks*; assuring, this Place would be no sooner taken, but the greatest part of the *Epirots* would declare themselves in favour of the *Venetians*: *Venieri* liked the Proposition, and all things being regulated by the Mediation of *Marmorio*, General of the Grecian Cavalry in *Corfou*, a man of great Credit amongst the *Epirots*; he took for Hostages, some of the Principal of this Nation, and made all diligence to get ready Preparatives for the Siege. Fifteen hundred Foot, with some Horse, were immediately transported to the first Land. The Place, altho' situated on a Mountain in the midst of several others, and better fortified by Nature than Art, was easily invested. The *Venetian* Batteries, whence the Cannon plaid, did no great Execution: *Marmorio*, who had the ordering of it, desiring to take from the Besieged all hope of Relief, possessed himself of those high Grounds which commanded the Place, and such parts by means of which they might have Communication with the Country: He pick'd out for this Design the most resolute amongst the *Epirots*, who made themselves Masters of this Post, after a fierce Combat, in which the Besieged were repulsed to their Gates. The *Turks* fired several times their Cannon from their Walls; but having not

any expert Gunners amongst them, they burst two of their greatest Pieces, by over-charging them, which set fire on all their Powder. This Accident, together with the Belief that the Army of the Besieged was greater than indeed it was, and that all *Epirus* had revolted, hindered them not from defending themselves, out of a desperate Obstinacy. *Vinieri* intending to profit by this Error, dispos'd all things for a general Assault the next Morning. The *Infidels* having notice of this Attack, stole away privately out of the Town in the Night, excepting a few, who preferring a glorious Death to a shameful Flight, were put to the Sword, in sustaining the Fury of the Assailants. The Fugitives were pursued, and made Prisoners by the *Epirots*, who knew the ways of the Country. *Venieri* having left a Garrison in the Place, the Government of which, committing to *Marmorio*, he returned himself to *Corfou*, proud of his good Success. *Zani* arrived there in the beginning of the Summer, having tarried long at *Zara*, in expectation of the Arrival of the Fleet; to which were to be joyn'd the King of *Spain's* and the *Pope's*. He judg'd it not fitting to set out to Sea without a considerable Assistance; having Order from the *Senate* to sayl to *Cyprus*, and fight the Enemy, as soon as the Confederates should joyn him. 'Twas generally believed, that had he parted immediately after *Colomni* was arrived with the *Pope's* Galleys, without staying for the King of *Spain's*, and made directly for *Cyprus*; the Place might have been preserved.

Quirini

Quirini joyn'd him at the same time with twenty five Gallies of *Candia*, and took in his passage a Castle in the *Morea*, defended by the *Infidels*, whence he drew out twenty Pieces of Cannon. *Zani*, not willing to lose time at *Corfou*, sent *Sforza Palavicinus*, General of the Land-Army, with forty Gallies, to besiege *Margariti*, a City of *Epirus*; which was kept by a strong Garrison, by reason of the Importance and Commodiousness of the Place. *Sforza* Landed five thousand Men; but drawing near the Town, whether he feared the Enemies Horse might fall too fiercely on him, or finding the Enterprize, on a second view, too dangerous, he put his Men on Board again, without daring to stay for the *Turks*; alledging, for his Excuse, That he did not believe the Place to be so far distant from the Sea; He afterwards sent to *Zani* for new Orders; who enjoyned him to call a *Council of War*; in which, it was determined, to abide by this Siege, it being not for the Honour of the *Republick* to draw back. He desired the Officers of the Fleet to provide him with Cannon for Battery; which they willingly undertook, tho' their Carriage was extream difficult: But *Palavicinus's* Courage again failing him, shewed them, that this Expedition would prove more dangerous than profitable; and thereupon embark'd himself and his Men: Altho' this General, to regain his Honour, earnestly desired Permission to return again the third time, but with more Men, yet it was not thought fitting to hazard a third Trial; so that nothing was more un-

dertaken all the while the Fleet remained at *Corfu*.

In the mean time, this great Army, having spent most of the Summer in the Ports, by the neglect of the Commanders, the Sea-men living in Gormandizing and Idleness, fell into a contagious Distemper, with which also the Souldiers were as greatly afflicted. This Sickness encreasing, carried away great Numbers; so that *Zani*, supposing Exercise and change of Air, would in some sort cure them, set Sail for *Candia*: But whether their Provisions were already corrupted, or these new rais'd Men, not accustomed to the Seas; the Sickness encreased to that height, that in two days time, it cleared a whole Ship; and those that were put in their places, incurr'd the same Fate. Both Souldiers and Sea-men falling one upon another, and suffering insupportable Dolors, breathed out the last moment of their Lives. They were thrown into the Sea, as soon as they expired, and sometimes before. Those that performed this sad Office, expected soon to receive the same themselves, from other hands; and the horror of Death might be plainly read on each man's Face. The excessive Heats, and Malignity of the Air, encreased still the Mortality; and when arrived at *Candia*, there were found missing twenty thousand Men. The General much perplexed, how to repair this Loss, forced the *Candiots* to find him Sea-men and Souldiers; and tho' several were drawn out from the Isles of *Zant* and *Cephalonia*, and the Providers *Quirini* and *Canali* had taken

ken multitudes into Service , by the *Senate's* Order, out of Isles belonging to the *Infidels*; yet with all this the Army was scarcely well recruited.

The *Venetians*, at the beginning of this War, had sent to request Assistance from Pope *Pius V.* who was not over-satisfi'd with the *Senate*, for their frequent Encroachments on the Papal Authority, and their Connivance at Heresie and Hereticks, which began to spring up in their Chief City. Yet did the Interest of Religion, threatned by so cruel an Enemy; awake the Zeal of this Holy Man; and assoon as he understood the Danger to which the *Republick*, lay exposed, he assembled the *Sacred Colledge*, imparted this grievous News to the Cardinals, and conferred with them touching the means of preventing this dreadful Storm.

Antony Perennot, surnamed Cardinal *Granvil*, was then at *Rome*; his Father was but a *Black-Smith's* Son in the *Franch County*, yet a Person whose Virtue was as high as his Birth mean; he had introduced himself by his Merit into favour with *Charles* the Fifth; who employing him in the Government of Affairs in the *Low Countreys*, he had there acquired vast Riches. *Antony Perennot*, of whom we speak, made use of the Estate his Father left him, to get still more, under the Reign of *Philip* the 2^d. whose Esteem and Confidence he gained by his Prudence and Learning, in which he was carefully brought up from his tender years: But his natural Pride, encreased by his Fortune and Favour at Court, had made his Insolence

insupportable to all the World. The whole Consistory was for assisting the *Venetians* in so urgent an occasion, except *Granvil*; who declaiming against the *Republick*, affirm'd her unworthy the Protection of the Holy See, by offering to make peace with the *Infidels* on dishonourable Conditions; notwithstanding the Alliance with which the Emperor had honoured them, and the Assistance he had sent them. He added, That his Holiness would do well to sit still, and let this Affair take its course a while, and when the *Venetians* should be made sensible, by their losses of some Provinces, or defeat of their Army, of the need they had of Succors, it would be then time enough to assist them: That it seem'd as if Heaven exposed them to this Invasion of the *Infidels*, as a punishment of their Indifference and Insensibility, at the sight of the Dangers wherewith other Christian States had been threatned; and to shew them the necessity, wherein they might be reduced, of imploring the Aid and Protection of their Neighbors. This Discourse rais'd a secret Murmur amongst the Cardinals *Cornaro*, *Amulio* and *Delphini*, all three Subjects of the *Republick*; but the Respect they bore the King of *Spain*, and fear of displeasing *Granvil*, held them in silence. Cardinal *John Francis Commençon*, a Person of singular Virtue, whom neither Fear nor Favour could withhold from his Duty, not being able to dissemble his Resentments, as his Countreymen did; refused whatsoever Outrages this *Flemming* offered against the Interests of *Italy*, and that with such
clear

clear and weighty Reasonings, as would admit of no Contradiction: He recited the ancient Services rendred by the *Venetians* to all *Christendom*, and especially to the *Holy See*; he shewed, That there was all the Reason in the World for assisting of them now, and sustaining the generous Resentment they conceived against the infraction of the Peace by the *Infidels*, and not stay till they were beaten; this dereliction of them being likely to discourage them, and drive them into despair: That, he knew not for what reason, or on what Politicks they must be weakned before their Quarrel defended: For if their Valour was mistrusted before there was occasion, what Confidence must be put in it when it should be overcome? That they would remember what they owed their Country and themselves, if the *Pope* and other *Christian Princes*, who were no less interessed than they in this War, would assist them against the violence of the *Infidels*: That, all who were born *Italians*, were equally perswaded the *Sig-niory* was no more threatned than other *Christian States*; and that other Princes of *Italy* had the same reason to resist this common Enemy: And that in fine, he was greatly surpriz'd, to hear the *Senate* charg'd as with a Fault, the making the last Peace with the *Port*; their Allies having treated them in such a manner, as made them complain in all the Courts of *Christendom*; and in consideration of which, it would be well for the Honour of a certain *Christian Prince*, wholly to lose the Memory of it. A Speech so discreet and generous having been
 approved

approved by the *Sacred Colledge*, all the Cardinals were of opinion to grant assistance to the *Republick*.

The *Pope* caused twelve Gallies to be equipt, which the *Signiory* sent him from *Anconia*, without Equipage, and other Military Provisions: The great Master of *Malta* furnish'd out three others: The Duke of *Savoy* four: Of which Fleet his Holiness gave the Command to *Mark Anthony Colonna*, a Person of Illustrious Birth and extraordinary Merit.

Pius V. who understood not so well the Art of War, as the Government of the Church, suffered himself to be led into an esteem of *Colonna*, by means of some Conferences with him on the present State of Affairs, and by his offers of Service, which made him to be preferred before several Princes of *Italy*, who sought all occasions to obtain this Employ: He made himself so worthy of it, and shewed so much Prudence and Valour in the emergencies of War or Peace, that his Credit with the *Pope* still encreased, notwithstanding the Envy and Jealousie of the *Spaniards*, who continually endeavoured to do him ill Offices. The *Venetians* would not at first acknowledge him Chief of the Army of the Holy See, supposing him too much devoted to the *Spanish* Interest; because he possessed some Towns dependant on that Crown: But he knew so well to disabuse them, by a sincere Application to their Service, that they would have willingly trusted him with the full Command of their whole Army. The *Pope* sent at the same time
to

to the King of *Spain*, *Lewis Torici*, Auditor of the *Rota*, to entreat him to joyn his Fleet with the *Venetians*, and contract an Alliance with them, according to the Design which he had often proposed; his Holiness assuring him he would not only interest himself in this Confederacy, but enter therein, and assist the *Republick* to the utmost of his Power. *Pius V.* made the same Declaration to *Michael Soriani*, the *Venetian* Ambassador at *Rome*.

The King of *Spain* returned no Answer to the Proposition of Alliance, but promis'd to set out fifty Gallies immediately to *Sicily*, with Order to obey him whom the *Pope* should choose to command them.

Colonna expected long the *Spanish* Fleet; and *John Andrew Doria*, who conducted it, did not arrive at *Messina* till *July*; neither would he weigh Anchor, said he, till he received Orders from the King of *Spain*, and used all his Endeavors to retain the *Pope's* Gallies. *Colonna* sent speedy notice of this to his Holiness, who immediately dispatch'd a Courier into *Spain*, to press the King to make good his Promise: But the Answer arriving at *Rome* not before the Twelfth of *August*, *Colonna* and *Doria* did not depart till the Twenty fifth for *Candia*, where they set footing after Twelve dayes Navigation; altho' *Zani* had Order, as we have already said, to attempt the Delivery of *Cyprus*, and fight the *Infidels*, if they offered to hinder them from it. The Season being far spent, and the Fleet in no good order, made him dread the Event of a Battel: He called a Council of
War,

War, on what was most expedient to be undertaken; *Antony Canali* & *James Celfi* were Providers to the *Venetian Army*; the *Republick* never confiding the Sovereign Command to one only General. These Officers are indeed inferior to him, yet he can determine nothing, unless one of these two be of his Opinion. *Sforza Palavicinus* was admitted into this private Council; an Honour which no Stranger ever had before. But because it was possible they might divide in contrary Opinions of equal Authority, they resolved to submit to that which was the General's; and this Regulation was constantly and strictly observed afterwards. *Celfi* and *Palavicinus* were not for going directly to *Cyprus*; alledging, That the Tempests which are frequent in Autumn, were to be considered: That the greatest part of the Sea men were not well acquainted with those Seas; and moreover, their Companies were not compleat; so that should the *Turks* accept of an Engagement, and be worsted, yet could they get such Recruits at Land, as would put their Fleet again in a good Condition; and should they refuse a Defiance, they had Places of Retreat in *Cilicia*, and several other Ports, where the *Christians* dar'd not attack them, but would be forc'd to retreat themselves, lest they ruine their whole Fleet; so that it would be better to send Men and Ammunition to *Cyprus*, for the Defence and Refreshment of the Isle, than to hazard at once the Safety of the State, which consisted alone in the Maritime Forces: That to save the Honour of so great a Navy, they might attack
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the Castles of the *Dardanello's*, lying at the Mouth of the *Hellepont*, or fall on the Isle of *Nigropont*, and take by Assault *Chalcis*, its Capital Town: That, this Conquest, which was certain, would make amends for the Isle of *Cyprus*, in case the *Infidels* should be obstinate in its Invasion; and should they come to the assistance of *Nigropont*, thy would by this diversion ease the *Cypriots*, and give the Enemy Battel with greater confidence of Victory, the two Armies being of equal strength.

Zani leaned to this Opinion, but he suffered the Providor *Canali* to speak before him; who said, that besides the *Senate* ordered immediate Succors to be given the *Cypriots*; whose Case otherwise would prove desperate, it was far more reasonable and natural, to endeavour the Conservation of ones own, than to become Master of that which is another's: That the Succors which were to be put into *Famagusta*, would signifie nothing to *Nicosia*; on the taking of which, depended the loss of the whole Island: That, if it were already too late to endeavor its Deliverance, the Season would much less permit them to besiege Castles further distant, and so near to *Constantinople*, that the *Grand Signior* might behold them from the Windows of the *Seralio*; nor to think of the taking of *Nigropont*, for which, they must Land Men and Cannon, to batter *Chalcis*, the Capital Town; against which 'twas almost impossible to raise Batteries: That the North-East Wind, which then blowed, would carry them in four dayes to *Cyprus*, and might return with a Southern Wind, which

which rises commonly at the beginning of *Autumn*: That the Isle of *Cyprus* was the real cause of the War; the Title of Conqueror being due only to that Party which should become Master of it: That it was very strange, the King of *Spain's* and the *Pope's* Fleets, which had been expected all the Summer, should set out only to deliberate, whether they were to succor a Country, for the securing of which, these Forces were ordered to fight: That if the *Infidels* kept themselves in their Ports for fear of engaging; besides, that they should be then in a capacity to relieve *Nicosia*, there might be good advantage made of this Distrust; and the Confederate Army would gain greater Reputation: That if they, on the contrary, accepted the Defiance, they might in the uncertainty of the Event, hope well from the Justice of their Cause, and promise something from the Protection of Heaven; and altho' they had not so many Ships as the *Barbarians*, theirs were on the other hand far better; their Fleet consisting of an hundred and fourscore Gallies, and twelve Galeasses, which amounted to a good Naval Army; besides other Vessels design'd only to carry Ammunition and Provisions, whereof, in case of necessity, a good use might be made: That it was true, the *Turkish* Navy was greater, as consisting of sixty Gallies, and about fifty Frigats, besides several small Vessels, whose multitude was troublesome, rather than disadvantageous in a Fight: That, in short, it were better to expose themselves to a Defeat, than the shameful Reproaches of having

ving left People, who threw themselves on the *Republick* for Protection: That they would draw on them the hatred of all *Christendom*, should the *Infidels* take from them a Kingdom before the Eyes of so powerful a Fleet; and if Fortune were not favourable to them, the *Senate* would have at least this consolation, of having used its utmost Endeavors, according to its generous Maxims, rather to risque its whole Estate, than to leave her Subjects to the Invasion of an Usurper.

Zani was shaken by this Discourse; and being unwilling to bear alone the Reproaches he must have undergone from the *Senate*, if he executed not its Orders; he entred into *Canali's* Sentiment, and concluded it necessary to be followed: But there hapned a fresh Contest, which occasioned another Perplexity more troublesome than the former. *Zani* and *Doria* being gone in search of *Mark Antony Colonna*, to regulate with him the first Difficulty, he was of opinion to go immediately to the Succor of the Isle of *Cyprus*: *Pompey Colonna*, his Kinsman, and *Alvarez Basano*, General of the *Neapolitan* Gallies, were also of this Mind: But *Doria* upholding on the contrary *Celsi* and *Palavicius's* sence, obstinately affirm'd, The *Venetian* Army was no to be exposed, in their languishing condition from the contagious Distemper, to the danger of a Fleet so well equipp'd; and reproach'd *Colonna* with sacrificing the *Spanish* Army to the proud and ambitious humor of the *Venetians*. Whereunto he replied, That it would be far more profitable and glorious for the King
of

of *Spain* to lose all his Ships in an Engagement; than fail in what all *Europe* expected from so puissant a Sovereign : That there was no need of bringing an Army so far, and which has been so long time look'd for, if they came only to behold a Kingdom taken by the *Infidels*, who would become far more formidable by casting a Terror into the Confederates Army, than in conquering the Isle of *Cyprus* : That it was but reasonable to yield to the Opinion of those Persons who were most concerned, and who would be an Example to the rest, and first engage in this generous Expedition. *Colonna* added, The *Pope* ordered him expressly to sayl up to the Enemy, and terminate this War by the decision of a Combat; so that he could not avoid the following those Orders; the inexecution of which, would be prejudicious to his Honour, and that of all *Europe*. *Doria*, fearing to be thought cowardly, or ill-intentioned, yielded at last; but sold his Compliance dear, in finishing the Campaign sooner by half than need required; for using all Delays till the Thirteenth of *September* in Deliberations, he publicly declared, his Return should be on the First of *October*, with all his Fleet, wheresoever it lay; being willing the *Venetians* should be informed of this, to the end they might not pretend a Surprize. The other Generals were agreed, That in case of an Engagement, all the Confederate Vessels should be mixt without any Formalities of Precedency; to the end the Glory and Danger being equally divided, each might do his Duty, and be animated by Emulation

tion and example. But *Doria* declared, he would not engage unless the right Wing were given him. The *Venetians* nettled with this unseasonable Pretention, began to suspect his Sincerity, and believ'd he designed this Place, to be in a better capacity of retreating, in case the *Christians* should be defeated. This General was of *Genoa*, a *Republick* much fallen from its ancient Grandeur ; but yet still retaining the old Dispute of Power and Honour with that of *Venice*. Besides the hatred of the *Genoefes* against the *Venetians*, *Doria* moreover had a Pique with them for complaining against *Andrew* his Uncle, and reproaching him with being Chief of their Fleet in the Year 1556. when he spared the *Infidels*, from whom he might have easily won a Signal Victory ; keeping them block'd up in the Gulph of *Ambracia* : Yet were the *Venetians* forced to smother their Resentments ; for besides that *Doria* slighted their Reproaches, he threw on them the unprofitableness of this Campaign , and highly complained of the ill Estate of their Army, considering the Interest they had in this important Affair.

The Fleets having set Sayl from the Port of *Candia*, a City which gives Name to the Isle, of which it is the Capital; came and cast Anchor at *Cbiti*, where *Doria* would needs have a general Muster made, and that both *Spaniards* and *Venetians* should visit one another's Vessels. He sayled out of the Port into the full Sea for this Design, and ordered, according to Custom, the Shalops to be hoysted up, lest the Souldiers should secretly pass over from one Vessel to another.

other. The *Venetians* not following him, he gave out, there needed no further proof to discover their ill Order and Weakness. Having worn out near three weeks in these kind of Contests, the *Christian Army* hoisted Sayl on the Seventeenth of *September*; before which, there were sent out two Frigats to make Discovery; and in this time, there wanted not Jars and Disagreements. The *Captain Galley*, on Board of which the General is, has only Right to carry the Lanthorn, to denote the Course which all the rest must hold. *Zani* lighted not his, designing to defer this Honour to *Mark Antony Colonna*; but *Doria* believing he need not give the same deference to the General of the *Pope's* Gallies, caused also one to be lighted; saying, for a colour, he feared lest there should happen some Tempest, wherein the *Spanish* Gallies might lose the sight of his. *Colonna*, naturally jealous of the Honours of the Generalship, could hardly suffer this *Rhodomontado*, and made the *Venetians* understand as much; who excused themselves, by owning that the *Republick* was indebted to him for his Moderation.

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G 3 THE

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WAR of *CYPRUS*.

The Second Book.

THE first Rumors of this War, being spread over *Cyprus*, produced different Effects in the Minds of its Inhabitants, every one being pleased or displeased according as they were interested. The Country People expected Ease from their Labours, in some new Revolution; their Masters, who used them with too great severity, having forced them to such a Desperation, that they had thoughts, more than once, of delivering their Countrey to the *Infidels*:. And for want of a better Commander, they chose a certain School-master, whom they intended to proclaim King,

under the Protection of the *Grand Signior*: But the *Venetians* having Notice of the Design, before the Rebels treated with the *Port*, punished this pretended Monarch, according to the greatness of his Crime. The Nobility were willing enough to take Arms for the Defence of their Country; but there being no Sovereign Magistrate in the Isle, and the Officers aspiring Jealousies producing Emulations and Hatreds, things were but ill ordered for a Defence, against that Storm which was now fallen on them. In the beginning of the Year 1570. the *Venetian* Ambassador at *Constantinople*, sent Notice to the *Cypriots* of the Declaration of War. *Nicholas Dandoli* was then *Podestat* of *Nicosia*, and had succeeded *Lawrence Bembo*, whose Death proved very prejudicial to the Affairs of the *Republick*. *Dandoli*, who being but a meer Lawyer, took on him the Government of his own head; was a man of great Insolency, and wholly unworthy of such an Employ. *Lawrence Tipoly* and *Mark Antony Bragandini* were then at *Famagusta*, the former in quality of *Podestat*; the other exercising the Magisterial Function; and both well acquitting themselves of their Duties. *Astor Bagliconi* commanded the Garrison; who was a Leader of good Experience, full of Courage, and of no less Prudence, but had neither Men, nor Authority sufficient to withstand a great Force.

As soon as this News was known at *Nicosia*, there was held a Council, consisting of the principal Citizens, to advise and order what was necessary in this extraordinary State of Affairs.

'Twas

It was first determined, to cause all the Corn and Grain of the Country round about, to be transported into the Town; which was accordingly with great diligence executed. *Dandoli*, whose first Care was, to finish the new Fortifications, had no Genius or Experience in these sort of Affairs: And when it was decreed, that these Works should be continued according to *Savcriani's* Platform, and the Bastions begun by his Order, carried on by the same Gentlemen to whom that Care was committed; *Dandoli* shewed, That the Money would be ill managed, and soon consumed, if several Persons had the disposal of it; wherefore he was for keeping it himself, and finishing only one Bastion at a time, and thus dismiss the greatest part of the Workmen. He ordered other Affairs in the same manner; for according as the Report rose or abated of the *Turk's* Army, so he encreased or diminished the Preparatives for the War: And when it was believed as a thing certain, That the *Turkish* Fleet would not set out from *Constantinople* that Summer, all things were carried on at such a negligent rate, that *Baglioni*, and such as understood those Affairs, continually advertiz'd *Dandoli* to stand on his Guard, and expect a sudden Invasion from the Enemy. *Eugenius Sinclitici*, Count *de Rocas*, one of the best Families of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, having been deputed to *Venice*, to entreat assistance, return'd to the Island, with the Title of *General of the Horse*, which the *Senate* had given him; with the News, That the War was certainly declared; but he brought neither Men nor Ships.

All

All People were strangely surpriz'd to see him thus return; considering the Condition of the Isle, the Weakness of the Garrison, Scarcity of Arms, and especially of Muskets; so that it was thought, his new Honour had made some decay in his Sences; seeing he forgot to represent these wants to the State. The *Cypriots* finding themselves thus frustrated in their expectations, made bad Relations of his Voyage; affirming, his going to *Venice*, was only for an Airy Title of Honour, to satisfy his Vanity, rather than the Exigencies of the Island; so that he would have done as well to have staid at home with his Lady; they having no need of a Captain, who brought nothing but a Name, and neglected the Duties of the Office.

James Nores, Count *de Tripoli*, betwixt whom and *Rocas* reigned an hereditary Jealousie, envying the Honour which *Rocas* came from receiving, entertain'd these Complaints and Murmurs: and his Merit having acquired great Credit amongst the Nobility, the Publick conceived the greater Hatred and Contempt against his Enemy; which proved very hurtful to the Welfare of the Country. When the Council was assembled, *Rocas* and *Dandoli* were of contrary Opinions; so that no good could be expected to the present State of Affairs: And thus the Winter was past over in Quarrels and fruitless Debates.

In the beginning of the Spring, there arose a Dispute between the Magistrates of *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*, touching the Transport of Grain, which was gathered in the fruitful Plains
of

of *Messara*, equally distant from these two Towns. 'Twas thought fitting, for the adjusting of this Difference, to agree on a Place and Time, wherein all the Magistrates and Military Officers should meet; in which Assembly, Matters concerning the War, should be treated on, and each Person his Function and Post allotted him, that he might be in a readiness on the first Occasion: Which Meeting was held at a Place called *Aschia*; where all present exhorted one another to lay aside their Differences, and joyntly concur to the common Safety. They afterwards decreed, That the Corn of the Territory of *Messara*, should be equally shared between *Famagusta* and *Nicosia*; each of them gathering that part which lay nearest them. They moreover Ordered, when this was done, That the Countreys which were farthest distant, and whose Crops would be troublesome to be transported, should be laid waste, to hinder the Enemy from Forrage. But they after changed their Design into that of preserving them for the refreshment of the *Christian Army*, which they expected would come to their Assistance; contenting themselves with pulling down all Mills, to deprive the Enemy of the Use of them; who yet profited by so abundant a Crop when they least expected it; having already stored themselves with Provisions from *Cilicia*. After a long Deliberation of what Place *Baglioni* should undertake the Defence, 'twas resolved, he should shut himself up in *Famagusta*; which according to all appearances, was to be first besieged; and that in expectation of the Three
Thousand

Thousand Men which *Martiningo* was to bring them from *Venice*, there should be a like Number chosen from among the *Freed Men* of the Island, to strengthen the Garrison: That there should be as many put into *Nicosia*, with some new Levies raised out of the Country; and the Citizens of both Places, were to take Arms, and be lifted into Companies; which should be commanded by young Gentlemen. There was afterwards an Account taken of the Number of Men each of these Cities could well contain; and those who lived far in the Country; were Ordered to leave their Villages, and retire to these Places of Strength. The mixt Multitude, such as Women, Children, and aged Persons, were enjoined to betake themselves to the Woods and Mountains, with whatsoever they could carry; and several were sent out to discover in what Parts they could be in most surety. *John Susomini*, a prudent and careful Person, had the Charge of leading them thither with their Goods and Chattels. *Cerines*, a Maritime Town, situated over against *Cilicia*, was ordered to be ruin'd; as not being in a condition to hold out a Siege; and its Artillery to be transported to *Nicosia*: But some being of a contrary Opinion, 'twas thought expedient to communicate this Affair to the *Senate*, and expect its Orders. The greatest Difficulty agitated, was, Whether 'twere most advantageous to oppose the Enemies Descent, or let them Land without Resistance? *Rocas* and *Dandoli*, who endeavoured to raise their Reputation in Military Affairs, by singular Opinions, rejected such

as were necessary to be followed; and constantly maintained, by a fatal obstinacy to their Countrey, That the *Infidels* should be suffered to Land. *Astor Baglioni* endeavoured on the contrary, to make them embrace a more generous Resolution: He vehemently set before them, That there is nothing more dangerous than Despair or Distrust at the sight of an Enemy; People seldom coming to themselves in such a kind of Consternation: That he knew, after a particular Search, there were more Horse in the Island than was conceiv'd; there being enough to mount eight Thousand Men; the greatest part of which, might be Armed with Lances, and the rest with Carabins and Muskets; and in this Equipage might successfully oppose the *Infidels* Landing; and being seconded by choice Men of the rest of the Militia, and five and twenty Thousand Foot, drawn up on the Hills of *Salines*, on the Sea-Coast; the sight of so considerable an Army would perhaps put a stop to the Enemies Fleet, and defer their Landing: That whatsoever might happen, they must of necessity oppose them, tho' they should fail, and be overpowered by their Number: That in fine, All the Rules of War oblig'd them to resist their Entrance, unless they design'd to render themselves contemptible to their Enemies, and cast the *Cypriots* into a Consternation.

All the *Gentry* that assisted at this Council, were of *Baglioni's* Opinion, and promised him to use their utmost Endeavours to facilitate the execution of this Design: But *Dandolo* and *Rocas* persisted

persisted in maintaining, there were only *Famagusta* and *Nicosia* to be defended; and that the Malignity of the Ayr, with the excessive Heats would drive away the *Turks* from the other Parts of the Island.

Rocas added, that *Palavicusus* had been of the same Opinion in *Venice*; which was approved by the *Senate*; and therefore he must yield without wavering, to the Sentiment of so great a Captain, being likewise confirm'd by the Sovereign Council, without the least respect to the Reasons which might be alledged to the contrary. *Baglioni* interrupting him, To what purpose (said he) is *Palavicusus* and the *Senate* cited? Are we not here on the Spot, and consequently far better instructed in the present Exigency of Affairs, than all the *Republick* joyn'd together, who judge only from a simple Relation? It is Men, and not Counsel, which ought to have been sent us from *Venice*. The Passion, with which he was transported, made him add, That if no body else would follow him, he would go to the Sea side with his Friends and Domesticks, to receive the *Infidels* at their Descent; for he would never consent they should Land, as if the Countrey was to be delivered to them by Agreement: That he would give them some Demonstrations of Courage, at least with his small Company, if he could not hinder their Design; it being a grievous shame to be exposed to the Raillery of these *Barbarians*, and hear them say, *The Venetians were so affrighted at the News of their Coming, that they were not able to bear the sight of them.*

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The two Chiefs hardening themselves in their Obstinacy, as fast as they found Resistance, *Baglioni* added, He would lead up as many Horse as he could find in the humor to attend him to the place most in danger ; at least to learn the Force and Number of the *Barbarians* ; being not able to bear the Reproaches which would be cast on his Countrey. That they had not one Person of sufficient Valour to face the Enemy. *Dandoli* made Answer, He might do as he pleased ; but would never consent to his having any Troops committed to him : Saying moreover, he would send Notice to the Senate of the Success of so rash an Enterprize. *Baglioni*, who knew the Senate confided more in the *Providors*, than in the *Military Officers*, and that they do more approve a discreet Conduct, than a bold and honourable Exploit, pretended to persist in his Resolution, but intended to do nothing contrary to the *Providors* determination.

The Assembly being broke up, each Person departed to his Post, to execute the Orders which belonged to him.

Things being in this condition, and all People bewailing this Disunion amongst the Chief Persons in Authority, the Vessels on which *Martiningo* was embark'd with the three Thousand Men which the Senate sent to Cyprus, touched at *Famagusta*, and brought the sad News of the Death of their Commander ; whose Age not being able to undergo the tediousness of the Voyage, encreased by the ill Ayr, he died in the way, not suffering them to
carry

carry him to shoar, in order to his Recovery. He was the more regretted, by reason his Death was accompanied with that of the greatest part of his Men, seiz'd by the same Distemper; so that the Remainder arriv'd in such a condition, as sensibly touch'd all who were interess'd in the Welfare of the *Republick*.

On a Belief that the *Infidels* would begin by the Siege of *Famagusta*, the Defence thereof was committed to *Baglioni*; and *Rocas* return'd to *Nicosia*, to command that Garrison. And it being well known that neither *Dandoli*, nor *He* understood the Art of War, they had therefore two old Officers given 'em; *Ranconi* and *Palacio*, to assist them in their Councils, in case they had Docility enough to be instructed. Since the Conference at *Aschia*, Affairs mov'd but slowly, and the carrying on of the Fortifications was in a manner neglected. The Officers encouraged the Souldiers in their Laziness, by telling them, The *Turks* would undertake nothing till the next Campaign, so that they had time enough to provide for the Defence of the Countrey. They were also so imprudent as to suffer the *Freed Men* newly list'd, to return home, and bring if they would, their Wives into the Garrisons.

Scarcely were they got to their Villages, but *Nicosia* was alarm'd by the Discovery of Twenty five Sayl of *Turks* Men of War, lying at Anchor over against the Isle of *Baffo*. This News strangely surprized the Officers, and cast the People into a horrible Consternation. 'Twas thought immediatly the whole Fleet was not
far

far distant from this Squadron ; and indeed they were in the right ; for these were sent before, commanded by *Siroc*, one of the General Officers, with Order to make Descent on the Island, and get information from the first that fell into his hands, of the State and Strength of the Countrey, the Designs and Motions of the Governors, and to return quickly with an Account of what he had learnt. *Siroc* landed at a Place called *Lara*, with five hundred Foot, seized on some Peasants, whose Villages he burnt and pillaged. This Booty having drawn him farther into the Island, he was charged by a Regiment of *Epirot* Horse, whose Quarters lay near *Lara*, and beaten back to his own Vessels, leaving eleven of his Men dead on the place, and two of 'em were taken Prisoners, with one of their Ensigns. *Zandochio*, who commanded this Regiment of Horse, entred into *Nicosia*, put up with this small advantage, and caused to be carried before him, on the top of Lances, the Heads of these Enemies that were killed. 'Twas known from these two Prisoners, That the *Barbarian* Army lay in the Port of *Finicia* ; and that the *Sultans* never before set out such a numerous Fleet, so well stored with Men, and all sorts of Provision and Ammunition necessary for so prodigious an Army : That the *Visier*, who commanded it, was still employ'd in embarking the Horse, and would soon follow in Person. Those who expected this inundation of *Barbarians* not before the next Summer, and consequently believed the Danger at a great distance, were terribly alarm'd ; seeing the E-

nemy so near. *Dandoli* and *Rocas*, who walk'd every day about the Town, full of Pride and Confidence, found themselves immediatly possessed with such a disheartning Faintness and Terror, the Effects whereof could not be concealed from every vulgar Eye: They at last saw themselves void of Counsel and Experience; their Fortifications unfinished, their Garrison without Arms, and much weakned by the Leave they had given the *Freed-Men*. They mistrusted the Fidelity of their Slaves, the incapacity of their Officers of War, and their Authority and Power over the Souldiers: They sent immediatly Commands to the *Freed-Men* to return to *Nicosia*: But most of these rude and brutish People refused to obey their Orders, and withdrew into the Forests and Mountains, believing themselves in greater safety, and more at liberty there, than within the Walls; so that scarcely five hundred, of the seven thousand who were Mustered, returned: 'Twas also proposed to give Liberty to the Slaves; and this was, without doubt, an excellent means to make them forget the Tyranny of their Masters, and engage them faithfully to serve the *Republick*, had not this Means been thought on too late: Yet was it proclaimed throughout all the Island, That the *Senate* granted a full and perfect Liberty in general to all those who were born Slaves; exhorting them, for an Acknowledgment of this Grace, that such amongst them as were able to bear Arms, should repair with diligence to *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*, for the common Defence of the Countrey. This Bait drew
not

not many ; and excepting some who lived in the neighbouring parts, and could not handsomely get away, they all withdrew into the Mountains with their Families, and whatsoever they could carry along with them.

This Proclamation was made about the Seventh of *June* ; and in the First of *July* following the *Ottoman* Fleet appeared, making with full Sayl towards the Island. They cast Anchor at *Baffo* , and rode there only one day, and then came up to *Limisso* , where they Landed some small Forces, to be informed of the Country : They were charged by the *Epirot* Cavalry, and constrained to return to their Vessels with some Loss. The *Barbarians* advanced the next Morning as far as *Salines* , entring into the Gulph which bears that Name ; and tho' they expected to fight at their Descent, yet did they Land all their Forces without the least resistance. *Baglioni* still endeavoured to vindicate the *Cypriots* from this Affront, and required, to no purpose, some Horse to contend with them on the Shoar.

But *Dandoli* and *Rocas* kept with them all the Cavalry ; and whether they feared they should be beaten, or agreed together to disgust this brave Commander, they contented themselves with being Spectators of their Landing. *Mustapha* took this for a good *Omen* of their base and foolish Conduct ; and his Army promis'd to themselves, as well as he, an assured Victory. This Navy consisted in near four hundred Vessels of all kinds. There were one hundred and sixty Gallies , or Frigats , near fifty Galliot ;

the rest were laden with Victuals, Ammunition, and Souldiers. But this Number aggrandiz'd extreamly the Fleet, which extended it self as far as the Eye could reach ; and the *Cypriots*, affrighted at this terrible Aspect, kept a sad and solitary Silence at the noise of the Shouts of Joy uttered by the Souldiers and Sea-men. *Rocas* and *Dandoli* shut themselves up in *Nicosia* with their Horse ; and *Baglioni* retired to *Famagusta* ; which was the first Place to be besieged, according to the Report of the Fugitives and Prisoners. The *Turkish* Army consisted of seventy thousand Men, without reckoning the Slaves, and such as followed the Camp ; which made in all, according to exact computation, above an hundred thousand Men. There were near nine thousand *Fanizaries* in this Expedition ; in whose Valour the *Turks* put their greatest Confidence. They had two thousand Horse, and as many Mules, and other Beasts of Carriage.

All this Army was soon Landed ; and *Mustapha*, who was the Principal Author of the War, had the general Command of them. *Hali* and *Piali* were joyntly Commanders of the Fleet ; but this latter with more Authority than his Companion, according to the Custom of the *Turks*, who always appoint two Admirals ; one of which has greater Power than the other. They Landed none of the Men belonging to them, for fear of being surprized by the *Christians* Fleet, which they expected must certainly come to the Succour of the Island.

Mustapha,

Mustapha, having for some dayes refreshed his Army, he during that time caused a general Muster to be made of it, and informed himself of the state and strength of the *Cypriots*; preparing all things for the Siege of *Famagusta*, according to what he had design'd before he parted from *Constantinople*: But he receiv'd an Information, which obliged him to think of another Enterprize. Two *Greeks* habituated in *Nicosia*, stole secretly thence in the Night, and came into the Camp: They were led to his Tent; where they declared, they had Matters of importance to discover to him, whence they might draw great Advantages, provided their Relations found Credit with him, and they a certain Reward proportionable to the Service they were able to render him: And to procure an entire Confidence from him, they told him their intentions were to become *Mahometans*.

The *Visier* having sent for his Interpreters, and dismiss'd those about him, they shewed how *Nicosia*, whose Fortifications and Strength they were exactly acquainted with, was not in a condition to hold out long; giving him a perfect Account of the Place, the Incapacity of the Commanders, for whom the Souldiers had a great Aversion and Contempt; of the ill State of the Garrison, and small Provision of Victuals and Ammunition for the sustaining a Siege. These things, part of which were too true, were so exaggerated by these two Fugitives, that *Mustapha* easily suffered himself to be perswaded by them. They represented him with the immense Riches which

were shut up in *Nicosia*, with all the Nobility of the Isle, to tempt his Avarice, by the hopes of an inestimable Booty : They assured him, on so easie a Conquest depended that of the whole Countrey : They continually put him out of Conceit with besieging *Famagusta* ; by shewing him the Garrison was strong there , and its Commander would defend the Place to the last Extremity ; and moreover , the taking of it could not much advance his Affairs : That he ought to march straight to *Nicosia*, to which Place they would be his Guides, and lead him the nearest way ; entreating him to keep them as Hostages and Pledges of an assured Victory. The *Visier* perswaded by these earnest Remonstrances, gave over his first Design, commends the Zeal of these *Renegadoes*, makes them Presents, promises them great Rewards, and shews them publickly all Respect imaginable: He communicated the next Morning to *Piali*, Chief *Bassa* of the Sea, whatsoever he learnt from these Traytors ; but *Piali* was not of opinion these Villains should be so soon and so greatly credited : He would have the *Visier* believe, that the first Enterprize was of far greater Importance ; especially considering the *Sultan* had likewise approved of it ; and might be carried on at the same time both by Sea and Land, the *Christians* not being in a capacity to sustain these two different Attacks : That the Loss of *Famagusta*, depriving the *Nicosians* of all hopes of Succour, they must surrender to such an Army : That *Nicosia*, the Capital of the Kingdom, and situated in the midst of the Countrey, had lately

ly been fortify'd by the *Venetians*, with great Care and Charge; which was sufficient to shew thence must be expected a vigorous Defence, the Place being in such a condition: That the Nobility, and all the Riches of the Isle being therein included, 'tis to be expected, the Gentry, animated by a desire to preserve their Treasure and Families, must hold out in Defence to the last Breath: That he would not empty his Ships of Souldiers to encrease the Land-Army, before he understood what Strength he needed to withstand the *Christian Fleet*, which would infallibly come to the Assistance of the Besieged. Thus did *Piali* declare himself: Whether this was his real Opinion, or that he was nettled to see a Design undertaken in which he could have no part: But *Mustapha* stuck the closer to this new Project; by having put some Christian Prisoners to the Torture, the violence of which made 'em confirm the greatest part of those things the two *Greeks* had spoken. Being thus resolved, he sent three thousand Men towards *Famagusta*, to conceal his real Design, with Order to march secretly thither, lest *Baglioni*, who knew well the Ground, should charge them at a disadvantage, to possess themselves of all Avenues, and hinder any Communication betwixt the two Cities. He gave a *Cypriot* Monk, who was found amongst the Prisoners, some Letters to the Chief of the Nobility, stuff with proud and threatening Terms, which these *Barbarians* commonly use to exalt the Power of their Sovereigns, which they insolently equal to that of the Almighty. He

treated in his Letters, with an insupportable Disdainfulness, not only the *Venetians*, but all *Christians* in general; and summon'd at the same time, the *Cypriots* to deliver to him their Capital City; and put him in possession of their whole State, with a promise to let them live in an entire Liberty, and suffer them to enjoy their Religion and Estates. The *Nicosians* returning no Answer to such unreasonable Propositions, *Mustapha* took this so hainously, that he wasted all the Country round about. The Inhabitants of the Borough of *Leiparus* felt the first Effects of his Cruelty: But whether they were disgusted by the bad Usage they had long received from the Nobility, or would secure themselves from being pillaged, and their Houses from being burnt, they surrendred themselves to the *Infidels*, on advantageous Conditions; and several other small Places followed their Example. The *Nicosians* thought themselves obliged to punish this Fact, to prevent the ill Consequences of it; and therefore sent some Regiments under the Command of *Demetrius Lajcaris*, which being arrived at *Leiparus*, cut all the Inhabitants Throats, during an obscure Night, whom they surprized in their Beds; not sparing a man of them, and burnt the Village. This severe Chastisement affrighted the neighbouring parts, and kept the rest of the Isle within the Bounds of their Duty.

In the mean time, *Mustapha* parted from *Salines*, at the Head of two thousand Horse, and a considerable Body of Foot, ordering the rest
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of his Army to follow him with the Artillery and Baggage ; and after six days March, came, and posted himself within four Miles of *Nicosia*. There were in the Town fifteen hundred *Italians*, a thousand Gentlemen, with their Domesticks, two thousand Freed-men of the new rais'd Forces, two thousand of other Foot, drawn from different parts of the Island, two thousand five hundred Citizens in Arms, two hundred *Epirot*-Foot, five hundred Horse of the same Nation, and a thousand other Cavaliers, consisting of Gentry: Besides as many Slaves, as were found able to do Service, had Arms given 'em, and the Place was furnish'd with all sorts of Ammunition and Provisions for a long Siege. Besides, the multitude of unserviceable People, which were retired into inaccessible places; more then twenty thousand Men, able to defend the Countrey, were gone to seek for Safety in the same Retreats. There might have been drawn a great Succour from so considerable a Number, had there been Arms for 'em, and a Commander capable to manage them. Captain *Palaceo*, a Person of a consummated Experience, and who was sent to *Nicosia*, as has been already observed, to assist *Rocas* and *Dandoli* with his Advice, was for charging the Enemy in their March with all the Horse, and a part of the Foot; assuring them, they would be surpriz'd by this vigorous opposition, and put in Disorder before they could be form'd into a Body. Altho' these two Generals were often ruled by *Palaceo's* Opinion, yet they now again re-assumed their former Obstinacy, and rejected this wholsom Advice. The

The whole *Turkish* Army came up the next Morning, being the Twenty Second of *July*, to the *Vifler*, who caused his Tent to be set in a Plain at the Foot of a little Hill, call'd *Mandia*, from the neighbouring Village: He extended his Camp as far as a Countrey-Seat belonging to *Demetrius*. Having found all the Wells thereabouts poysoned, he caus'd new ones to be digged, and proved several to be wholesome Water; so that the *Christians*, who thought to poyson the *Infidels*, or make them undergo an extream Thirst, had the displeasure of seeing this their Stratagem of none effect. *Mustapha* surrounded the Place at the Head of his Cavalry, to view it, and draw out the Garrison; but *Dandoli* and *Rocas* would not suffer the *Nobility* nor *Epirots* to fall forth; who burnt with a desire of charging the *Infidels*. The *Vifler*, who often turned his Head towards the side of the Ramparts, seeing no body appear, cried out in Laughing, *The Christians were to blame in believing themselves secure behind their Walls*. He caused Lines to be drawn as near as could be to the Body of the Town: He raised his first Battery on the side of *St. Martin's Gate*, over against the Bastion of *Podocatero*, with such diligence, that the work was finished in a Night's time; the Besieged having scarce made any opposition. This Battery being distant about three hundred paces from the Bastion, did not much dammage either the Walls, or the neighbouring Houses; the *Infidels* rais'd three more; one against *St. George's Church*, the other on a Prominency called *St. Marguerite's Place*; and a third, on a
rising

rising Ground, term'd *Mandia*; with which, they endeavour'd to ruine those of the Besieged, and dismount their Cannon; but seeing this Artillery advanced not much their Design, the *Visier* made the Trench be carried on to the Walls of the Ancient Town, and within an hundred and fifty paces to the Counterscarp. He afterwards built four Forts, opposite to so many Bastions, called *Podocatero*, *Avila*, *Constance*, and *Tripoli*, from the Names of those who took care of their Structure under the inspection of *Savoriani*. These Works being soon finished, the *Turks* placed great Pieces of Ordnance on them, some of which carried Bullets of sixty pound weight, which would in a short time grind the Wall to Powder: But having fired continually for four dayes together, they observed the Bullets entred only the Earth which filled the Thickness of the Walls; wherefore they quitted these new Batteries. The Commanders of the Place, who dared not to Sally out, endeavour'd to ruine with their Cannon the Enemies Works, killing every day several of their Men. The *Turks* displeased at the small effect of their Artillery, advanced their Trenches near enough to the Counterscarp, to shelter themselves from the continual Firings of the Besieged. This Work contain'd several Angles, and the Earth thrown up on the side of the Town, was a sufficient Defence to the Workmen: They wrought day and night with an indefatigable Toyl, without resting in the time of the greatest Heat; so that in a small space they got to the Walls. They made

a second deep Trench, that was Cannon-proof against the Town; which was lined with Musketeers; who fired so thick, that the Besieged durst not appear on their Ramparts; so that the *Infidels* lodged themselves in the Ditch without any resistance. The Cavalry of the Garrison would have sallied out on the *Turks*, to hinder these near Approaches, but they could never get leave of their Superiors.

The Siege grew every day worse for the *Christians*, the Garrison being considerably weakened by the great number of Souldiers that were killed or wounded. The *Infidels* gave 'em not a Moments Rest, attacking them in several places at a time; having fresh Men continually to supply the places of the tired or slain. They were already so well lodged in the Ditch, that they began to undermine and pluck down the Walls, and there remained no way to hinder them from entering the Town. In this Extremity, the Chief of the Garrison went to *Rocas* and *Dandoli*, to whom they represented the deplorable state of the Place; conjuring them to have pity on the Capital City of the Island, and not suffer so many brave Men to be slain like Beasts, pent up within Walls: That if they must perish, it might be with Arms in their hands; by which means, they should not undergo an inglorious and languishing Death; which is commonly met with in an obstinate Siege: That they might be permitted to charge the *Barbarians*. whose Insolence grew every day insupportable: That true Valour shewed it self more by fighting with Swords in
their

their Hands, than firing great or small Pieces at a distance ; ſeeing Fortune many times overthrew the Brave and Valiant in this manner, by the hands of a paultry Fellow, during a Siege ; and the Enemies having made themſelves Maſters of the Out works, they were near the laſt extremity, ſo that they could not comprehend the Policy of keeping Peoples Spirits evaporating between Walls ; and which at the ſame time encreaſed the Courage of the *Turks* ; and that in ſhort, their only Safety conſiſted in making a vigorous Sally, before the Garriſon was wholly out of condition to ſuſtain a general Affault. Theſe Remonſtrances and Entreaties ſomewhat prevailed over the Commanders ; but tho' they were convinced of the neceſſity of a Sally, yet were they hardly brought to yield to it ; alledging, there remain'd only five hundred *Italian* Souldiers, in whom lay all their Confidence, as not much truſting the *Freed-Men*, who were altogether undiſciplin'd ; much leſs the *Citizens*, a great part of which they had loſt in the forty dayes Siege, as well by the exceſſive heat, as the Enemies hands ; who were ſo far from underſtanding the Trade of War, that they could not tell how to carry their Arms. After long Conteſts, a Sally was at length granted ; and for this end, a thouſand Foot were choſen, who were to be ſuſtained by the *Epirot-Cavalry*. Thoſe of the Iſle could not ſuffer themſelves to be reſerved in an occaſion which muſt decide the good or bad Fortune of *Nicoſia* ; and therefore preſs'd *Dandoli* to permit them to joyn with the *Epirots* ; ſhewing

shewing him what a great Affront 'twould be to young People, who desired nothing more than to spend their Blood in the Honour and Defence of their Countrey, to give this plain demonstration of mistrust of their Courage and Fidelity. *Dandoli*, who was not easily brought to change his Mind, and feared the Place would be in this manner left destitute, forbid any Horse to stir, except those of the *Epirots*. The next Morning there were drawn out two thousand Men; the Command of which was given to *Cesar Pioveni*; to whom was joyned *Albert Scotto*, and *Gregory Panteus*, together with *Nicholas Gradenigo* and *Zanet Dandoli*, two young Noble *Venetians*. They were ordered to destroy the Enemies Out-works, and if possible, to render useless their Cannon, as soon as they had driven them out of their Trenches. *Pioveni*, having provided all things necessary for this Exploit, gave Order to his Men to be ready about Noon at the Town-Gate; because the *Turks* usually went to rest at that time. Altho' the Design they had laid, was not well executed, by the *Greeks* Fault, who set on the Avant-Guard before the Sign given, through the Envy of some Officers, who were jealous lest their Commanders should get too much Honour by a happy Success: Yet *Pioveni* at the Head of this Detachment, Marched out by a way which lay private about the Ditches, and led to the Trenches. He arrived there without any disturbance unperceived, and charged with so great Valour, that the *Turks* surpriz'd with this unlook'd for Onset, before they could give notice

notice thereof to the Camp, believing the *Christians* to be more in number than they were, fled before them as fast as they could. The Assailants kill'd several of them, and became Masters of the Places where they lodg'd; and thinking they were followed by their Horse, pursued them into their Camp, which they fill'd with Disorder and Confusion. But *Dandoli*, whom perhaps God had appointed to be a Minister of his wrath to the *Cypriots*, for the Ruine of their City, would needs hinder the *Epirots* from passing out of the Town. Some Gentlemen highly offended at his forbidding them to be of the Party with the *Epirot*-Horse, had armed themselves like them, and mixt amongst them. *John Falerio*, a Noble *Venetian*, who was to be their Leader, was known by his too great care of concealing himself; and *Dandoli*, who stood at the Town-Gate, to see his Orders observed, reprehended him too sharply for this his Disobedience; *Falerio* boldly answered him, *He thought himself oblig'd in this Occasion to hazard his Life in the Republick's Service*: But *Dandoli* more enrag'd by this Reply, caused the Gates to be shut, and commanded the *Epirots* to return. The Chief of the Garrison entreated him to Sacrifice his Resentment to the need his Men had to be supported; laying before him, how that these brave Foot-Souldiers would be immediatly cut in pieces before his Face, if some Horse were not suddenly sent to their Succour! That they ought not to be thus abandoned for the Imprudence of some rash young Heads; yet whose Fault was

was too great a desire to shew their Courage. But *Dandoli*, inflexible to their Reasons and Entreaties, answered in a Fury, *Let them perish rather than my Orders be disobeyed.* And thus did this mean Soul, transported by Pride, expose this generous Company, in whose Safety consisted that of the whole State.

These valiant Men, having rendered useless the Cannon of both the Batteries, thirsting after Glory and Revenge, pursued too far the flying Enemy. *Mustapha* advertized of the Rout of his Men, sent out a Party of Horse to their Relief; and they rallying at the sight of this Assistance, returned to the Combat with greater vigour. The *Christians*, who thought themselves back'd by the *Epirots*, made a firm resistance, and both sides did their utmost. The *Turks* were animated by the shame of having been driven from their Trenches, by an handful of *Christians*, in the sight of so great an Army: and they, on the other hand, encouraged by the assurance of the Assistance of the *Epirots*, flattered themselves with the hopes of a certain Victory. But the *Turkish* Horse having charged on every side their small Number, they were forced to take their Heels, and yield to the Multitude. The *Spahies*, who pursu'd them, made a great Slaughter of them: ' The Remainder which could not enter into the Town, the Gates having been shut, for fear the *Infidels* should enter, lay all night in the Ditches, and with much danger and difficulty gat entrance through the Breaches already made in the Rampart s. The *Turks* lost fifteen hundred
Men

Men in this Occasion, and the *Christians* about two hundred ; amongst whom, is to be chiefly remembred *Cesar Pioveni*, their Leader; who often look'd towards the Town for the Horse which were to relieve them ; but seeing no appearance of Succour, he threw himself desperately on the Enemies, and was over-powered by their Number. *Albert Scotto*, and many others, who behaved themselves with the same Generosity, incurred the same Fate. There had been obtained a signal Advantage over the Enemy that day, and the *Turks* would not have been able to extricate themselves out of their Disorder ; had the *Christian* Cavalry come in to their Assistance, at the same time the Trenches were cleared : The Terror was so great in their Camp, that several there began to think of Flight. They since confess'd, That had this Advantage been closely followed, and their Artillery made usefull, they must have rais'd the Siege. *Dandoli*, to repair the Damage which his Obstinacy had occasioned, became yet more intractable ; swearing, he would not henceforward suffer a Man to out of the Town at any ones Instance, under pretence of charging the *Infidels*, or ruining their Works. The *Turks* profited by this Shock, in taking greater Care of themselves, and doubling the Guard over the Workmen, whom they relieved continually ; and thus advanced their Works with an incredible diligence. They had already beat down part of the Ramparts, and the fore-part of the Bastions ; so that 'twas no hard matter to ascend on the Breaches. The Besieged abandoning the

Out-works, retrenched themselves with a great Ditch, and repaired as well as they could with-
inside the Ruines of their Bastions; and put
themselves in a condition to fight on the Walls.
The *Infidels* doubled their Attacks; and the hope
of certain Pillage, rendered them indefatigable.
Altho' the *Christians* kill'd them a great many
Men, yet were they weakened themselves by
these means. The few Souldiers which remain-
ed, had scarce any Arms in good order, nor
Powder and other Ammunition; and this Ex-
tremity began to discourage them about the Is-
sue of the Siege: Yet the hopes of the *Christian*
Fleet, which was dayly expected, bore up their
Spirits against their ill Fortune, and bad Con-
duct of their Commanders. *Mustapha* caused
several Letters to be shot into the Town, fill'd
with Threatnings and Promises; by which, he
exhorted them to prevent their approaching
Ruine: But this Course procured him no Suc-
cess, the Souldiers being still resolute, in expe-
ctation of Assistance, which rendred them in-
compliant.

They wrote to *Baglioni*, to entreat him, if he
could leave *Famagusta*, without great prejudice
to his Interest, and that of the State, to come
to their assistance. These Letters were written
in Characters, lest they should be intercepted,
and there were great Rewards promised to him
that would undertake to carry them. The
Ways were so diligently kept, that they fell into
the Enemies hands; the Persons that were en-
trusted with them, being led round about the
Walls, and massacred in the sight of the Besie-
ged

ged, to deter others from accepting for the future, such a dangerous Commission. *Baptista Scolomban*, a brave and daring Officer, who commanded two hundred Men in the Town, and was perfectly acquainted with the Wayes, was entreated by all the Garrison, to expose himself for the common Safety, and carry a Letter to *Famagusta*. *Scolomban* affected with the common Calamity, undertook this dangerous Enterprize; and leaving the City by night, he arrived at *Famagusta*, by winding and difficult Ways. He gave an Account to *Baglioni*, of the deplorable State of the *Nicosians*; entreating his Pity, and that he would come and repair the Dammage, which had principally happened by the incapacity of the Commanders. *Baglioni* could not leave his Post, much less ungarrison the Place in favour of the Besieged: Yet, to satisfy, in some measure, those unhappy People, who implored his Assistance, and lest it should be suspected, he was deterred by the greatness of the danger, he resolved to throw himself into *Nicosia*; and to keep this his Intent secret, supposing them of *Famagusta* would hinder his Departure. *Scolomban* attended him, his Presence would re-animate the Inhabitants and Souldiers, and his Orders would be executed with the greatest joy and readiness imaginable. He well knew the small sufficiency of both *Dandoli* and *Rocas*, and foresaw the loss of the Capital City, would make great way for that of *Famagusta*: But this Design being discovered, his House was immediately besieged by the Populacy; who resolv'd to retain

him by force, if their Entreaties could not prevail. *Bragadin* and *Tipoli*, who no more approved of this his Resolution, shewed him so plainly the ill Consequence, that he gave himself up to their Reasons. *Bragadin* taking on him to speak in the Name of the Town, gave *Scolomban* to understand the Kingdom would incur the Risk of being lost, by weakening the Garrison of so important a Place, and taking thence so able and necessary a Commander: That this was an exposing his Person to an inevitable Danger, and in a manner, to deliver *Famagusta* into the Enemies Hands: That should they consent to his Departure, 'twas not in their power to contain the People and Garrison: That the Souldiers would desert the Place, in seeing themselves bereaved of their General; and the Citizens, despairing of their Safety in a Defence, would set open their Gates to the *Infidels*. *Scolomban* return'd with this Answer; and the *Nicosians*, expecting no longer any Succour thence, sent to those who were retired on the Mountains; beseeching them to choose out some of the ablest Persons amongst them, to come to their Assistance; shewing them the deplorable Condition whereinto they were reduced: But their Messengers having been surpriz'd, the *Infidels* loaded them with Irons, and carried them about for a Spectacle to the Besieged; to inform them, that they were forsaken on all hands, so that they had no other way but to surrender.

The *Vizier*, finding his Promises and Threatnings ineffectual, and that his best Souldiers
were

were carried away by Sickneſs, cauſed by the exceſſive Heats, beſides thoſe he loſt every day in the Attacks, reſolved to make a general Aſſault, before the Courage and Number of his Men were more diminifhed. Providence ſeconded this Deſign; for receiving frequently News of the *Chriſtian-Fleet's* being kept back at *Candia*, by the contagious Diſtemper, and how they had already loſt above twenty thouſand Men; and that the *Venetians* could not ſoon enough remedy this Miſfortune: He wrote to *Piali*, to ſend him a Detachment of *Janizaries*, and other *Infantry*; aſſuring him, he need not fear any danger on the Sea, ſeeing the Allies were ſo far from ſuccouring the *Cypriots*: That their chief Care was, to preſerve themſelves from the Plague: That he had made a conſiderable Breach in the Walls of *Nicoſia*; the taking of which was certain, if he would ſhare the Honour with him.

Hali came and joyn'd him, at the Head of a great Body of *Janizaries*, fill'd up with ſeveral Voluntiers, drawn out by the hope of Pillage. *Muſtapha*, being recruited with theſe new Forces, appointed a general Aſſault to be made on the Eighth of *September*, and prepared all things neceſſary with great Care, for this important Expedition. He commanded his Officers to reſreſh their Souldiers; to keep them in good Order, and exhort them to acquit themſelves well, by the remembrance of their paſt Actions: He ſhewed, That they were at the Vigil of finiſhing honourably this War, and being recompenſed for their Hardſhips and La-

hours : That they were to storm a Place, which could no longer hold out against them ; considering the condition whereunto their Cannon had reduced its Walls; having moreover to do with People covered with Wounds, and so greatly dismayed, that despairing of their own strength, they every day implored the Assistance of their Neighbors, which assured them of the Victory, provided they were not wanting in their Duty : That in becoming Masters of a City of such consequence, they would possess the Riches of a whole Kingdom; whose Treasures gathered during several Ages, should be equally divided amongst them : That the *Venetians*, in fortifying *Nicosia*, shewed plainly enough the Importance and Worth of the Place.

The Souldiers being thus animated by great Encouragements and Promises from their Officers, and the Army divided into four Bodies, they were ordered to March at Break of Day towards the Town. These four Squadrons attack'd at the same time the four Bastions of the Place, before which the Besieged had raised Forts. The *Bassa* of *Caramania* commanded that party which attack'd that of *Podocatero*; *Musafferro*, that of the Fort of *Constance*; and *Hali* and *Mustapha* ascended at the same time on the Breaches of those of *D'Avila* and *Tripoli*, with the Sound of Drums and Trumpets. The Besieged had no expert Commanders, and laboured besides under the want of many Necessaries ; yet made an incredible resistance. They were persuaded, that the Arrival of the Confederates obliged the *Turks* to this
vigorous

vigorous Assault ; and if they were repulsed, they would abandon the Siege, and betake 'em-selves to their Vessels. This Belief doubled their Courage, and kept them up with dayly Expectations of bettering their Fortune : They divided those Souldiers which remained, and dispersed them on the Defence of the Breaches, and planted their Cannon in proper places, to divert the approaching Storm. They brought on their Walls all sorts of Weapons and artificial Fires ; and in general, whatsoever might annoy the Assailants ; whom they receiv'd with that Resolution and Valour, that they drove them from off their Ramparts ; having first made a great Slaughter of them. Altho' the Besieged lost fewer Men by far than the *Infidels*, yet were they more weakened than they ; for the Detachment from the Fleet, enabled the Besiegers to send continually fresh Men, which relieved the wounded and weary ; and the *Christians*, on the contrary, sustained all these different Efforts, without a Moment's Refreshment. These Onsets lasted long, and the *Barbarians*, who thought to carry the Place at the first Assault, began to doubt of the Victory ; and grew less fierce at the sight of that Resistance, which they did not foresee. The Besieged on the other hand, emboldened, by having made so brave a Resistance, defended themselves with a marvellous Vigor and Constancy. *Mustapha*, and the Generals of the *Turkish* Army, seeing their People thus repulsed, edged them on by Reproaching them for not making themselves Masters of a Place, in a manner level'd ; and de-

fended only by an ignorant and undisciplin'd Handful of Men. These Invectives, together with the hope of Booty ; of which these *Barbarians* were remembred, made them begin again an Attack, far more terrible than the former ; but which also ended in a Repulse from the Besieged, tho' more tired and weakned than ever. The *Italians* and *Cypriot-Gentry* follow'd by their Vassals and Domesticks, exhorted one another to prevent by an honourable Death, the shameful Loss of their Lives and Country. Those who defended the Bastion of *Constance*, attack'd by the *Bassa Musafirro*, overthrew the *Infidels* into the Ditch, with their Engines, planted under certain little Places of Shelter, devised by an able Engineer, named *Susomini*. The others behaved themselves as well at the Bulwarks of *Avila* and *Tripoli* ; and the *Christians*, puffed up with this Glorious Success, insulted already over the *Infidels*, inviting them again to a Third Assault.

This Day might have wholly disheartned the *Barbarians*, and preserved *Nicosia*, had not the *Bassa* of *Caramania*, who attack'd the Bulwark of *Podocatero*, been seconded by the ill Genius of the Place. *Rocas*, who defended this Bastion, and whose obstinate Conceitedness held as long as the Siege, having repulsed the Enemy, and seeing they returned not to the Charge again, came down into the Town, followed by the Nobility and Souldiers, who guarded this Post, and left it naked ; which the *Turks* perceiving, attack'd it again, and got on the top of the Walls, and made themselves
Masters

Masters of the inward Trenches; having first cut several *Christians* in pieces. The Besieged, being reduced to their new Fortifications, persist still in their resistance; but the *Turks* having gained the Tops of the Walls, in great Multitudes, fill'd the Ayr with Shouts of Joy and Victory, and possess themselves also of these Works. The *Christians*, and especially the *Freed-men*, betake themselves to Flight: Several Gentlemen, and some few *Italian* Souldiers, who had disengaged themselves from the Fury of the *Barbarians*, would not dishonour their Birth, nor Countrey, by yielding; and therefore resisted the *Barbarians* until their last Breath. *Rocas*, hearing the Noise of this Disorder, and being sufficiently informed of the Occasion, by those flying, ran in great diligence with such as he could hastily gather; but seeing himself out of a possibility to encounter the Enemies, he placed himself at the Head of his Company; and falling amongst them like a desperate Man, he was stab'd several times, with *Palacio*, his Brethren, and others his near Relations. The *Barbarians* misused his Body; exercising on it all the Cruelties which Vulgar Ntaures are capable of.

The Conquerors, meeting no Resistance, tumultuously entred the Town; and dividing into two Parties, Marched directly to the Bulwark of *Constance*; where the *Christians* still held out, with incredible Valour; where they came upon their Backs: Those that so valorously resisted, knew nothing of the Defeat of their Companions; but found themselves immediatly invested
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by one of these Parties, whom they knew by their Ensigns, and the confused Shouts and Noise of the Souldiers; and *Musafarro* giving an Assault without, became Master of the Wall. The *Christians* surrounded on each side, and knowing not on which hand to turn, were all of them put to the Sword. The Forts of *D'Avila* and *Tripoli* incurred the same Fate. *Randochio* got out from *Nicosia* by a false Door, with the sad Remains of his *Epirots*, and sought his Safety by Flight. *John Falerio*, who commanded a Troop of an hundred Horse, rais'd at the Charge of *Francis Caterini*, Bishop of *Baffo*, resolving to sell his Life dear, came up, and charged most desperately the *Mahometans*, killing all before him; but being overwhelmed by the Multitude, he was overthrown, and lay amongst the dead, covered with Wounds and Blood; *Mustapha*, having known him, gave him his Life, and dismiss him, having first paid his Ransom. The Bishop of *Nicosia*, who, during the whole Siege, had assisted the Souldiers and Inhabitants with his Estate and Person, was kill'd in the mixt Multitude. The People still defended themselves in the Streets and narrow Passages, without Officers to Head them, or any kind of Military Skill, according as they were in any capacity of Resistance: But the *Infidels* soon put to the Sword, and dispersed all those who through Despair opposed their Cruelties; the Fury of these *Barbarians* sparing neither Men, Women or Children.

Whatsoever a man may imagine that's horrible and deplorable, comes not near the dismal condition

condition of this unfortunate City, lately so slightly and flourishing. All parts resounded with Shrieks and Groans. The Women of Quality fled for Refuge into the Churches, prostrate at the feet of the Altars; with doleful Cries imploring Heaven's Compassions. Some drew their Children with them along the Streets; others, on their knees endeavoured to soften by their Prayers and Tears, the hardness of the *Barbarians* Hearts, and offered themselves to their Swords, to atone for the Death of their innocent Families. 'Tis reported, some threw themselves down off their Houses to avoid the Brutality of the *Infidels*; and that others were so cruel, as to cut their own Daughters Throats, for fear they should lose their Honour with their Liberty: But there was one especially amongst the rest, whose Desperateness and Grief requires a particular mention in this History.

This Woman, hearing by the Shouts, Shrieks, and other dreadful Noises, wherewith the Town resounded, That the *Infidels* were become Masters of it, left her House, to know what was become of her Husband, and three of her Children, who had followed him to the Breaches: But seeing the Garrison routed, she recovered her Lodging; where she soon heard they all four perished with their Arms in their Hands, in using their utmost Endeavours to defend their Countrey. This Relation depriving her of her Judgment and Reason, she enters into her Chamber, where she beholds her young Son, who was a Child of perfect Beauty,

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the only one left her, and which she loved with a tenderness not to be express'd: This unfortunate Mother, having long held him in her Arms, tells him in a Tone mixt with Despair and Compassion, *Shall these inhumane Wretches snatch thee out of my Arms, and make thee their Slave, abusing perhaps thy Body too, because of thy Comeliness?* In ending which Words, she stuck a Dagger into his Throat, and afterwards kill'd herself at three Stroaks with the same Weapon.

Mustapha, entred into the City, which was full of dead Bodies, and streaming with Blood; where, being come to the Publick Place, he made the Slaughter cease; promising their Lives to such as laid down their Arms: Whereupon, the Populacy rendered themselves on discretion. *Dandoli*, who had retired into the Royal Palace, with several others, sent to desire Quarter of him, by a principal Officer, named *Constancio*: But the *Turks* having, in the mean time, broke open the Gates, and forced open the Door of that Apartment wherein he retired, massacred him and all his Company. *Podocatero* defended himself to the last, in the House of his Brother Count *Tripoli*, who was kill'd two days before in an Assault: He made his Composition, and obtained for himself and those that followed him, liberty of dwelling with their Wives and Children in the Town, by paying great Ransoms, and delivering to *Mustapha* all the rich Furniture of this Magnificent House: But this perfidious *Turk* broke his Word, and kept them all Prisoners.

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The Souldiers, distracted after Booty, fill'd the Town with Marks of their Rapine and Brutishness. The *Visier*, to shew that Pity did not oblige him to give Life to those who surrendered without Resistance, and that he only caus'd Murthering to cease, that he might have the more Captives, made the old People and Children to be set apart, and led into the Publick Place ; where having been thrown one upon another, they were all of them most inhumanely burnt alive. 'Tis thought there were above twenty thousand Persons put to the Sword after the Town was taken ; whose Death, altho' cruel, was envied of those who survived them, only to bewail in Captivity the miserable Ruine of their Countrey. They were seen some dayes after in the Fields, weak and languishing, fastened in great Companies to long and heavy Chains, lying on the ground like so many irrational Creatures. The Lamentations and Bewailings of the Women and Children, were yet more irksom to the Husbands and others, than the loss of their own Liberty ; but they often saw themselves separated from each other, without hope of ever meeting again ; which made many pine away with Grief. The *Infidels* carried off twenty thousand Captives from several parts of the Isle, not reckoning those which they made in *Nicosia*, who were all sold into *Syria* and *Cilicia*. Eight days was the City plundering , and transporting the Booty : But a Courageous *Cypriot*-Woman snatch'd this Prey out of the hands of *Mustapha*. He had laden the two greatest Vessels of the *Ottoman* Fleet

Fleet with Plate and other valuable Spoys; He also embark'd on the same Vessels several of the chiefeſt Gentry, comely Children, and beautiful Women, with which he intended to honour his Return to *Constantinople*, and make a Present to the *Grand Signior*. Whilst these Vessels were lading, which lay near one another, and ſtaid only for a good Wind, to ſet Sayl; this generous Matron, preferring Death above a cruel Servitude, deſcended into the Ships Hold, and courageouſly put Fire to the Powder; the Flame whereof, communicating it ſelf immediatly to the other Veſſel, they were ſoon both conſumed, with all their Lading; there eſcaping only ſome Sea-men who ſwam to Shoar.

After the entire Deſolation of *Nicoſia*, the *Cypriots* who were withdrawn into the Mountains, under the Conduct of *Scipio Caraffa* & *Paul Synclitici*, who had often ſurprized and defeated the *Infidels* in the Fields; now by the Advice of their Principals, ſent to demand Compoſition, and ſurrendred themſelves to the *Viſier*, with aſſurance of their Lives.

There had been put a great Garriſon of *Italians* and *Freed-Men* into *Cerines*; which the Neighbourhood of *Cilicia* rendred important; the taking of which, was not over-eaſie, by reaſon of the difficulty in bringing Cannon. This Place had been heretofore fortify'd, and made famous by the brave Reſiſtance of Queen *Charlotte*; whom *James* her Baſtard-Brother, had therein long beſieged: But *John Maria Mudacio*, who was the Governor, diſmayed at
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the Disaster of the *Nicosians*, basely set open the Gates to the *Bassa* of *Cilicia*. *Mustapha* fortify'd the Place, disarm'd the Inhabitants, put Commanders of his own into *Baffo*, *Limisso* and *Salines*, left a moderate Garrison in *Nicosia*; the Government of which, he committed to *Giaferro*; and parted the Seventeenth Day of *September* with his whole Army, to invest *Famagusta*. He had sent a Slave before, whom he commanded to present to the Officers of the Place *Dandoli's* Head, without saying any thing more; thinking to affright them by so terrible an Object, and oblige them to a Surrender: But they shewed little Fear at the Spectacle; and respecting the Death of *Dandoli*, as an inconsiderable Loss in comparison of their Capital City; of which this imprudent Governor was the Author: They buried his Head, and prepared themselves to revenge the Death of their Companions. The *Visier* made his Naval Army advance at the same time as he drew near the Place, on the Western side; thinking to dismay them, being invested both by Land and Sea. He caused it to be summoned, and endeavoured to persuade the Inhabitants 'twas better for them to try his Mercy, than oppose his Arms; but these Promises and Threats making no Impression on their Minds, buoyed up with confidence in the Experience of their Governor, in the Strength of the Place, and its Garrison; *Mustapha* contenting himself with this Trial of them, put his Troops into Winter-Quarters.

Thus

Thus did the *Infidels* advance their Conquests in this Campaign, whilst the *Confederate-Fleets*, divided amongst themselves for Superiority, and too weak to succour the *Cypriots*, made slow Preparations for their Deliverance. Their Commanders having left *Candia*, the Seventeenth day of *September*, touched the same night at a Place called *The Red Castle*, which lay in the mid-way between *Candia* and the Isle of *Cyprus*. *Zani* cast Anchor a little above the Town, and *Colonna* stopt at *Calmat*, where *Doria* also came and cast Anchor, altho' he affirm'd this Road was dangerous. He put out to Sea at Midnight, without Notice to *Colonna* beforehand, and sent him word at parting, that he foresaw a Storm arising, and that he would sayl towards *Italy*, if the Wind encreased. This Proceeding offending *Colonna*, confirm'd the *Venetians* Suspicions; who loudly complain'd of the Insincerity of this *Genoise*. Setting Sayl the next Morn at Break of Day, they were informed by *Lewis Bembo*, who was sent out to learn the Enemies Proceedings, that *Nicosia* was taken, and all the rest of the Island, excepting *Famagusta*, from the Relation of some *Rhodians* which he met in a Vessel laden with part of the Booty of the Island. This sad News obliged *Doria* to return, and joyn *Colonna*; with whom were already *Zani*, and the *Venetian* Officers, to consult what they were to do in so sad an Occasion. *Zani* had already held a Council; in which *Palavicinus* and *Celso* were not for going to the Succour of *Cyprus*; and *Canali*, since the taking of *Nicosia*, was likewise of the same Opinion. *Venoccio*, *Quirini*,
and

and *Duodi*, who commanded the Galeasses, and *Troni*, were for going directly to the *Infidels*, now grown careless, and overcharged with Prisoners and Booty. Most of them which were Assembled in *Colonna's* Galley, were for returning to *Candia*; and *Zani* also seem'd to approve of this Opinion by his Silence. Matters being in this state, 'twas concluded to attack by the way the City of *Chalcis* in the Isle of *Negropont*, or some other Place easie to be taken. The Noise and Confusion hindred a precise Determination; wherefore each of them, according as his Fancy guided him, weighed Anchor, and parted without Order. The Vessels and Gallies dispersed by bad Weather, met not till they came to *Candia*; and the Tempest, by good Fortune, threw the Generals on the Isle of *Scarpanto*. They met on Board of *Zani*, where *Doria* declared to them, That finding he could do them no Service, and the Inconveniency of the season might too long detain him, he was resolved to conduct the King of *Spain's* Fleet into *Sicily*. *Zani*, fearing lest the *Infidels*, hearing of their leaving *Castel Rugio*, or *Red Castle*, and their not daring to attempt the Relief of *Cyprus*, should follow them as Fugitives; earnestly entreated *Doria* not to forsake the *Catholick King's* Allies in so great a Danger; assuring him, he might still retire at the Term prescribed. *Colonna* prayed him in like manner, and shewed him, his Departure would sensibly offend the *Venetians*, and embroyl them with King *Philip*. But *Doria* remained firm; replying, *He need not be taught in what manner to mannage the King of*

Spain's Interest. Colonna answered, *He knew well in what hands his Catholick Majesty had put his Fleet. As to that, answered Doria, I shall make no Answer. To which, replied Colonna, Were I ordered to obey any one, I should not behave my self as you do; wherefore I think you ought to have a deferent form.* Whereunto Doria answered, *That the King of Spain had not commanded him to obey any Body, nor fight but under the Orders of the General which the Pope had nominated.* Then Colonna drew out the Letters he received from the King of Spain, and read them openly; telling Doria, *If he had any contrary to his, he should shew them for his Justification.* Doria refused to give an Account of his Conduct and Extent of Power to any but his Sovereign, from whom he received it; and leaving the Council, hoisted up Sayl as soon as he came on Board his Galley: Yet he thought it his Duty to salute the General of the *Venetian Fleet*, who was expected at *Candia*; which having done, he brought his Gallies to *Sicily*; whence he afterwards immediately parted, accompanied only with two Gallies, going directly to the King of Spain. His Obstinacy doubled the *Venetians* Suspicions; who penetrating into the King of Spain's secret Designs, easily judged how he intended to succour them; and the unkind Usage they found afterwards, gave them so great a Mistrust, that this Disunion occasioned all the Mischiefs which happened to *Christendom*.

Colonna and Zani, having been surpriz'd by a Tempest, reached the last to *Candia*; being obliged to leave in their way the greatest part of

of their Ships, which were not in so good Equipage to make much haste ; some of which, not being able to bear up against the ill Weather, were forced on shoar. These two Generals, not thinking themselves safe at *Candia*, as fearing the *Infidels* might make after them ; launched thence, to the Isle of *Corfou*, in great diligence ; leaving *Palavicius* to wait for the rest of the Fleet, and to endeavour the sending some Assistance to *Famagusta*. *Quirini* was ordered to guard the Coasts of *Candia*, with twenty five Gallies ; and the Vessels behind being come up to *Palavicius*, he joyned the Fleet at *Corfou*. Had the *Turks* followed them, the *Christians* would have been infallibly lost ; but *Piali* was gone to *Famagusta*, after the taking of *Nicosia* ; thinking to hasten the Surrender of the Place, dismayed by seeing it self attack'd both by Sea and Land. He had Notice brought him in the mean time, That the *Christians* came with full Sayl to the Assistance of *Famagusta* : Which News oblig'd him to land his Slaves and Booty ; and this unlading put all his Souldiers into Disorder. Assoon as he had re-assured them, he made out to Sea, and prepared for a Fight. *Mustapha*, on his side, kept his Troops in breath, ready to engage, if need required : But they both a while after learnt, the *Christians* were withdrawn to *Candia*. They triumphed at this Retreat, as at a Signal Victory ; uttering a thousand Shouts of Joy, and conveying on Board again their Booty, they sayled for *Rhodes*. *Piali* endeavoured to pursue the *Confederate-Army* with an hun-

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dred chosen Gallies ; but Heaven took pity on the *Christian-Fleet* ; there arising a contrary Wind, which blew them into their Ports ; and he sayled on the first fair Wind to *Constantinople*.

'Tis said, the *Grand Signior* gave him but a bad Reception, and reproach'd him with a great deal of sharpness, that through his Fault the *Christian-Fleet* escaped an entire Overthrow.

Colonna and *Palavicinus* left *Zani* in the Isle of *Corfu*, and gave themselves over for lost in their Return from *Candia*. *Colonna's* Galley, having gained the Gulph of *Catarro*, by force of Oars, was smitten with a Blast of Lightning, which burnt her entirely ; the Men and Cannon being saved with much difficulty. *Colonna*, going on Board another Galley, which was brought him from the lesser Port of *Hiron*, as soon as the Sea grew calm, was set upon by another Storm, and run on shoar a little above *Ragusia*, yet without any loss of his Men. He past over the Night under the shelter of a Rock, using the best Precaution he was able ; but had the *Turks* been informed of this Disaster, he had certainly perished. He caused Horses to be brought from *Ragusia*, on which he parted the next Morning, before Break of Day, and came to this Town at the same time wherein *Palavicinus*, who was likewise surprized in the same Storm, arrived. *Palavicinus* parted thence for *Venice*, and *Colonna* for *Rome* ; having tasted both good and bad Fortune, and happily escaped both Shipwrack and Fire.

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The *Turkish* Garrison of *Castelnovo*, a Place situated on the opposite Coast to that of *Catara*, seized, through the Carelessness of the Officers, on two *Venetian* Gallies, which were left for the securing the Town, and Gulph of the same Name. The *Turks* being become by this Advantage, Masters of the Gulph, set out certain Vessels, with which they pillaged the *Venetian* Countreys, and held *Catara* block'd up; so that they began to suffer under the want of Provisions. The *Republick* sent four other Gallies, commanded by *Hermolaus Tripolus*, for the preservation of her Allies; which repres'd the Insolence of these *Barbarians*, and brought again Plenty to *Catara*: But the Plague being in three of these Vessels, left for the Security of the Countrey, the Distemper raged so violently, that it carried away most of the Souldiers and Sea-men. A great Ship, laden with Money, Cloaths, and other Necessaries for the Fleet, having been cast into the Gulph of *Catara*, by a contrary Wind, found her self near *Castelnovo*; the Cannon of the Place, having forced her to the other Shoar, to land her Men; the *Turks* perceiving there was no Fraud in the Fear she shewed, attack'd her in four Barks; which they brought back laden with Booty. Two other Gallies, commanded by *Francis Prioli* and *Angelus Toriano*, were ordered by their General to get Knowledge of the Enemy. They fell on five *Ottoman* Gallies; which *Toriano* no sooner perceived, but he fled in all haste: But *Prioli*, seeing himself too far engaged, to use the same Means, exhorted his Men

to perish, rather than surrender themselves, with their Arms in their hands, to the Mercy of these *Barbarians*; wherefore, making all the Sayl he could towards them, he fell in amongst the thickest of them, and fighting like desperate People, was himself slain, with most of his Men; but sold his loss at a dear Rate to the *Infidels*. The *Turkish* Horse, at the same time, made great Inroads in *Dalmatia*, and forced all the Countrey-people to retire to Places of Strength, having wasted and spoiled all their Harvests. Had these Disgraces happened to the *Venetians* at the beginning of the War, they might have comforted themselves by the hopes they had in their Naval Forces; but seeing *Nicosia* already lost, and the whole Island in a manner swallowed up, their Commanders constrained to quit the Seas, and eighteen Gallies destroyed and taken in different and vexatious Occasions; they were the more sensible of these Calamities, by having flattered themselves with the Pope's and King of *Spain's* Assistance; whereby they questioned not but to be able to drive the *Barbarians* from *Cyprus*, and defeat them in a Naval Engagement. This Confidence gave occasion to a false Report, which ran touching these pretended Advantages, of which they were so firmly perswaded at *Venice*, that the *Senate* imparted this great News to *Pius V.* and the rest of the *Confederates*; but they became afterwards ashamed and sorrowful for their fond Credulity.

The *Venetians*, disheartned by these Misfortunes, knew not where to betake themselves,
nor

nor what to do. They saw a formidable Army, ready to enter on their Country, and scarcely had any more Hope in the *Spanish* Assistance ; whose Slowness was no less suspected, than the Artifice of him who commanded their Navy : All *Italy* being dismayed at the *Christians* Misfortunes, and the Progress of so formidable an Enemy , reproached *Doria* with the secret Joy he felt from the Perplexity and Weakening of the *Venetian* State : But they themselves were no less blamed, for taking so little Care to preserve a Kingdom exceedingly threatened ; in not sending Forces sufficient, nor choosing a Governor capable to oppose the Enterprizes of an open Enemy. They were also blamed, for having put the Command of their Fleet into the Hands of a Person, wholly unworthy this great Trust ; especially considering, this Navy was their only Confidence. Complaints were made against the corrupt Dealings of those who were to furnish the Army with Victuals and Ammunition ; and the contagious Distemper, which swept away so many Thousands, was attributed to the bad Provisions wherewith the Victualers had supplied the Fleet. The Strangers which were engaged in the Service of the *Republick*, murmured at the Pride of the *Venetian* Officers ; who used them with the same Disrespect , as if they had been their Slaves. 'Twas publicly discoursed, That this Severity disgusted their Friends and Allies ; and that they would be constrained at length, for want of Men, to recal such as were banished, and change corporal Penalties into several Years Ser-

vice in the Wars; and to make their Criminals, Souldiers or Sea-men, according to the greatness of the Punishment they deserved. These Speeches being come to the Ears of the *Senate*, they thought themselves bound to give a great Example of their severe Justice; and make known to *Europe*, That whatsoever Power a Citizen might be entrusted with, and Command he might have in the Armies, he is no less accountable for his Behaviour, and submitted to the Censure of the meanest Subjects of the State: 'Twas resolved on then to set up a Tribunal against those who had the last Year the chief Administration of Affairs committed to them. There were three Commissioners appointed by the *Senate*, to examine the Guilty, *John Mocenigo*, *Federio Valeresio*, and *Nicholas Contareni*, who dying immediatly after his Election, *Gasper Raynerus* was chosen into his Place. These three Magistrates began with the General *Zani*, calling him to answer the Matters laid to his Charge. But he being already instructed with the bad Offices Fame had done him, and foreseeing the Storm ready to fall on his Head, was no sooner at *Corfou*, but he supplicated the *Senate* to grant him his Discharge, and send another in his Place. The *Senate* deliberated not a Moment in choosing *Sebastien Venieri* in his stead; tho' he was not then at *Venice*; but his Services spake in his Favour, and all the World was willing to do him this Right. He coming from gaining *Supoto* in *Dalmatia*, readily took on him the Defence of the Isle of *Cyprus* (an Employ which no body dared to accept)

accept) altho' his Age of Seventy Years might have been admitted as a just Plea, to excuse him from so difficult and dangerous a Commission. He was always of opinion, since the Loss of *Nicosia*, to carry all possible Succours to save the rest of the Isle ; arguing with such Earnestness and Vigour, as startled the young People. *Augustin Barbarigo*, a Person to whose Wisdom and Experience several important Affairs had been committed, was joyned as a Partner to this Generous Commander ; with Order to command the Naval Army, in case *Venieri* should land to the Succour of *Cyprus*. The new Commissioners sent an Officer with *Barbarigo*, for *Zani*, to bring him Prisoner to *Venice* ; thinking, such an Act of Justice would terrifie those who found themselves guilty ; and shew all *Italy* the Severity with which were maintained the *Republick's* Laws. *Zani* was accused for suffering the Souldiers to live irregularly, and without Discipline ; to have preferr'd his Countrymen in all Offices and Employs, and authorizing their Insolencies against the *Confederates* ; to have abused his Authority in Matters of his own particular Interest ; and not to have upheld the Honour of his Dignity with the Courage and Prudence necessary for a General ; and which was worst of all, That he had not followed the *Senate's* Orders, which required his Succouring of *Cyprus* ; and forced the two *Providers* to follow his Sentiment, altho' they were of a contrary Opinion. *John Legio*, *Provider* of *Dalmatia*, was likewise apprehended, at the Suit of *Justiniani*, deputed to take Cognisance of
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of the Affairs of this Province. *Julius Savoriani* also prosecuted *Legio*, and obtained of the *Triumvirs*, that the Accused should be kept close Prisoner, during the time Informations were to be brought against him. He was charged with passing whole Days and Nights at Play and Debaucheries, and making himself by these means, mean and contemptible to the Enemy; for having treated the Allies with great Roughness, and not only diverting the publick Stock to private Uses, but exacting on the Inhabitants belonging to the *Republick's* Cities; for delivering out Provisions at an excessive Rate, and furnishing the Army with Stuffs and Cloaths in such a manner, as favoured more of the Merchant, than Officer of War; for having, through his Ignorance and Vanity, hindred *Savoriani* from acting for the good of the Province; and causing, by his ill management, several other Damages. The Publick was startled to see two of their Principal Magistrates lie in the Prisons at *Venice*; and 'twas verily thought they had lost their Lives, had they been brought to Tryal during the Heat of the New Tribunal: But their Friends and Kindred rais'd up so many Difficulties in the Proceedings against them, that the Commission of their Judges, which could not hold above a Year, expired before they could be Sentenced. These Affairs waxing soft with the Time, the Knowledge of them was remitted to the Colledge of Forty; where the Favour and Employes of the Accused, obtained both their Absolutions, tho' there were too
many

many Proofs againſt *Legio*. And thus did this Inquiſition, which appear'd at firſt ſo rigorous and dreadful, occaſion more Fear than Hurt. *Zani* died in Priſon with Shame and Grief, before his Sentence was given. He was a Perſon better verſed in Affairs at Court, than in Feats of War. His Father, at his Death left him no Eſtate, ſo that he was forced to ſhift for his Living: Voyaging into *Syria*, when he was very young, he ſerved as a Factor there; and after a long time, traffick'd for himſelf; and return'd to *Venice*, with ſo great an Eſtate, that he was rank'd with the principal Citizens. He afterwards was admitted into the Management of publick Affairs; by which means, he procured ſo many Friends, that he was immediately employed in the greateſt Offices of the State. He was a Candidate in the laſt Election of a *Doge*, with *Mocenigo*, who carried it from him, only by the Credit of his Family, which was more powerful and numerous than that of *Zani*. He was afterwards choſen General of the *Venetian-Fleet*; an Office of abſolute Authority out of *Venice*; but he wanted both Courage and Wiſdom to ſupport the Honour and Weight of this Burden.

The *Pope*, extreemly afflicted, ſince *Colonna's* Return, with the Miſery of *Chriſtendom*, applied himſelf more than ever, to find the Means of ſuccouring the *Republick*; and doubled his Entreaties with the King of *Spain*, to make him enter into the League, which he had already projected. This Affair was long agitated in the *Senate*; wherein ſuch as were diſgulled

disgusted at the Proposals of a second Alliance with *Spain*, by the Vexations the first had given them, strengthened their Opinions with the last Words of one their principal Senators. This Magistrate, Venerable by his great Age, was consulted lying on his Death-Bed, touching the Course to be taken when the War was first declared. *Tell*, says he, *the Senators from me, that they had best to comply with the Grand Signior's Will, and make Peace by any means with him; or if they are for shewing themselves brave, and fighting their Cause by a War, let them make no Alliance with the Spaniards; but begin by putting a strong Garrison into the Isle of Cyprus, and hasten to meet the Infidels with their own Forces: 'Tis certain the Pope will never abandon them; and that the King of Spain, to acquire the Reputation of a Prince, zealous for his Religion, cannot lie idle, and see them fight, but will be the more ready to come to our Assistance, by how much he believes we can make a shift without him; and then the Senate, being free from the Engagements of a Treaty, may take such Measures as best please themselves.*

Altho' this Discourse moved several of the Senate, yet the Generality were for a contrary Resolution. They imagined a disadvantageous Peace with the *Infidels*, would draw on them the Indignation and Hatred of all *Christendom*: And making themselves thus contemptible to the Ministers of the *Port*, they would start continually new Pretences, and at length demand whatsoever Places they yet held in *Greece*. This Consideration, being strengthened by vehement Exhortations

tations from the *Pope*, made them conclude on a League.

The King of *Spain's* Council was no less perplexed on this Matter than the *Senate* : Some of its Ministers were of Opinion not to enter into a League against the *Ottoman Empire* ; situated, as to their regard, at the other End of the World : That 'twere better for them to preserve their own Conquests, than attempt new ones in a Countrey, the Acquisition of which, cannot compensate the Cost : That, if they were resolved to extend their Dominions, they had better carry the War into *Africa*, whilst the *Turks* made it against the *Venetians* ; and at the same time chastise the *Algierines*, for pillaging their Subjects : That, if the King of *Spain* enters into the League, he must furnish the *Republick* with the greatest part of his Troops, without any expectation of Profit from so considerable a Charge and Trouble : That, the *Venetians* inconstant in their Resolutions, and ruin'd by the Charge of their Fleet, would basely forsake their Confederates in the heat of the War, as they had already several times done. They added, 'twas dangerous to send all their Naval Forces to the furthest part of the *Mediterranean*, in a time when the Insurrection of the *Mores* was not wholly quieted ; and those of the *Low Countreys* every day encreased ; and that the Resentment of *Germany*, and the under-hand Practices of the *French* with the Prince of *Orange*, were equally to be feared. Thus did they reason, whose *Views* reached no farther than *Spain* : But others, whose *Politicks* were

were larger, affirm'd, That if the *Republick* fell for want of Support, under the weight of the War, 'twould be infallibly carried next into *Spain*; & the *Port* had already determin'd the execution of this Project: That, if the *Venetians* were strong enough to repulse the *Infidels*, 'twas of absolute necessity, for his *Catholick Majesty* to bear a part in this glorious Advantage; and if the *Republick* should be constrained, by a Defeat, to accommodate her self on shameful Conditions, the King of *Spain* would be reproach'd for betraying *Christendom*, by refusing to enter into the League: That the *Turks* could in a dayes time pass over from *Epirus* to *Otranto*, and land in *Italy* more Forces than could be brought against them, were the *Venetians* put out of a Capacity to contribute to the common Defence: That *France* and *Germany* were not to be feared in this present Conjunction; those Princes not daring to undertake against a Sovereign League with the *Republick* and *Pope*, who dispose of all *Italy*; and for which, all *Christian States* have a Respect and Veneration: That this was a fit Occasion, wherein to give Marks of a true Zeal for the Interest of Religion: That there was no need of being at any great Charge, seeing his *Holiness* permitted a Tax to be laid on the Clergy, which would furnish a Stock sufficient to equip and keep up a good Fleet: And that, in fine, Whether the *Venetians* would faithfully observe the Treaty, or make Peace on dishonourable Conditions, his *Catholick Majesty* would be advantaged and honoured by this Confederacy. Altho' *Philip* had Piety enough
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to be sensible of these Reasons, yet was he more swayed to favour the League, by the Fruit he hoped to reap from this War, He caused the *Pope's Nuncio* to be sent for, and assured him, That notwithstanding the Revolutions in his Dominions, which might fairly excuse him from entering into the League, and equipping a Fleet for the *Levant*, he would prefer the publick, before his own private Interest, and joyfully second the *Pope's* Intentions, as a Mark of the Respect he had for him. He sent at the same time Orders to the Cardinals, *Granvil* and *Pacheco* ; as likewise to his Ambassador at *Rome*, to conclude the Treaty of Alliance with the *Venetians*, on such Conditions as his *Holiness* would please to make.

The *Venetian* Ambassador, having already received the same Power, the Negotiation of the League began. The *Pope* committed the Management of this Affair to six Cardinals ; whom he caused, together with the Ambassadors of *Spain* and *Venice*, to come before him, and made them a Discourse full of Sentiments, proceeding from the Tendernefs of a Father, afflicted with the Misfortunes of his Children. He began, by shewing them, The Anger of Heaven could not be turned away, but by Fasting and Prayer, and Re-establishment of the Ancient Discipline of the Church ; and explained himself in such affectionate Terms, as drew Tears from their Eyes. He afterwards particulariz'd all the Disorders of the Church, and as their Chastisement, the fore mentioned Calamities, wherewith *Christendom* was afflicted

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And having praised the good Qualities of these Prelates, of which this Assembly consisted, he exhorted both them, and the Ambassadors, to endeavour with all Sincerity, the finishing of this important Work; recommending to them, amongst other things, the Re-union of the Confederates Affections, which he esteemed of far greater Importance in this War, than the Conjunction of their Arms. He added, They could not too soon put themselves into a Condition to retake the Isle of *Cyprus*; this Post being necessary for the Execution of several Enterprizes; and even for the Conquest of *Jerusalem*, and other Places, Consecrated by the Blessed Presence of our Saviour, and Operation of the principal Mysteries of our Salvation. In fine, this Venerable old Gentleman offered to go in Person in this Expedition, without any regard to his Age and Infirmities, should this be deem'd necessary for the common Good. This Assembly, having rendered their most humble Thanks to his Holiness, Cardinal *Granvil* desired the Conditions of the Treaty; which the *Pope* promised to send them the next Morning. The Cardinals and Ambassadors, having conferred a good while on the Means, whereby to repulse and attack the *Infidels*, broke up in a perfect Intelligence.

This Treaty was very easie to be concluded in appearance; but at bottom was full of Difficulties and Obstacles. That which suited well with the *Venetian* Interest, disagreed with those of the *Spaniards*; who fearing the encrease of the *Turk's* Force in *Greece* and *Illyria*, yet more passionately

passionately wished the diminution of the *Venetian* Power in *Italy*. They had in this respect, a less Desire to invade, than to defend; and were rather for drawing the War out at length, than ending it by a Victory. The *Republick*, on the contrary, used all their endeavours to make a speedy Decision of it; as fearing the exhausting of their Treasure. The Allied Towns were wearied with sending Money and Sea-men; and the Fields, for want of Tillage, already lay waste. Such opposite Interests produced every day such great Difficulties, that the Negotiation was several times breaking off, had not the *Pope*, sometimes intreating one, and threatening another, kept up the Conferences by his Patience and Constancy. When they came to Agreement on any Articles, they fell out about other Incidents; and it was determin'd, for avoiding the Consequences, to send continually Copies of the Treaty to the King of *Spain* and *Senate*, and expect their Orders; and in the mean time, publish the Conclusion of the League. The *Spaniards* dared not to oppose this last Article, altho' they knew very well, that such a Report might alarm the *Infidels*, and oblige them to make Peace on advantageous Conditions to the *Venetians*.

The *Senate*, having examin'd the Articles of the Treaty, found some of them prejudicial to their Interests, and blamed *Soriani* for not opposing with more rigor the *Spaniard's* Pretensions: But because he was thought to lean too much to the making of a League and War; they sent him *John Sorantro*, as an Adjutant; who

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immediatly arrived at *Rome*: He was a rough sort of a man, positive and ignorant in Business; whose Carriage so far displeased the *Pope*, that he had like to have sent him out of *Rome*, had he not feared *Soriani* might suffer for it; for whom his *Holiness* had a particular Esteem: And in effect, he was a Person of great Prudence and singular Integrity, and well seen for a *Venetian* in Matters of Religion, fit for the Employ he exercised, as well for his Fidelity, as Experience. *Sorantro* was no sooner settled at *Rome*, but he grew weary with the importunate Demands of Cardinal *Granvil*, and other Ministers of that Faction. *Soriani* pretended himself indisposed, to excuse himself from these Conferences; and this Affair grew so troublesome, that the Commissioners, settled to regulate it, began to despair of ending it: Yet the *Pope*, discouraged by no Difficulty, surmounted all these Obstacles, and accommodated all things, but only one particular Article. The *Spaniards* pretended, the King, their Master, should appoint the *Generalissimo* of the Confederate Army; forasmuch as his *Catholick Majesty* contributed chiefly to the Charge of the War; and the *Venetians* would by no means yield to this. *Pius V.* was for *Don John* of *Austria's* being revested with this Character, because he had the Honour to be *Philip* the Second's Brother: But the *Spaniards*, who were resolved to exclude *Colonna* from his Office, demanded, That *Don John* might be impowered to name a Lieutenant General to command in his absence; designing to secure this second Place to *Doria*,

or

or else to *Lewis Requiescens*, Brother to *Zuniga*. The *Venetians* had a horrid Repugnance to this; but seeing the *Pope's* Authority interposed, they thought their Interests could not be better managed than in his Hands: Whereupon *Pius* declared, *Don John* should command the Army, when there in Person; but would hearken to no Proposition touching the choice of him, who was to command in his absence; seeing this Right appertained to the Sovereign Prelate. *Granvil* and *Zuniga* refused this Condition; saying, 'twas to be communicated to the King, their Master. The *Pope*, who was very jealous of his Authority, dispatch'd at the same time, a Courier into *Spain*: He wrote thereon to *Philip* in Terms so pathetick and rational, that this Prince sent an Order to his Ministers, to conclude the Treaty: And to shew that he would be concerned in the nomination of the Person which was to command the Fleet in *Don John's* Absence, he propos'd *Mark Anthony Colonna*, together with *Requiescens* and *Doria*; and thus preserv'd the *Pope's* good Opinion.

This Prelate was so vigorous and firm in what he believed to be equitable, especially when the Honour of the See was concerned, that he would not buckle to the greatest Sovereign in *Europe*, to maintain its Interests. He thanked King *Philip* for the Deference he paid him, and gave *Don John* the Title of *Generalissimo*; and to *Colonna*, the same extent of Power in his Absence. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, was propos'd to command the *Christian Army*; which the *Venetians* much desired; and

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the *Pope* had no less an esteem of his Capacity; but besides that, this Prince esteem'd it of dangerous consequence to leave his Estates, whence his Father had been driven, and of which he came now from possessing himself. The *Spaniards* could not approve, that a Sovereign Prince, whose Head was full of great Projects, should have committed to him such a Power. They rais'd a new Difficulty on the Design they had on *Africa*; maintaining, the League was not only made against the *Turk*, but against all the *Mahometan* People. The Cardinals assembled on this Affair, could not forbear smiling at the Pretention, and shew'd the *Spaniards*, That the King of *Persia* was so far from being considered as an Enemy, by reason of his Religion, that he ought to be earnestly solicited to enter into the Confederacy: That the *Christian* Princes would joyn themselves to little purpose, if the War were carried any where but to *Greece*, and on the *Grand Signior's* Countreys. The *Spaniards* refused again to sign the Treaty, unless therein were comprehended the Conquest of the Cities of *Tripoly*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*; alledging, That without this Clause, the People would never be brought to consent to the levying of those Taxes which were necessary for the Entertainment of their Fleet. They would also have a Promise, the *Infidels* should not be attack'd, but the *Christians* should keep themselves on the defensive part; foreseeing the *Ottoman Army* would be far stronger than the *Confederates*; and the *Venetians* granted this last Article, as having discovered the Meaning of these

these Demands. The *Pope* being tired with the length of these Contests, sent *Pompey Colonna* into *Spain*, a Person of large Abilities, charged with Packets and Instructions; and who was moreover ordered to lay open to *Philip*, that his Ministers spoyled the Fruit of his good Intentions by the aversion which they manifestly discovered against the *Republick*. *Colonna* acquitted himself so well of his *Holiness's* Orders, that the King of *Spain* ordered his Ambassador to pass over all these Difficulties, and conclude the so often mentioned Treaty. 'Twas commonly reported, the *Pope* acquainted this Prince with the *Venetians* treating with the *Port*, making use of the Fame of this League to better their Composition; which was true enough; for they had sent to *Constantinople*, and secretly negotiated with the *Prime Visier*.

In fine, all Matters being regulated, the *Pope* intended to solemnize, before the Foreign Ambassadors, the Confederacy between the *See*, the King of *Spain*, and the *Venetians*. He gave Notice of this to the Ministers of the Allies, desiring them to meet him at the *Vatican*; where he celebrated Mass; having made them first sign the Treaty. But before this, Cardinal *Granvil* being come, together with the *Spanish* Ambassador, he rose up, and declared the King, his Master, was not in a readiness to execute this Year what he promised in his Name: That the Season was too far advanced to work at the Preparatives of a Fleet: He afterwards demanded, that the *Venetians*, who had several Vessels ready to put to Sea, should furnish his

Catholick-Majesty with them, they receiving Soldiers from him, and Money for all the Charges of the Campaign. 'Twas agreed on in the first Conferences, That in expecting the Conclusion of the Treaty, all possible Preparations should be made for the War, to prevent the loss of Time : So that the *Venetian* Ministers, enraged at this unexpected *Remora*, detesting a Return of this Nature , withdrew to confer together, and brought Answer, They intended to advertise the *Senate* of the inexecution of the Treaty. This Proceeding touched the *Pope* to the quick ; and tho' he was prepared to overcome by his Patience whatsoever might oppose this good Work, he lost all respect for Cardinal *Granvil*, and drove him away from his Presence ; having first told him with great sharpness, That *he saw he made it his Business to ruine the Affairs of Christendom*. He afterwards comforted the *Venetians*, and enjoyned them to assure the *Sig-niory* from him, that he would so order the Matter, that the King of *Spain* should religiously observe the Treaty.

As soon as it was known at *Venice*, what passed at *Rome*, , *Mosenigo*, who was then *Doge*, and the principal Magistrates, who had been ever of opinion to avert this Storm by an Accommodation, fell outrageously on the *Spaniards*, calling them Cheats, and perfidious People ; and changed the Design of taking Arms, into that of concluding a Peace ; for which there happened a favourable Occasion : *Mark Antony Barbaro*, their Ambassador at *Constantinople*, being confined to his House, since the Declaration
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of War, was not strictly guarded ; who, as soon as he understood the loss of *Nicosia*, sought all Means to accommodate the *Republick* with the *Port*, seeing no other Remedy to so vexatious a Disaster, nor a better way to recover his Liberty. All the *Turks* trading in *Venice*, were imprisoned, as soon as 'twas known there, how the *Republick's* Ambassador was used at *Constantinople*. *Amuti*, an Envoy from the *Grand Signior* into *France*, passing then through *Venice*, was also stopt, and more carefully kept than other Prisoners. *Barbaro*, introducing himself into the Acquaintance of a *Jewish* Physician, named *Solyman*, who had frequent Access to the *Prime Visier*, by means of his Profession; mentioned to him a Proposal of treating with this Minister, touching the Exchange of Captives; and to try whether he was any ways inclinable to a Peace. *Solyman* made this Attempt, not wholly without Success; and entreated *Mahomet* to send some body, as from his part, to *Venice*, which he willingly consented to; for he was none of the worst of the *Venetian's* Enemies. This Envoy, being charged with Letters from *Barbaro* to the *Senate*, arrived just at *Venice*, when the News came there of a fresh Refusal, which the *Spaniards* made to put to Sea the next Spring. The Council of Ten, which consists only of Magistrates, of a consummate Experience, and whose Authority absolutely decides either War or Peace; would not communicate this Affair to the *Senate*. They chose *James Ragozzone*, a prudent and active Person, who having long traded into *Turky*, knew well

the Ayr and Manner of the *Turkish* Dealings, to go and negotiate this Exchange; but with secret Instructions to conclude an Accommodation, on the Conditions which *Barbaro* and he should judge least incommodious to the *Republick*.

This Voyage disquieted *Pius V.* who mistrusted this Business to be a Cloak to a real Negotiation of Peace. Alarm'd by these Suspicions, he sent for Cardinal *Commendon*, in whom he reposed an entire Confidence. His *Holiness* knew this Prelate's Zeal to Religion, and that his Vertue and Sincerity were proof against all Interests and Passion. The *Pope* entertained *Commendon* in the Garden of the *Vatican*, with the deplorable State of the *Christian's* Affairs; sighing unfeignedly at the Relation of the Misfortunes with which they were threatened; and demanded of him, what means should be used to hinder the *Venetians* from an hasty Accommodation with the *Grand Signior*: For no body, seeing the Indifferency of the Ministers, which were to make the League, but would conclude it past effect. *Commendon* exhorted his *Holiness* to try all ways to break off these Practises, and counselled him to send *Mark Antony Colonna* to the *Republick*, whose Dexterity and Earnestness might be more likely to prevail with the *Venetians* to continue the War; by his losing the Lieutenantancy in the *Christian-Army*.

The *Pope* never shewed so much Heat in all this important Affair, as he did in putting in practice this good Advice: For as soon as *Commendon* had taken leave of him, he sent for
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Colonna, and ordered him to go in person, to encourage the *Venetians*, disheartened by the Disadvantages they received the last Year, and disgusted by the disingenuous Dealings of the *Spaniards*. His Holiness shewed him, 'twas to be feared, lest the Mistrust they had of their Allies, and of themselves, should force them on unjust Measures: He enjoyned him to use all his Industry to conclude the League, and vigorously set about it, notwithstanding all the Difficulties, which appear'd insurmountable; assuring him, God would bless this Enterprize, and carry it on by ways incomprehensible to humane Reason; all things being easie to those who put their Trust in him. *Colonna* took Post for *Venice*; where he was received both in publick and private, with great Honour and Welcome; his new Dignity encreasing the Esteem and Respect the *Venetians* had for him: But the Chief Senators, who had alwayes an Aversion for the War, received him with great Coldness: Yet they knew themselves obliged to honour him, and use some Compliance to a Person, whose Merit rendered him dear to the Sovereign Prelate; and who moreover was to share with *Don John* in the Conduct of the Army, and command it alone in this Prince's Absence. *Colonna*, embellisht not his Harangue which he made in full Senate, with the vain Ornaments of a fruitless Eloquence, but by easie and natural Expressions, he endeavoured to perswade his Auditors to embrace what was necessary. He began by praising the *Pope's* ardent Zeal, whose Interest was no other than the Preservation of
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the *Republick*; who was to be respected as the only Sovereign that could keep the *Spaniards* in their Engagements, and chastise them on the Breach of their Words: That his *Holinefs* kept them in his Dependance, by the permission granted (after several Refusals) to his *Catholic Majesty* to levy an extraordinary Tenth part on the Revenue of the Clergy of his Estates; which Money is to be only employed in assisting the *Signiory*: That he design'd the Church's whole Revenue to this purpose; and would besides supply them with Souldiers, Victuals, and Ammunition: That they might load their Ships with Grain in the Provinces of the *Marche*, and *Romagna*; and their Officers lift Souldiers on the Ecclesiastical State: That his *Holinefs* was about sending, at his own Charge, three thousand Foot into *Dalmatia*, for the securing the Frontiers, till the Arrival of the Naval Army on the Coasts of the *Morea*: That he granted them the last Tax, laid on the Clergy in their Dominions, which they demanded; and that they might moreover expect from his *Holinefs*, all the good Offices the common Father of *Christians* is capable of; who finds himself no less engaged, by the Duties of his Place, than the Affection he bears the *Republick*: That he would leave no Means unattempted to engage the Emperour, and the rest of the *German* Princes in the League: That he would also earnestly solicit the *Poles*, who are so strong in Cavalry, and all other *Christian* Potentates, to whom he would immediatly send Legates: That the *Spaniards*, in whose respect the *Senators*

ters Minds were to be mollify'd, were in some sort excusable; they not being chargeable for all the Faults in the last *Armado*: That there was a Mistake in the King of *Spain's* Apprehensions of the *Pope's* Intentions, and the Orders of his *Catholick Majesty* were not perhaps well understood: That *Philip* the Second, does not refuse to execute the Treaty, but requires Shipping, not having Galleys sufficient; nor them in so good a Condition at this time, to put to Sea: That he obliges himself to re-imburse all the Charge of the Equipage and Souldiery: So that at this rate, it will cost him more than he is taxed with: Yet his *Catholick Majesty* has fourscore Galleys in readiness, which he hoped to bring himself, if *Don John* hastened not to conduct them, towards the End of *May*, at whatsoever place of Rendezvous should be thought best: That besides this Fleet, the *Pope* would set out twelve Galleys, the *Republick* of *Genoa* two, the Duke of *Savoy* and the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, each of them four, which would follow the Church's Banner: That they had their Galeasses, their Vessels of Lading, and more than an hundred and fifty Galleys, Frigats, and Galliot, which they used in the last Expedition: That the *Christians* never sent such an *Armado* against the *Infidels* before; so that the Victory would be certain if they came to an Engagement; and if the *Barbarians*, mistrusting their Strength, should yield them the Mastery of the Seas, they might easily land at *Nigrepont*, or the *Morea*, and thus repair the Loss of *Nicosia*: That the Fleet was to be com-

commanded by three Generals, who alone would hold the Council of War; wherein every thing should be regulated without distinction, by a Plurality of Votes; to shew by this Equality the Expedition was common to the *Christians*: That neither of the Generals, not *Don John* himself should prefer his Opinion before what the two others may judge the more advantageous to the common Good; nor have power to carry the Fleet any where without a just Occasion: That his *Holiness* would nominate him General of the Church's Army, or some other more experienc'd Commander, who will shew no less Submission and Obedience to the Orders of the Sovereign Prelate, than himself: That whosoever was to fill this Place, will alwayes act in Confort with the Commander of the *Venetian-Army*; and by this means over-rule all Debates and Undertakings: That *Don John* of *Austria* gave too great hopes, not to answer whatsoever might be expected from a young Prince, whose Ambition is just and regular; and that being desirous to merit the Reputation of a great Captain, 'tis his Interest to begin his first Undertakings by a sage and judicious Conduct: That all these things considered, he could not stifle his Resentments at secret Negotiations, which have gotten Ayr; and that he was willing to believe such grave *Statesmen* could not approve of such a Conduct: But yet he thought himself oblig'd to advertise them of the Injury their Honours suffered by such a Report; and that they would do well to make a publick Justification of their In-

-cency:

nocency: For in fine, what can be more infamous than to entreat Peace, and submit ones self to an Enemy, from whom a man has received infinite Indignities, when he may generously defend his Liberty, for which the meanest sort have dared to die? That the *Sultan*, looking on them already as his Slaves, commanded them to yield him a Kingdom, which the *Signiory* has been possessors of for above this hundred Years: That they would do well to reflect, what would become of a City, so flourishing as *Venice*; seeing in forsaking the Isle of *Cyprus*, they discovered likewise the Weakness of their Capital City, and the small Strength of all *Christendom*: But he was far from having such disadvantageous Opinions of a State, governed by such wise and generous Persons; and therefore conjur'd them not to be wanting in so favourable an Occasion, of repairing the Injuries they had already suffered; and that they ought to follow the Standard of the Sovereign Prelate, who offered to march in Person, as their Leader; and if they neglected this Occasion, they might, for all that any body knew, hazard the Liberty of their own Persons: That Time was not to be spent in Deliberations, nor Answers returned in doubtful and ambiguous Terms; the Season being far advanced; so that all things considered, the Publick would take the least Delay for a Renunciation of the League; and that he could like better, they should see themselves the Miseries they were threatened with, than that he should thus, or in a fuller manner, describe them.

Colonna was as able at conducting an Army, as making an Oration. He was of a mild Temper, very just and as greatly obliging; he usually spake with as great Ease as Eloquence, and had by a long Practice a perfect knowledge of Affairs; which Qualities had gained him the Esteem and Kindness of the young *Venetian* Nobility. He had likewise engaged them by several good Offices; and his Prudence made no less Impression in the Minds of the Senators and other Magistrates. He had drawn many of them already into the Interests of the League, and mist not one Occasion in common Conversations, or in particular Entertainments, of making them understand the necessity of it. The Council of Ten, who did not at all approve of the Alliance, yet saw little forwardness of a Peace. 'Twas highly important not to discontent the *Pope*; and *Colonna's* Credit inclined the greatest part of the *Senate* to a Confederation. After this particular Council had wearied themselves in fruitless Deliberations, for the finding out ways to amuse his *Holiness*, surprize *Colonna* and the *Senate*, and to entertain at the same time a secret Correspondence with the *Port*; *Paul Tipoli*, one of the Ten, being of Opinion, they ought no longer to conceal an Affair, whereon depended the Safety of the State, was for opening it to the *Senate*, and referring to them the uncertain Determination of a Peace or War. This Magistrate thought it an unjust thing, that the Members of the same Body should have no participation in their Motions; that some should make the Secrets of the State

a Myſtery to others ; and that the Council of Ten ſhould underhand endeavour a Peace , and at the ſame time delude the *Senate*, without conſulting them on the Means of carrying on the War. He repreſented to his Colleagues, that if it were perillous to make known to ſo many People the State of their Affairs, it was yet more dangerous to refer all to a ſmall number of Magiſtrates ; and if the Secret was better kept by them, they met with this Diſadvantage, that Matters were not ſo well and fully diſcuſſed. To which was offered the Accommodation made in the Year One thouſand five hundred and thirty nine, with the ſame Enemies, without the participation of the *Senate*. But *Tipoli* reminded them, how greatly this Proceeding had offended the *Senate* ; and under what a grievous *Odium* the Authors of it lay from the People ; ſo that they would do well now to prevent the like, or a worſe Conſequence. The Matter being ſubmitted to the plurality of Votes, ſome aged Perſons were excluded, whoſe Minds being as much weakened as their Bodies, might have been troubleſom to the Aſſembly. *Colomni*, then ſeeing his Party the ſtrongeſt, engaged *Tipoli* to relate the Affair to the *Senate*. This Magiſtrate, being of great Credit in the Aſſembly , was the firſt that diſapproved of the ſecret Negotiation, and that declared himſelf againſt the Peace : He immediatly repreſented that in the Deliberations of making an Accommodation with the *Grand Signior*, or concluding againſt him a League with the *Pope* and King of *Spain*, the *Republick* was at liberty

liberty to take what Party she pleased: That there is no body but will prefer a certain Peace, not only to a difficult and hazardous War, but also before the probability of a glorious Victory: That any man might see they would exhaust their Treasure, and disgust the Allied Towns, which supplied them with Sea-men and Slaves: That the *Pope* had more good Will than Power; and that the King of *Spain* failed of his Word: But 'twas to be examined on the other hand, whether it was less advantageous to them to enter into a League, and strengthen themselves by that means, than to hearken to an Accommodation, which could not be effected, but on the *Sultan's* own Terms: And whether a shameful Peace, granted by an insolent Conqueror, might be expected to be lasting and sincere? For if they were not satisfied in this Difficulty, to what purpose should they continue a Negotiation, which would give them fresh occasion of Disquiet; and draw on them the *Pope's* Indignation, and Contempt of the *Christian* Princes: That such who were so greatly in Love with Ease, as to suffer all things, than incur a War, would do well to reflect on the Motives, which not only *Selim's* Predecessors had, who were Warlike Princes, but of *Selim* himself, wrapt up in Softness, to violate their Oaths, and break Treaties so solemnly sworn: Besides, the Pride of the *Ottoman* People, appeared plainly in the small Account they made at the *Port*, of the *Venetian* Militia; the Disproportion of the Forces of the *Republick* with those of the *Grand Signior*, and the
small

small Confidence which the *Venetians* had in the Succors of the *Christian* Princes.

That it then lay upon them to know, if after having answered so resolutely the *Turkish* Envoy, they were rather for renouncing their Reputation, than be affrighted at the first Noise of Arms, and meanly beg their Peace, or make a generous Effort; and shew these *Barbarians*, that the *Republick*, being sensible of the Indignities offered her, wants neither Strength nor Courage; and can bring, when she pleases, the Forces of other *Christian States* to her Assistance.

That it was time to undeceive the *Infidels* false Perswasion, of the *Venetians* being terrified at the only mention of the *Ottoman* Name.

That if they now abandoned the Isle of *Cyprus* to *Selim*, he would demand that of *Candia*, the Year following.

That supposing no Loss of their Reputation, by seeking a Peace, yet the *Sultan* will be sure to impose on them his own Conditions: For, if before the Losses, which the *Republick* had now suffered, he violated the Oaths, by declaring a War against them; can it be expected, he will be more Religious, when being become more insolent, by the Conquest of a new Kingdom, and satisfy'd in the Disunion of *Christians*, he will invade all *Italy*?

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That

That they had no Reason to rely any longer on the good Offices of the *Prime Visier*; seeing the Presents and Pensions he had already drawn from the *Signiory*, could not empower him to avert this Tempest from falling on their Heads; but on the contrary, would have surprized and deceived the Vigilancy of their Resident; perswading him, his Highness arm'd himself only for the succouring the *Mores* of *Grenado*; and therefore they were bound in common Prudence, not to trust any more an Enemy, that came just from betraying them: And now this Minister, continuing his Perfidiousness, would by a feigned Negotiation, amuse and abate their Courage, retard their Preparations, and disturb their Confederacy, and surprize them again with a numerous Army.

That this Artifice would undoubtedly prove successful, if they delay'd any longer from joyning with the *Pope*, and King of *Spain*.

That *Mark Antony Colonna* had clearly set before them, these Delayes would be certainly expounded to their Disadvantage.

That it was to be feared, *Pius V.* and King *Philip*, seeing their Preparations broke off by Propositions of Peace, displeased at the small Account made of their Assistance, would abandon them to their Fears and Confusions, and extend their Relentments

ments to the raising up vexatious Affairs to the *Republick*, on the side of *Germany* and *Italy*; so that they would do well to consider the dreadful Conditions to which they will be reduced, the *Turks* invading them; bereft of Auxiliary Forces; their own being not in a Readiness to take the Field.

That their Maritime Countries could not resist the first Onset of their Enemies.

That the Frontiers of *Dalmatia* must yield to the same Violence; and their Fleet being far weaker than the *Ottomans*, wanted Ports to secure it self; being so far from defending so many *Christian* Provinces, that she would be scarcely able to save her self.

That the *Turks* might, if they were minded, come on full Sail to attack their chief City; and then, what Confusion would there be? What Consternation amongst the People and Citizens? What Despair amongst the Allied Towns, who could not be reproached with Faint-heartedness nor Ingratitude; seeing themselves forsaken, and constrained to receive Laws from the Conqueror? But what Shame and Infamy will it not be to hear published throughout the World, That the Question is the Disputing a Kingdom between the *Grand Signior* and the *Republick*; but touching the Safety of the *Venetians*, forced to defend their Liberties, and their Lives in

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the Capital City of their Country. And for to compleat these Miseries, the *Christians* would reproach them, as having drawn down these Misfortunes on themselves; and the *Infidels* would vaunt their subjecting them, by surprizing their Credulity.

That it behooved them to prevent these Misfortunes; the Foresight of which, struck him with Terror; there being only one Remedy; which was, to conclude the League with all Expedition, and joyn the *Confederates* in the beginning of the Spring, to find out the Enemy, and fight him.

That the King of *Spain* would set out Fourscore Galleys; to which will be joyned Twenty others, under the Banner of the *Holy See*.

That the *Venetian Army*, being as numerous as the last Year, will be far better supplied with Souldiers and Slaves.

That if the *Senate* was for punishing its Commanders for not giving Battel with Sixty Auxiliary Sails, they must hold themselves assured of the Victory, seeing this Assistance was almost doubled.

Tripoli, willing afterwards to answer the Reasons grounded on the Insincerity of the *Spaniards*, added; They would never have shewed themselves so nice at first, had they not intended to execute the Treaty.

That

That supposing, there were just Causes to suspect their Conduct, the *Turks*, who were more interess'd than the *Spaniards*, to break their Word, were far more to be feared.

That if the King of *Spain* should fail in his Word, it would be then fit to endeavour after Peace; and that it was of highest Consequence, to treat with Arms in their Hands, to obtain advantageous Conditions, in case the Injustice of any of their Allies, should force them to conclude it.

He was therefore of Opinion, they would do well, before all things, to send back *Colonna*, to assure his Holiness, of the *Republic's* Obedience, and constant Preparations for the executing of his Orders:

And that *Ragazzoni* and *Barbaro* should be enjoyned at the same time, not to reject wholly the Accommodation, in case they found the *Prime Visier* disposed to it; but give Advice to the *Senate*, of the present State of Affairs, and agree to nothing, till the *Senate's* further Order; so that in this manner they might conclude a Peace with the *Port*, if they were forsaken by their Allies, without Offence either to God or Man; and vigorously retake what the *Barbarians* had snatch'd from them, and curb for ever their Insolence, in case the *Confederates* would act in Confort: And it being a thing dishonourable to negotiate

at the same time the League of *Venice*, and the Peace at *Constantinople*; 'twas therefore of highest Consequence to mannage these two Expedients, and not ruine one by the other.

Tripoli's Harangue made Impression in 'all the Senators Minds, excepting some of the ancientest; who had been of Opinion of sending *Ragazzoni* to negotiate the Peace with the *Prime Visier*.

These ancient Magistrates, seeing the League in a manner concluded, charged *Nicholas Ponti*, one of the most considerable amongst them for his Age and Eloquence, to answer *Tripoli*. Who began, by reckoning up all the ill Offices which Cardinal *Granvil* and *Doria* had done to the *Republick*; comparing the Malignity of their Proceedings and Discourses, to the Fury of the *Ottomans*; and endeavoured to perswade the Assembly, that it was contrary to all the Rules of Prudence, and common Sense, to ground a Victory on the Assistance of an Allied Prince, whose Advantage lies rather in their Weakness, than Strength.

He afterwards advised the *Senate*, in very urgent and Pathetick Terms, not to hearken too much to those specious Reasons, wherewith they must be blinded; and to beware above all, of *Granvil*, who under a Pretence of this pretended Alliance,

ance, designed only the lessening them by a War.

That the *Spaniards* were an insolent sort of People, and more perfidious than the *Infidels* themselves.

That *Granvil*, educated in the Politick Maxims of his Father, would sacrifice all things to his Fortune, and the Favour of King *Philip*.

That this Monarch, under pretence of a League, would destroy the *Republick*; and establish on its Ruines, his Dominion over all *Italy*.

That they were unwise, in assuring themselves against these Fears, by the Sacredness of this Sovereign's Oaths; who consulted more his Interest, than either Justice or Reason.

That they ought to terminate a War, under whose Weight their Capital City was ready to faint.

That this Extremity would alone force them to make Peace, when they should have to do with an Enemy less formidable.

That they needed some Years Rest, to take Breath; in expectation of a favourable Conjunction, to regain what they had lost.

That the Peace was certain, seeing the *Turks* would free themselves, by making it, from the Disquiet which this Triple League gave them.

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That *Selim*, in keeping the Isle of *Cyprus*, was led rather by his Superstition, than Ambition; having no other Design, than the building of a *Mosque*, and enjoying afterwards a profound Repose in the *Seraglio*.

That there was no Shame in desiring a Peace from an Enemy, the Fame of whose Arms over-spread the whole Universe.

That the Report of the *Confederation*, instead of softning him, would double his Pride and Insolency.

That he would be harder to be dealt with, if the League could not be concluded; and therefore he was of Opinion, they must amuse *Colonna* and the *Pope*, by continuing the Negotiation (which might be easily done, without giving them the least Suspicion) till they received News from *Constantinople*; where the Treaty of Peace should be no sooner broke off, but they might sign the Treaty of Alliance.

That this Cause seem'd to him best and surest; but the Suffrage of the whole Assembly was to be expected; and withal to be remembred in their Deliberations, 'twas that there was never a more important Affair agitated in the *Senate*.

Notwithstanding this Discourse, the greatest part of the *Senators* bore down the Credit of *Nicholas Panti*, and the rest of the ancient Magistrates; and their Propositions of Peace were wholly rejected.

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The next Day, *Colonna* was introduced into the *Senate*; where, the *Doge* declared, That the *Signiory* accepted the Confederacy with the *Holy See*, and King of *Spain*.

Colonna, having applauded their Zeal, and confirmed what he had promised from the *Pope's* Part, took Post, and arrived at *Rome*; where he was received with great Expressions of Honour and Kindness from the *Pope*; having so dexterously ended an Affair, the Success of which began to grow desperate.

His Holiness, being satisfied with the Resolution of the *Venetians*, assembled the *Consistory*, the Twenty third of *May*, One Thousand five Hundred sixty and seven: Where, having declared to them the Subject of their Meeting, which was approved by all the Cardinals, he solemnly ratified the Treaty: Of which, these are the principal Articles:

That there shall be a lasting and perpetual Union between the *Sovereign Prelate*, the King of *Spain*, and the *Republick* of *Venice*.

That they shall continually make War against the *Turk*.

That they shall equip, for this effect, and at the common Charge, two hundred Gallies, and one hundred other Vessels of Burden.

That they shall raise an Army of sixty Thousand Foot, as well *Spaniards*, as *Italians*

ans and *Germans*, together with four Thousand five hundred Horse.

That this Army shall meet every year in the Month of *April*, in the *Morea*.

That if either of the Confederates should be invaded, a considerable Detachment should be sent to their Succour; yea, the whole Army, in case Need required.

That the Ambassadors of the Allied Princes, residing at the *Pope's* Court, should meet, by his Authority, in the beginning of the Spring, every Year, to regulate among themselves the Preparations of War for the next Campaign.

That the Charge of the War shall be divided into six parts; three of which the King of *Spain* shall furnish.

That the *Holy See* shall maintain twelve Gallies, equipp'd with all Necessaries, with three thousand Foot, and two hundred and seventy Horse.

That the Sixth remaining Part of the Charge shall be furnished by his *Catholic Majesty* and the *Venetians*; the *Pope* granting them, in consideration of this, the levying of a considerable Tax from the Clergy in their Dominions.

That the *Republick* shall give the *Pope* twelve Gallies, if he demands them, without his *Holiness's* being obliged to satisfy any Damage may happen to them; but surrender them in the same Condition they shall return out of the War.

That

That each of the Allies shall contribute such things with which they most abound, and an exact Account be kept, and Satisfaction made for them.

That the *Venetians* shall assist the King of *Spain* with fifty Galleys, if he made any Enterprizes on the Cities of *Algiers*; *Tunis*, and *Tripoly*.

That his *Catholick Majesty* shall furnish the *Venetians* with a like Number, in case they besieged any Places on the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, on this side the City of *Piergo*, anciently called *Apollonia*; yet on condition that their Army to whom these Succours should be given, shall be stronger than the Auxiliary Troops,

That if the *Infidels* invaded by Sea or Land any of the Church's Countreys, the Confederates should come immediatly to her Assistance, with all their Strength.

That the Command of the Naval Army shall be divided between three Generals; which are to meet on all Affairs wherein the common Cause is concerned. And,

That *Don John*, who is to be *Generalissimo*, shall punctually execute whatsoever may be determined contrary to his Opinion, by the Sentiment of the two others.

That in his Absence, *Marc Antony Colonna* shall be entrusted with the same Authority.

That neither of the Generals shall set up any other Standards than those which the
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Sovereign Prelate shall send them, which shall be common to all the *Confederates*.

That the Emperor, the King of *France*, and other Kings, and *Christian* Princes shall enter (if they please) into the League, and that his *Holinefs* shall send Legates to them for that purpose.

That the Conquests shall be shared conformable to the Treaty of the Year 1537. By which 'twas decreed, the Allies shall be to restored whatsoever belonged to them, and the rest divided, according to the Charge each one was at, excepting the Cities of *Algiers*, *Tunis* and *Tripoli*; which should be wholly yielded to the King of *Spain*.

That no Act of Hostility shall be committed in the City, nor Territories of the *Republick* of *Ragusa*, unless his *Holinefs* shall otherwise determine.

That the *Pope* shall be made Arbiter of whatsoever Differences may happen; and neither of the *Confederates* make Peace with the *Port*, without the Advice and Consent of the rest.

And thus at length was concluded this much desired League, when 'twas least expected; by the Zeal and Constancy of *Pius V.* which surmounted all Obstacles, that seem'd to ruine the Success of it.

T H E

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The Third Book.

THE League was no sooner Signed, but the *Pope* used all Endeavours to cause the Confederate Fleets to joyn in *March* on the Coasts of *Greece*. And to lose no time by these Preparatives, he borrowed Twelve Gallies of *Cosmus de Medicis's* ready equipt; for each of which he paid him Five Hundred Crowns a Month: To which he also added Four others of *Malta*, and as many from the Duke of *Savoy*, ordering *Colonna* to set Sail on the beginning of *June*, to encrease the *Venetian* Army, and oppose the Infidel's Designs, in expectation of the *Spanish* Assistance, which was but slowly setting forward

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ward. His Holyness and the Republick were agreed to go in search of the Enemy ; and having found him, to engage , immediately after the Conjunction of the Fleets : the *Venetians* being greatly interessed to end this War in any sort : The *Pope* on the other hand trusting to the Divine Assistance , and fearing the League would not last long, was also for deciding the Quarrel by a Combat, expressly enjoyning this to *Colonna* at his departure.

Colonna having found the Fleet ready at *Civita Vecchia*, weighed Anchor the Fifteenth day of *June*, and arrived in the Eighteenth, at the Port of *Naples* ; where he remained some days for the repairing the Gallies of *Malta*, and afterwards came and cast Anchor in *Sicily*, with 20 Vessels. The Coast dangerous, by reason of the Infidels being already at Sea ; he sent out two Frigats on discovery , and order'd those who sat in the Watch-Towers on the Coasts of *Galabria*, to give warning what Ships they espied, to be very careful in their Observations; and put a Light in their Lanthorn, if they espied less than Twenty Vessels ; to put in Two, if Twenty Five; and thus encrease the Signals according to the number of which the Enemies Fleet consisted. Three days after his departure from *Naples*, he was informed, approaching to *Tropea* , that there appeared Seventy Sail, which were thought to be the *Ottoman* Navy. He went himself next morning to discover them, and met by the way with Two *Venetian* Gallies, commanded by *Manipieri*, and *Lipoman*. They informed him that *Venieri* was
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at *Sicily* with the Fleet, designing to stay at *Spartivento*, in expectation of the other Confederates. *Colonna* having toucht at *Messina*, sent to entreat *Veneri* to come there, as well to confer on their Affairs, as for that he might there find all such things they needed. *Colonna* met him out of the Town with a great Train of Attendants, and afterwards they consulted together. They resolved to stay for *Don John*, although they were certain he was yet in *Spain*.

Veneri had received in *Candia* orders to command the *Venetian* Fleet; whence returning to *Corfou*, he thought himself obliged to Signalize this new Honour by some Famous Action: In this regard he tacks about to *Durazzo* to besiege it, although he wanted several things necessary to such an Enterprize. But having found the Place in a better Condition, than he imagined, returned to *Corfou*, where he received an account of the Conclusion of the League, and expected the Assistance of the Ally's. His Fleet consisted of Sixty Vessels; when News came to him that the Infidels appeared before *Candia*. Not finding the Road of *Corfou* secure, he resolved to Sayl into *Sicily*, as well to hasten the *Spaniard*, as to hinder the *Turkish* Army from blocking up the Passage. He received in his way a Command from the Senateto steer this Course, and was well pleased with himself that he had prevented their orders. *Colonna* wrote to him at the same time from *Naples*, to the same purpose. He sent out before *Sancto*, *Francis Troni* and *Daniel Molino*, with three Gallies to cruise on the *Adriatic* Gulph. *Sancto* was or-

der'd to leave the two others in the mid-way, and make directly to *Venice*, to inform such Vessels as were going to *Corfou*, to Sail to *Sicily*, and avoid by this means the *Ottoman Fleet*. He likewise dispatch'd one *Benedictus*, Captain of a Friggat, a Native of the Isle of *Cyprus*, to the Providors *Quirino* and *Gelfio* hasten them away, without any delay, to the place of Rendezvous with the sixty Gallies, of which he had left them the Command, with whom he joyr'd some time after *Colonna* arriv'd there.

Pius the Fifth, who was not wanting in any particular of his Duty, assembled the Sacred Colledge immediately, after the departure of his Fleet, and nominated two Legats, to wit, Cardinal *John Francis Commendon*, and *Michael Bonelli* Sirnamed *Alexandrinus*, who was his Sisters Son, and brought up in the order of *St. Dominic*. The Colledge solicited for him a Cardinals Cap, as soon as his Uncle was seated on the Throne. He was indeed a young Man, of small experience, but of such a Virtuous Temper, as rendred him worthy of the Sacred Purple. *Commendon*, though absent, was preferred before several of his Competitors, who strove for that Honour. His Piety, Prudence and Zeal to the *Holy See*, merited, without doubt, this Preference, and none in that time at his Age acquired such an Esteem and Reputation in *Nunciatures* and *Embassies*. He had negotiated with all the Sovereigns of *Europe*, under the Pontificats of the three last *Popes*, especially with those of *Germany* and *Poland*.

He

He had made Friends amongst the Chief Persons of each Nation, and having applyed himself to the Learning, the Humours and Inclinations of those Princes, he had dexterously insinuated himself into their Favour. He was sent to the Emperor *Maximilian*, *Sigismund Augustus* King of *Poland*, whom the Pope Vehemently desired to enter into League.

Cardinal *Alexandrinus* was dispatched to the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, who in his Passage to *Spain*, went through *France*, where he needed extraordinary Circumspection in dealing with several Great Persons of different Interests. As soon as he arrived in *Spain*, he passionately Solicited *Philip* the 2d. to execute the Conditions of the League in good earnest. Shewing him, that should the *Venetians* grow in the least measure jealous of his Sincerity, they will certainly turn their Thoughts on their own particular Interests, at the Cost of his, and other *Christian* Princes: That a State which has no Inclination for War, must naturally tend to the side of Peace. That his Catholick Majesty had great Reasons to fear, lest the weight of the War should fall on *Spain*, by a forced Compliance of the *Venetians* with the Conqueror: That the State of his Affairs not permitting him to manage a matter of this Importance in Person, he ought to send some Person to *Rome* of approved Wisdom and Integrity, with ample Power of regulating all difficulties which may happen, on which dispatching to him continually Couriers, much time is wasted by expecting his Orders, and several

favourable occasions lost to the Progress of the *Christian* Arms. That all Sincere Endeavours must be used, That his Fleet and those who were to command it, arrive precisely on the day and place appointed for the general Rendezvous of the whole Army; That the *Remora's* had already cost great and unnecessary Expences, and withal entreated this Prince not to commit the whole Care of this Expedition to the management of his Ministers, least perhaps they abuse his Power and Trust.

Don Sebastian King of *Portugal* was a Young Ambitious Prince, who was easily enflamed with a desire to do some Signal Service to *Christendom* in her necessities. The Legat exhorted him to enter into the League, by representing him how greatly he was obliged to declare himself against the Infidels, and oppose their Progress in the *East*, to preserve the Conquests of his Predecessors on the Coasts of *Asia* and *Africa*. He then likewise desired him to send Embassadours to the King of *Persia*, to make him take Arms against the *Turks*, on supposal he would comply with this Request, on account of the Alliance and Amity which the Relation of Neighbourhood had long since establish'd between them. *Tipoly* had been already sent into *Spain* and *Portugal*, to Solicite the same thing on the part of the Republick. The King of *Spain* returned the like answer to the Legat which he had already made to *Tipoly*; That he would never be wanting in what *Christendom* may justly expect from a King, whose greatest Glory is the title of most *Catholick*, and abso-

absolutely devoted to the Service of the Church.

Sebastian, whose Youthful Heat passionately desired a War with the *Turk*, assured the Legat his Forces should not be wanting to so Holy an Enterprize, but needing time to set out a Fleet in good order this Summer, he would not fail to be in readinels against the next, and would in the mean time advise with his Holyness whether 'twere better to make them direct their Course to *Greece*, or conduct them himself on the Coasts of the *Red Sea*, to divert the *Ottoman* Forces; That he intended to charge his Embassadour at *Rome* to follow thereon whatsoever his Holyness should determine, and designed according to his desire, to send to the King of *Persia*, although the Age and Sluggish Temper of this Prince gave small hopes of any Assistance from him.

The *Venetians* sent at the beginning of the War *Vincent Alexandri* to *Tammas* King of *Persia*, in quality of Embassadour, who having traversed *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Moldavia*, embark't at *Mount Castro* on the *Euxin*, for *Sinope*; where landing, he travelled through *Armenia*, and several other Provinces dependant on the *Grand Seignior*, and happily arrived at *Tauris*, then the Capital City of *Persia*, by reason of his knowledge in the *Turkish* Tongue and Customs. He found *Tammas* basking in softness, encircled with Women and *Eunuchs*, and returned to *Venice* without any positive answer from this Effeminate Prince. *Tammas*, although Son to the brave *Ismael*, an avowed Enemy to the *Turks*, and who by his Valour had meritted the Title of

of *Sophi*, trembled at the bare mention of the *Ottoman Arms*, and had caused *Prince Ismael* his Son, who was Heir as well of his Grandfathers Virtue as Name, to be carefully guarded, lest he should by some means or other engage him in a War against the *Turks*.

Cardinal *Alexandrinus* likewise negotiated by the *Popes* order, a Marriage between *Sebastian* King of *Portugal*, and *Margurita de Vallois* the *French Kings* Sister : This Alliance had been already proposed, but no Prayers and Entreaty could make *Sebastian* change his aversion to Marriage. The *Pope* desired he would embrace this offer, to hinder this Princess from espousing *Henry* King of *Narvar*, who was a *Calvinist*. *Sebastian* answered the Legat, who prest him on this Affair, that in Compliance with the *Popes* desires, he would espouse *Marguerit*, without demanding of the King her Brother any other Conditions, than to break off with the *Grand Seignior*, and enter into the League against the Common Enemy of *Christendom*.

The Legat was order'd to pass over into *France*, in his return from *Spain*, to exhort his most *Christian* Majesty to joyn himself to the Confederates, tho' the *Pope* could not expect he would declare himself, against an Empire with which he had made Peace: the Civil Wars which disturbed his Countries not permitting him to make so considerable an Ally his Enemy ; but he thought it might be taken ill, if he was the only *Christian* Prince, whose Assistance the *Holy See* should omit imploring ; and at the same time draw a promise from him to undertake nothing

thing against the *Spaniards*, while their Forces were employed in the *Venetians* Service, 'Tis thought the *French* could not rest quiet, and seeing *Spain* without Troops and Defence, they would amuse the *Calvinists* by turning the brunt of their Forces on that side. *Gaspar de Coligny*, Admiral of *France*, a Person of great Courage and Conduct, saw this a favourable Conjunction for the executing those great Designs which he had projected against *Spain*. This King answered according to the Formal Sayings of his Predecessors, That if the Emperor and other Princes would enter into the League, he would also enter therein, as well to testify the Esteem and Consideration he had for the Holy Father, as to follow the Zeal and Piety of his Predecessors to the Church; That he would not break the Peace which was lately confirmed by a new Alliance, his Queen being Sister to the *Catholic* Kings: but as to the Marriage of *Don Sebastian* King of *Portugal*, he was already engaged to give the Princess *Margurita* to his Cousin, the King of *Navarre*. Cardinal *Alexandrinus* shewed him with great earnestness this Alliance would certainly tend to the Prejudice of his Affairs, by countenancing a Party in his Kingdom which would certainly ruin it. He told him moreover whatsoever might render him sensible, of the ill consequences of such an Alliance. The King displeased at this Discourse, taking *Alexandrinus* by the hand, pray, says he, assure your Uncle from me, That I give my Sister to a Prince, whose Humour and Temper I do well know, that I can bring him into the Bosom

Bosom of the Church when I please; That my discontented Subjects will be ne'r the Stronger, for having him on their side, and I have only this means left me to be revenged on them, for the deplorable condition wherein they have laid my Kingdom.

Cardinal *Alexandrinus* returned with these answers from *Charles* and *Philip*, well satisfied with the Honours which he received, both in *France* and *Spain*.

Cardinal *Commendon* was charged with a legation more tedious and laborious, by the difficulty which detained him Two Years in *Germany*: The *Pope* had entrusted him with the management of two Affairs, the first to use the utmost of his Eloquence to engage the Emperor in the League; and the other, which was no less delicate, concerned the Title of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, with which his Holyness came from Honouring *Cosmus de Medicis*. After the Murder committed on the Person of Duke *Alexander*, by his Cousin *Laurence*, the City of *Florence*, jealous of her Liberty, imagining she could not maintain it, but under the Authority of one Chief, chose Young *Cosmus*, who answered their expectations, and opened the way to Great Enterprises. The first years of his Government were traversed by some Malicious and Envious Spirits, who could not endure he should use the Counsel of some particular Persons, and dispose of the Republicks Treasure. The Nobility had often retired from the City, displeased at his Conduct: they often assembled without permission, and the Banishment

ment wherewith this new Sovereign had punished their Audaciousness, drew on him a Civil War. But his application to dissipate all these Intrigues, annulled the design of the Malecontents, and the different Conspiracies which he happily discovered, served only to strengthen his Authority. Having vanquished the greatest part of the Rebels, he banish'd the rest, or put them to Death; so that becoming Master of the rest of the Citizens, by Favours and Presents, they preferred an Honourable Servitude, and Riches acquired under the Peaceable Government of a Sovereign, before a disadvantageous and imaginary Liberty.

The other allyed Towns, wearyed with the Pride and Avarice of their Magistrates, breathed likewise a Monarchial Government. *Cosmus* drew insensibly on himself the whole Authority of the People and Senate, possessed himself with the execution of the Laws, and left the Officers only Vain Titles and Names, without either Force or Credit, quash'd all the Liberties of the *Florentines*, altho' Idolaters of Independency; and in fine, invested himself with the Sovereignty.

The Exiles implored the Assistance of *Peter Strozzi*, one of their Patriots, a Person Courageous and Enterprising, hoping with the assistance of the *French*, to re-establish themselves in their Country. But the good Fortune of *Cosmus* disconcerted all their Projects. He beat *Strozzi*, drove him from *Ætruria*, possessed himself of the City of *Sienna*, a place considerable for its Strength and Riches, and finding his Reputation

tion much encreased by this Conquest, he began to distinguish himself from the other *Italian* Princes. But Mens Ambition generally increasing with their good Fortune, the Quality of Duke, which Usurpers commonly take on them, flattering not sufficiently his Vanity, he resolved to confirm by some Glorious Title, what he had gained by Force and cunning. He endeavour'd to erect his new State into a Kingdom, thinking it large enough to deserve that Title. He thereupon endeavour'd several times at this Honour, and the *Pope*, who had ever refused it, at length granted him something like it. He had wrought himself into the Affections of his Holynefs, by setting up Tribunals of Inquisition against *Hereticks*, who already began to spread their Doctrins through *Tuscany*; and at length obtained of *Pius V.* in the year 1570. the Title of *Great Duke*, which is not much Inferiour to that of a King. Coming to *Rome* with a Numerous and Magnificent Train, his Holynefs sent two Cardinals before him, received him with great Testimonies of Honour and Affection, and publicly crowned him, during the Celebration of the Sacred Mysteries. *Maximilian*, who pretended that *Cosmus* and his Estate depended on the Empire, respected this Action as an Attempt against his Dignity, the *Holy See* having no right to his Vassals. *Cosmus de Medicis* on the contrary, defended himself from being a Feudatory to the Emperor; and thereupon *Maximilian* sent Embassadors to *Rome*, to blame the *Pope* for what he had done. This Contest was like to prove of
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dangerous Consequence, and *Commendon* was order'd to find out expedients. He discuss'd in presence of *Maximilian* the rights of the *H. See*, and Empire; shewing him that the Issue of this Quarrel might prove prejudicial to him, in the present Conjunction, and explained so clearly the Reasons of it, as softned him in some measure, and engaged him to send one to *Rome*, to agree on some Expedient which might suit the Interest of both Parties, yet without violating the *Popes* Decree. This business might have been perfectly ended, had not the Legat been oblig'd to pass over with all Speed into *Poland*, earnestly to oppose the secret Design of that King, which was to put away his Wife, *Maximilian's* Sister, and Espouse a Gentlewoman of an ordinary Family, with whom he was extreamly in Love.

The *Venetians* had already tryed the Emperours Inclinations, by their Embassadour *James Sorancio*, who having discovered the Sentiments of his Imperial Majesties Ministers, found them not at all inclinable to the League; and when he propos'd it to *Maximilian*, he replyed, That when the Truce made between him and *Selim* was expired, he would then consider the Conditions offer'd by the Confederates; but, whatsoever Instances *Sorancio* made him to know these Conditions, the Emperour would never talk further about it. Although this Prince was willing the War should last, yet he was fearful of entring into an Affair, whose Success was doubtful. The Weakness of his Body rendring also his mind less disposed to
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great Enterprises. Thinking himself unable to bear so heavy a Burden, nor of sufficient Credit amongst the Princes of the Empire, who are as much afraid of the Encroachments of their own Emperour, as of the Invasion of the *Turks*. He likewise mistrusted the Constancy of the *Venetians*, who perhaps would leave him engaged in the Heat of the War, exposed to the common Enemies resentments; besides, being taught by his own experience, that several Armies joined together, was but a Body of an ill Composition, whose efforts, by reason of its dis-union, could not atchieve any great Matters.

The King of *Spain*, whose Duty 'twas to draw him into the League, did all he could under-hand to hinder it; so that the movements of the Imperial Court were meer Mysteries and Dissimulations. The *Spanish* Embassador publicly solicited *Maximilian* to engage in the League, assuring him of his Masters Concurrent Assistance to the utmost of Power; so that the Emperour resolving to manage himself after the best manner, that he might not disoblige the Pope nor Republick, gave all outward Signs of his readiness to comply with the Confederates. Affairs being in this disposition, when *Commendon* came to *Vienna*, he gave *Maximilian* to understand his Charge was not so much to perswade him to joyn with the *Holy See*, the King of *Spain* and the *Venetians* against the *Ottoman* Empire, as to assure him, that if he would diligently Arm himself, he should receive from the Sovereign Prelat, whatsoever a Dutiful Son can expect from the Tenderneſs of an Indulgent

dulgent Father : That the deplorable state of *Christendom* call'd aloud for his earnest Assistance : That the *Pope* alarm'd at the Miseries of *Europe*, had hitherto used fruitless endeavours, to pacifie the Quarrels, and end the differences of *Christian* Princes ; and at his coming to the Pontificat, sent up Fervent Prayers to God for the defence of his Church, against its greatest Enemy ; That his Petitions would have been undoubtedly heard, had not the *Christians* themselves labour'd at their own Destruction : That they were set upon by a Prince, puffed up with Pride and Vain Glory, wallowing in Lust and Idleness, yet designed no less than the Invasion of all *Italy*, having first taken the Kingdom of *Cyprus* from the *Venetians*. Tho' the *Pope* was perswaded God permitted this *Barbarian* to form these great Projects only to re-unite *Christians*, and remember them of their Duty ; That the Victory was certain from a due Preparation for War by united Forces ; That his Imperial Majesty would be more advantag'd by the Defeat of the *Musulmen*, than any other *Christian* Prince ; That having the Honour of Precedency before all other *Christian* Princes, this obliged him to a more singular forwardness, his Place Empowring him more particularly to exhort *Europe* to a common Defence in case of a Vacant *See* ; That he would not trouble him with the remembrance of the losses which the Infidels made his Father *Ferdinand* suffer, nor those he had underwent himself. That the Infidels setting on the *Christian* Princes, during their Dis-union,

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found an Infallible means to ruine them, one, after another ; That all the Advantages they obtained over them, sprang from their Misunderstandings ; each of them shutting his Eyes at anothers Misfortunes , found himself at last insensibly overwhelmed in the Ruine of his Neighbour ; That the *Christian* Princes had not hitherto bin in a Capacity of attacking the Infidels both by Sea and Land ; That the *Turks* usually invaded *Hungary*, when they undertook nothing against the *Venetians*, on the *Mediterranean* ; and on the contrary, left *Germany* at rest, when they invaded the Maritime Countries of the Republick : That if his Imperial Majesty would joyn his Forces to the Confederates, as well for his own Interest, as the *Signiories*, they might with such a considerable Army, exterminate the *Turkish* Nation, or at least subdue its Pride, and curb its continual encroachments ; considering the *Christian* Fleet would consist of Two Hundred and Fifty Gallies, and consequently will be far stronger than the *Turks*, being Manned with Sixty Thousand Foot, and Five Thousand Horse ; so that the Emperour assisted by the Forces of *Germany*, might surprize the Enemy in *Hungary*, lying open without defence, he might possess himself of it in one Campaign, and extend his Conquest as far as *Thrace*, and strike *Constantinople* with the Terrour of his Arms ; That the Confederates and all other *Christian* Princes would favour this Enterprize ; and the *Poles*, who are a Valiant People, and so Strong in Horse, would espouse the common Cause at the *Popes* first entreaty.

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The Legat concluded his discourse with reminding the Emperor, that if he let slip this favourable opportunity, which seem'd to be offer'd by Heaven it self, it must be thought the Divine Wrath has blinded the Eyes and hardned the Hearts of the *Christians*.

The Emperor gave a fair hearing to *Commendon's* Discourse, but wanting Courage and Prudence to declare himself for the League, he required further time for Consideration, and then returned Answer in Writing. He acknowledged no Prince more interest'd than himself in the Destruction of the *Ottoman* Empire; so that he must passionately desire it, receiving such continual Alarms from their Neighbourhood, but he could not exercise any Act of Hostility, against so Potent an Enemy, with whom he had lately made a Truce, the observation of which was confirmed by Oath. That his being more exposed to the Injustice of these *Barbarians*, he must be forced on other measures, than the rest of the Confederates; and would therefore see first what the King of *Poland* would do, and the other *Christian* Princes, who had not yet declared themselves.

The Legat answered, this Method was exactly contrary to that which ought to be taken, inasmuch as those who were most molested, and ready to be swallowed up, should shew themselves an example to others, whose States being farther distant, were least in danger. That if he any longer delayed to animate his Subjects by a Speedy and Generous Exam-

ple, he would render indifferent the greatest part of those who were wavering in their choice on what side to incline; and when he shall solicit the *Polanders*, and other Neighbouring Princes in quality of a Legat, they will demand of him, how he found the Emperor affected, and what Troops he had raised for that Design; should he answer his Imperial Majesty intends to take his resolutions from theirs, 'twill be easily perceived how fruitless his Embassie has been to him; That none of the *Northern* Princes will take Arms, as long as they see the States of the Empire look on unconcerned; It being also certain, when the *Venetians* shall see themselves cut off from all hopes from the Empire, and forced to decide the Controversie by a Naval Combat, they will not sustain this Burden with the same Resolution they shewed at first; so that unless the Emperor gives some Diversion to the *Ottoman* Forces on the side of *Hungary*, their Army will not be able to hold out long against the *Grand Signiors*, but must lay aside all hopes, and shamefully break that Alliance which serves as a Buckler to all *Christendom*; and as to the Truce, he need not endeavour an answer to the Scruples about that, seeing the Emperor himself had complained in several Diets, that its Articles were not observed by the Infidels, who kept their Word no longer than it held with their advantage, and broke their Oaths by Incurfions and Seizures of several places in *Hungary*; That his Character of Legat obliged him to give an account to his

his Holyness of the Conferences held with his Imperial Majesty, and therefore entreated him to consider how the *Pope* and *Venetians* would be affected, when they knew his Answers, beseeching him withal to take care lest he repented of his Indifferency, when the mischiefs were past remedy.

Maximilian being full of Trouble and Restlessness, lest *Commendon* should send advice, to *Rome* and *Venice*, of what past betwixt them, which would be a means to cool the Zeal of the Confederates; demanded of him some days time to deliberate, further on that Affair. The Perplexity wherein his waveringness reduced him, the fear of engaging in a dangerous War, or occasion the breaking the League, and the Instant Exhortations of the Legat, gave his mind no quiet Night nor Day. He wrote the next morning betimes a Note to the Legat, who imparted the same to the Author of this History, containing exactly these Words. The Emperor *Maximilian* to Cardinal *Commendon*. *I have not slept since the Conference which you and I had Yesterday, so sensible am I of the Reasons you offered me: the Affair we treated on, I know requires speedy Answer, and therefore intend, with Gods Assistance, to come to such a resolution, as will content his Holyness. But I entreat you by the Friendship betwixt us, not to send as yet any positive Message to Rome, till we have had another meeting, which I will endeavour shall be within two days at furthest. And therefore pray think not this delay long.*

He sent for the Legat three days after, and promis'd whatsoever his Holyness could desire from him, but on condition the Allys would send him Troops to prevent Surprises from the *Turks*, who might perhaps in their Resentments turn their whole Force on him; in which case he must be assured of this Assistance, before he could publicly declare himself in Favour of the League; and withal must know with what number of Horse and Foot the Confederates could assist him.

Commendon answered him, he might assure himself of a considerable supply; and regulate it according to his own mind. Whereunto, *Maximilian* said the Confederates must consider what Detachments they could spare from their Army. You will fall into your first unresolv'dness (replyed the Legat) if you stick at so small a matter, and 'twill be thought you seek new Pretences to avoid engaging your self; for before the Allys can communicate this Affair to each other, and the Result of their Deliberations be known, considering the distances of the places, and length of time which such a Negotiation required, more than half of the Year will be lost; and your Majesty, who knows better than the Allys, what Forces you need, may obtain what you desire at the first Proposal. The Emperor having awhile longer held out, on this Article render'd himself to the Legats Reasons; and assured him, provided he were assisted with Twenty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Horse, one half of which should consist of *Germans*,

to joyn his Forces, he would attack the *Turks* in *Hungary*, and give a great diversion to them on that side.

As soon as *Commendon* drew this Assurance from him, he gave advice thereof to the *Pope*, by an exprefs *Courier*, together with a full and particular account of this Negotiation. He afterwards went into *Poland*, not only to exhort *Sigismund* to enter into the League, but to dissuade him from the unjust and violent design of putting away his Wife:

The Legat speedily passed over *Moravia*, and *Silesia*, notwithstanding the rigor of the Cold, and incommodiousness of the Snows of that Country. He found this poor Prince besotted with the Love of this forementioned Woman, his mind being so entirely possessed by this furious Passion, as left no room for thought of business. He endeavour'd to conceal the Project of a Divorce, remitting the execution of this Design, when the Legat should be gone. But *Commendon* by his ingenious Carriage, had so greatly insinuated himself into the affections of the *Polanders*, that he became acquainted with the whole Intrigue, and the Methods laid by the King to effect this Separation. The Cardinal therefore made a Discourse to him on the Excellency and Dignity of Marriage, the Holyness and Indissolubleness of the Conjugal Union amongst the *Christians*; and shewed him plainly he could not break his Vow to the Queen, without dishonouring himself, and engaging in a Cruel War with the House of *Austria*,

The King appeared sufficiently convinced by the Cardinals Reasons; but his Passion would no question have prevailed, had not the death of the Queen, which immediately happened, prevented that grievous Scandal. For she seeing her self slighted, and driven from her Husbands Bed, for the avoiding other affronts, left *Poland*, under pretence of visiting her Relations. She staid awhile at *Liñtz*, a City belonging to the *Arch Duke* her Brother, where she dyed with Regret and Sorrow.

The King of *Poland*, being solicited to joyn himself with the Confederates, remitted this Affair to the *Diet*, which was then held, to lay, by this means, on this Honorable Assembly the shame he had to refuse the gratifying his Holyness's just Desires. The *Walaques*, a People bordering on *Poland*, and Tributary to the *Sultan*, had driven away their King and set up another in his place, upheld by the consent and Assistance of the *Grand Signior*. *Bogdan* the former King had recourse to the *Polanders*, who lending their Assistance to his Re-establishment in the Throne, dioblig'd the *Grand Signior*, which affair gave no small Disturbance to *Sigismond*; who was not for War, tho' the greatest part of the Senate were. The chiefest of the Nobility, with whom *Commendon* was much in favour, sought by Arms to encrease and uphold their Credit, and therefore zealously promoted his Demand. The business began to be in a fair way, when the Kings Sickness put a stop to the Conclusion of it. For *Sigismond* having no Children nor
Heirs

Heirs of his Name, the Senate and Great Lords laid aside all affairs, the better to attend to the Future Election. *Commendon* also was not behind hand in his Care about this matter, as fearing lest some *Protestant* Prince, by great Sums of Money might prevail with the Senate, and People, to chuse him for their King. But *Sigismond* without any reason offer'd, than his bare Will, dismiss the *Dyet*, and caused himself to be carryed to *Chimieschi*, a Frontier Town of *Lithuania*, where his excessive Passion considerably encreas'd his Indisposition. He drove away his Physicians, placing his only Confidence in an Old Witch, who promis'd to cure him by Virtue of her Enchantments. But he dyed within a few days, and the Great People of the Kingdom not being any of them able to pretend to the Election, engaged themselves in several Interests to obtain by their Suffrages, his Favour who should be chosen King. The *Interregnum* lasted a whole year, and the Estates assembled at *Warsaw*, Elected in fine *Henry Duke of Anjou*, Brother to *Charles IX.* King of *France*; This surprising Diversity of Affairs, long retained Cardinal *Commendon* in *Poland*.

Whilst the *Christians* lost time in Disputing each Article, the *Ottoman* Fleet desolated the Island, and ravaged all the Coasts of the *Venetian* State. *Hali* parted from *Constantinople*, in the beginning of the Spring, with fourscore Gallies, and other Vessels laden with Provisions for the *Turkish* Army at *Cyprus*, and fresh Men to fill up the places of those that dyed. He left *Arpagmat* with Thirty Gallys, and other

other Vessels under the command of *Mustapha*; who lay before *Famagusta*. He afterwards set Sail with the remaining Forces for the Isle of *Rhodes*, and passing by *Candia*, he came and cast Anchor at *Nigrepont*, called heretofore the Isle of *Euboe*, where the *Bassa Partau* was already arriv'd with all his Fleet. This *Bassa* supplied the place of *Piali*, whom *Selim* retain'd at *Constantinople*, whether out of Displeasure, because he had not defeated the *Christians* in the last Campaign, or did this out of complacency to his Daughter, who could not so often suffer her Husbands absence.

Louchali and *Caracossa* Famous Pyrates, came also and joyned the *Ottoman* Army, both of them *Italians* by Birth, the first a Native of *Galabria*, and the other of the Marches of *Anconia*. They had been Slaves from their Youth, and procuring their Liberty by renouncing their *Christianity*, became of great Consideration. *Louchali's* Good Fortune had brought him to be *Vice Roy* of *Algiers*. His Squadron consisted of Nine Gallies, and Thirty small Vessels. *Caracossa* Commanded Forty Frigats and *Brigantines*, and the two Generals *Hali* and *Perteau* made great reckoning on the Valour and Experience of these two Runagado's.

The *Turkish* Army consisted of two hundred Gallies, and an hundred other small Vessels of different kinds. Having weighed Anchor from before *Negrepont*, this Fleet fell on the little Island of *Tines*, belonging to the Republick, whose Villages they plundered without

out daring to attack the chief Town, which was built on a Rock of difficult access, and defended by a Valiant *Venetian* Gentleman, named *Paruta*; who in Derision of the Enemies, shewed them the Garrison on the Walls of the Town.

Pertab at the same time hoisted up Sayl for *Candia*, and drawing in the night near the Shore to conceal his Course from the Sight of the *Christians*, he gat into the Port of *Suda*, one of the most commodious of the *Mediterranean*. He landed some men, which forced the Town, and Burnt it, and spread themselves about the Country, where they made several Peasants Prisoners, and burnt many Villages. But *Michaeli*, Chief Magistrate of *Ganea*; charged and repulsed these Pillagers, with eight hundred Men, Commanded by *Justiniani*, a Noble *Genoise*, who had by chance landed at that place, and which were seconded by some Troops of the *Militia* of that Country.

Louchali Cruised with fifty Gallys, on the Coasts of the *Northern* parts of the Isle, where he landed some men, who wasted the Country for a great Space; chance favour'd the Valour and Diligence of him, who was sent out on this Expedition. *Retimo*, a considerable Town, and well Peopled, but without Garrison, and ill fortified, lay open to the least Insults. *Barochi*, *Sacredo*, and *Justiniani* her Magistrates, on the rumour of the arrival of the Enemies at *Negrepont*, were urgent with *Marinus Caballo Providitor* to send them at least Five hundred Men, to encourage the
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the Inhabitants, and defend themselves from Surprise. But *Gaballo* refused them, lest by this means he might weaken the Garrison of *Candia*, whereon depended the conservation of the rest of the Island. Those of *Retimo*, whom the march of the Infidels fill'd with disquiet, were seized with such a Trembling at the hearing of the Enemies being at *Suda*, that taking care only of their Lives and Familys, they forsook the Town without minding their Estates, and gain'd in great hast the Mountains, and other places of Retreat, it not being in the Magistrates Power to hinder them; who seeing this, caused the Treasure to be cast into a Deep Well, and the Publick Registers exported out of the Town, and thus left it. *Louchali* drew near it with a design of withdrawing at the least Resistance, intending only the Alarming of the Inhabitants, but finding it forsaken, he gave the plundering of it to his Soldiers, who being laden with Booty, burnt it, with whatsoever they could not carry along with them. 'Tis said the Infidel caused what was taken from an Old Woman, to be restored her, who was the only Person left in the Place, and commanded her in a joke for all acknowledgements, to thank his Countrymen for the Booty they had left his Army, and thus returned enrich'd to his Fleet.

The Pillage of the Country and Desolation of *Retimo*, served for a Pretence to the Revolt of some Peasants; who being discontented at the rigorous usage which was shewed them in the Imposition of the heavy Taxes on them,
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and forcing them to serve the *Venetian* Gallies, were resolved to make advantage of the disorders of the Isle, believing this a favourable conjuncture for the casting off the Yoak which they long intended. And in Effect, had the *Barbarians* remained any considerable time in *Candia*, and the male-contents declared themselves, the Isle would have bin absolutely lost. These Peasants not being able any longer to contain themselves, got together in great numbers, on occasion of a Priest whom a young Gentleman had beaten. They thereon took Arms, broke into, and plundered this Gentlemans House, and murdered him and his whole Family. Which Action having encreased their Boldness, they fell on the Nobility, and made a great Slaughter of them, pillaged their Estates, and shared the Booty between them, as if they had obtained the law ful Possession of it by right of Arms. They wrote at the same time to *Perteau*, entreating him to take them under his Protection, but he who had the charge of carrying their Message, on his return relating this *Bassa's* departure from *Suda*, the Remorse and fear of Punishment dissipated this multitude, several of them returned into their Houses, and others offer'd the *Providitor* to take a new Oath of Fidelity, desiring Pardon for their Fault. *Catallo* was the more inclin'd to grant it, as apprehending the Consequence of so dangerous an Emotion. But when he understood the Enemies had weighed Anchor, he sent a thousand Foot against these Rebels, under the command of

of *Peter Avogaro*, to whom was joyned *Mathew Galergio*, followed by a great number of Friends and Domestic's. *Avogaro* disarmed these Mutinous People, and made them Prisoners, several of which were condemned to dye, and more to the Gallys.

The *Turks* at their departure from *Suda*, drew near a place called *Turluro*, to alarm those of *Canea*, but were surprized by a Tempest wherein they lost Three Gallys, and nine others had like to incurred the same Fate. They put off from *Candia* to make a descent into *Serigo*, and wasted the Country round about, without offering to attack the Town. They afterwards steer'd their Course toward *Zant*, where they also landed some Men; but *Perteau* seeing the Inhabitants retired into the Castle, and bent on a Resolute Defence, discharged his Choler on the Trees and Houses.

He cut down all the Vines with which this Isle is every where planted, and burnt such a Prodigious quantity of Vessels, that the Inhabitants were at a great loss where to bestow the next year their Wines. From *Zant* he came to *Gephalonia*, the Territory of which is far more extensive, and Fruitful. Where the *Barbarians* made a great Multitude of Slaves, Drove away a prodigious number of Cattle, and thence parted to *Corfau*. *Lewis Gorgio*, and *Francis Cornelio*, to whom the care of this Isle was committed, had prevented *Perteau*, by a deligent Preparation, on supposal they should be attackt. They caused all the Corn in the Fields to be hastily transported in-
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to the City. so that that the *Turks* finding nothing to Pillage, revenged themselves on the Trees with Fire and Sword. The *Venetian* Soldiers not daring to set upon them in the open Field, laid Ambushes for them, and kill'd several who were straying in search of Plunder; The Commanders were informed by some Prisoners they took, that the *Bassa* had no design of besieging their Town, being well fortified; and in effect they soon set Sails for *Supoto*. The *Venetians* had possessed themselves of this place at the beginning of the War with as great Dexterity as Valour; and *Manlio*, by whose advice it was attacked, was entrusted with the care of keeping it, when 'twas taken. The *Italian* Garrison being dismayed at the Arrival of so formidable an Army, slipped out at a private Gate, and abandoned the place with more Cowardise than the *Turks* had one before them; leaving their Commander to the Mercy of a Cruel and Spightful Enemy: Yet *Manlio* defended himself with those few Men that staid with him to the last Extremity, more edged by despair than hope of being relieved, but at length was forced to yield the place, and himself a Prisoner.

The War lasting all the Winter in *Iliria*, and *Dalmatia*, these Provinces were over-run with the Enemies Troops at the beginning of the Spring; and the Inhabitants of *Zebenico* who had no Mills about their Town, suffered great Inconveniencies for want of Flower. *Hemolaus Tipoli*, who commanded four Gallies along this Coast, attacked, during the Night,

Night, an ancient place near *Zebenico* call'd *Scardona*, kept by a *Turkish* Garrison, which held the Country in Subjection. *Hermolaus* having taken and burnt this place, did thereby lay open a way to those of *Zebenico* for the grinding their Corn. He held afterwards four of the Enemies Vessels, as it were, besieged, who retiring up the River of *Narante*, set upon all the Barks which appeared in those parts. *Tipoli* having given them Chase; they made to Shore, and landed a thousand Men; who immediately opposed the *Venetians* approaches to their Vessels, but their Cannon forced them to leave them, and *Tipoli* having taken out thence whatsoever was valuable; burnt them. The *Venetians* at the same time met with an happy opportunity, but the small Diligence and Vigour they used in effecting the Enterprize, spoiled the Success of it.

There were some Persons sent privately by the *Turks* to *Alexander Donati* Governour of *Antivari*, who were conducted out of the place by some *Epirots*, that perswaded them by the way to deliver *Scutari*, a Town well fortified, and the Capital of the Province. These Traytors agreed with *Donati* concerning the recompence of this Service, and the means of accomplishing it. The greatness of this Enterprize extreamly flattering the Vanity of the Governour of *Antivari*, he wrote of it to the Senate, not so much for the obtaining their order and further Succours, as to make himself necessary. The Senate judging it expedient to follow this advice,
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sent him eight hundred Men , commanded by *Annibal Emiliani* of *Forli* , with order not to undertake any thing, without the participation of *Zachari Solomoni* Magistrate of *Gatara*. *Donati* vext that he must share the Honour of this Enterprize, obeyed with an ill will, and kept the matter no longer as a Secret ; so that the *Turks* having notice of it; punisht the Traytors with the greatest Severity, and more carefully guarded the place. The *Venetians* hoping to subject all *Epirus*, ordered *James Malateste* to march to *Gatara* with Four Thousand Foot. This place, besides the Plague with which it was afflicted, had underwent all the Calamity of War, and the Infidels thought to have surprized it by the Treason of a *Sicilian* Captain, who was to deliver them a Gate, the keeping of which was committed to him. *Salamoni* discover'd this Plot, saved the Town, and caused the *Sicilian* to be strangled, who was afterwards hang'd by one Foot, on the outside of the Walls. But the Designs on *Epirus* met with very unfortunate success, and proved greatly dis-advantagious to the State. The Infidels becoming Masters of a Village about two hundred Paces from *Katara*; *Malateste* wanting Experience, and not being able to smother his Resentments, thought he was bound in Honour to drive the Enemies from a Post, which was won in his Sight, and whose Neighbourhood incommodated the Town; and seeing no likelyhood of attacking them that Day, he prepared himself the next morning, and being informed of the place of their Re-

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treat, he ſent one Party before him by Land, and himſelf went on board a Gally with a conſiderable number of choice Men.

He made ſure of a Riſing Ground near the *Bourg*, in which they had paſſed over the Night, and whence they diſlodged at the firſt news of his March. *Malateſte* pillaged and burnt this Village, enraged that he had miſt his blow. But the Infidels, who ſent at the ſame time for Aſſiſtance in all the Neighbouring Parts depending on the *Grand Signior*, ſpeedily gathered a conſiderable Body, charged *Malateſte* from a higher part of the riſing ground of which he had poſſeſſed himſelf, rowled down great Stones on his Men, and overwhelmed them in a Tempeſt of Darts and Arrows. This Surprize, together with the diſadvantagiousneſs of the place, having diſcomfited them, *Malateſte* uſed his utmoſt endeavours to make them keep ſome order, and oppoſing the Enemy alone with too great boldneſs, had his Thigh broke with the blow of a Stone, and was made Priſoner. The *Turks* carried him to *Conſtantinople*, where he could not obtain his Liberty, till after two years Slavery, and then was releaſed at the Interceſſion of the King of *France*.

This Miſfortune ruined the Affairs of the *Venetians* in *Epirus*, and the *Turks* alarm'd at the danger with which *Scutari* had been threatened, and Revolt of ſome of the Neighbouring People; ſent a conſiderable Army of Horſe and Foot under the Command of *Acho-mat*, to keep this Province in its Duty. This

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Bassa drove the *Epirots* out of the Field, who had taken part with the Republick; and forced them, after several Combats, to shut themselves up in *Dulcino*; where *Achomat* besieged them with his whole Army. He batter'd the place several days with his Cannon; threw down the Walls, and gave divers Assaults, whence his People were continually repulsed by the vigorous resistance of the Besieged; who seconded the Scituation of the place. 'Twas a Scraggy Rock surrounded by the Sea, except a space of Land, which serves for an Avenue, and which part was the most strongly fortified. *Garacossa* having taken thirteen Gallies, approached *Dulcino*, to acquaint the Inhabitants, that they were no less in danger from the Sea than the Land. This threatening so dismayed them, that they had set open their Gates to the Infidels, had not *Tipoly* and *Sorano* obliged *Sciara* and *Martinengo*, *Malateste's* Successors, to get into the place, with a Reinforcement of Five Hundred Men, which he had led to *Cataro*. *Martinengo* no sooner understood the ill condition of the place, but sent word to the Senate, he would leave it, if he were not succour'd in three days. *Perteau*, who left *Supoto*, arrived hereupon with all the Ottoman Army; so that the Besieged having no hope of Assistance, surrendered, on condition the Citizens should only take an Oath of Fidelity to the Grand Signior, and the Garrison march out with their Arms and Baggage. But this Treaty was executed according to the usual Faith of these Barbarians: For *Achomat* ta-

king it ill the place should be yielded to *Perteau*, and not to him, who first besieged it ; when he was entred, fell to Plundring it. *Perteau*, who was no more exact to his Word , laid all the Soldiers in Chains, excepting *Martinengo*, *Venieri*, *Podestat* of the Town, and some Officers, whom he permitted to depart, having first taken away their Arms and Equipage.

Dolcino being taken and sackt, the *Barbarian's* Fleet went to cast Anchor over against *Antivari* ; a City built on a rising ground, in the midst of a Plain within Three Miles of the Sea , sufficiently fortified by its natural Situation, as well as Walls. The Valour and good Disposition of the Inhabitants would have defended the place better than its Garrison. But *Emiliani* and *Donai* , who were to sustain the Siege, were so much at variance, that they made use of their Authority to deliver it to the Conqueror ; the Effects of whose Perfidiousness was sufficiently felt by the People and Garrison. The Soldiers were put to the Chain , and as many Citizens as were found retiring with their Goods (according to the Articles of the Treaty) were taken and sold for Slaves. *Perteau* caused the Archbishop of the place to be cruelly murdered, a Person, whose Singular Piety cannot be sufficiently commended : He permitted the two Traytors to retire where they pleased. But they banisht, and secured themselves by a Voluntary Exile from the Punishment due to so infamous an Action. The *Bassa* left a moderate Garrison in the place at his departure , and rased the
Castle

Castle of *Pisani* down to the Ground. He dealt in like manner with the Town of *Budua*, which its Inhabitants had deserted; and afterwards returned to his former post, to retake *Catara*. He had sent an *Epirot*, taken Prisoner at *Dulcino*, whom he used as his Kinsman (being both of the same Country) to exhort the Governour to Surrender. He was enjoined to assure him, that in case he yielded to his desires, the Garrison should march out with their Baggage, and the Inhabitants enjoy an entire freedom from all Impositions; but if they designed to hold out a Siege, they should certainly be put to the Sword. *Barbaro*, for thus was this *Epirot* Prisoner call'd, having offer'd his Proposals in the hearing of the Citizens and Soldiers, *Salomoni* answered in the name of the Town, That the Republick having committed to him the keeping of it, he would rather perish together with all the Inhabitants, than fail in his duty. In the mean time *Perteau* advanced up the *Gulph* of *Catara*, thinking the Misfortune of *Antivari* and *Dulcino* would dishearten the *Catarians*, and make them comply with his Offers. But being informed of their Generous Answer, he imagin'd *Barbaro* had ill acquitted himself of his charge, and therefore caused him to be laid in Irons. The Fleet continued their Course, and cast Anchor under *Castel-Novo*, to deliberate maturely on this important Enterprize. The Garrison of this last mentioned place passionately desired the taking of *Catara*, confidently affirming the Siege could not be either long or difficult. But *Perteau*,

who mistrusted the Success, wisely consider'd he might set himself more back in *Selims* favour, by a disappointment in his Design, than he could advance himself in the accomplishing it; and therefore declared, his chief business was to find out the *Christian* Fleet, and engage 'em: and as to the Siege, it must be deferred till the next Spring.

Whilst the *Turks* remained in this Road, *Louchali* and *Garacossa* with part of the Gallies, went to insult over the *Venetian* Islands. But *Gursolari*, which lay most exposed to danger, was preserved by an Adventure worth admiring: *Antony Balbo* its Governour, more faint hearted and timorous than a Woman, fled the same Night the News came of the arrival of the *Turkish* Fleet, and was followed immediately by the Men Inhabitants. Their Wives being left alone in the Town, shut the Gates, and by the Counsel of a Priest, called *Antonio Roscono* (who had endeavour'd to retain the Governour and Citizens) they put on the Cloaths, and took the Arms of their Husbands, mounted the Walls, and thus stood in the posture of People, resolutely determin'd on a Courageous Defence. This Stratagem was seconded by a Singular Accident; for one of these Women seeing the Enemies Gallies drawing near the Walls, boldly put fire to one of these Cannons, pointed by chance directly against the Fleet. The Shot was so fortunate, that it struck down one of the Masts of their Gallies; and the Infidels supposing the Garrison were very bold and numerous, retired without landing a man.

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The Senate was so pleased with this Action, that when after the War, the Inhabitants of *Cursolari*, press'd by Scarcity, had recourse to their Liberality; 'Twas answered, They had not so well served their Country nor the State, to deserve such a Favour, and must present themselves in their Wives Names, to whom they were indebted for their Safety. The *Turks* advanced as far as the Isle of *Lefina*, where they landed, and Pillaged the Country; forced the Town and burnt it; the Old People of it were murdered, with all others that were not capable of Service, and the rest made Slaves. These *Pyrats* rejoined *Perteau*, who no sooner had set Sail, but he received orders from the *Sultan* to besiege *Catara*. But he returned answer to his Highness, That this Expedition must necessarily be put off to a more commodious Season, and steered his Course thereupon to *Gorsou*. Where he landed in Person with Eight Thousand Foot and Four Hundred Horse taken out of *Epirus*, and charging the *Christians*, who rashly opposed his descent, he beat them, and made them retire into the Town. He afterwards made himself Master of the Suburbs, which he burnt, as if he intended a formal Siege. But the Cannon from the Castle, which kill'd him several People, forced him to retire. He caused the Fields to be wasted, the Trees to be cut down, and returned to his Vessels without any advantage from so great a Devastation. This *Bassa* being too well instructed of the ill Condition of the *Venetian* Fleet, tarried thirteen days longer before *Gorsou*,

without undertaking any thing further, in expectation of News from *Constantinople*, with as great assurance, as if he had rode in the *Turkish* Ports; which was no small Grief to the *Christians*, considering how easie this *Barbarian* might have been attacked and routed, had their Fleets bin out with the same Diligence, and good Agreement.

The *Venetians* Celebrated with great Joy, the Conclusion of the League, in the presence of the Foreign Ministers. But if this Union encreased the Courage and Hopes of the *Venetians*, the main difficulty lay in raising of Money, to carry on these great Preparations. After several Assemblies of the Senate, the Result of their Debates was divided, touching the manner of exacting Contributions from the associated Cities. Some were for levying a tenth part on all the Fruits of the Country. Others, That every one should pay proportionably to the quantity of Acres he held; which last advice was followed.

As soon as this Tax was published, the People were so greatly set against it, that all Courses, Fairs and Markets rung with Complaints. One Town exhorted another not to suffer so grievous an Imposition, which would soon be followed by others more intollerable.

It was every day spread about in all places, that new ways were devised to impoverish the associated Cities; That these Impositions had no President; That whatsoever the Earth produced was laden with Tribute; That no Commodities were free; That Seamen were
press'd

press'd from the associated Towns, contrary to their Rights and Priviledges ; That so great a number of them were raised , that the Fields lay wast, and such as remained within , were overburdened with Taxes ; That endeavours were used to render them incapable of ever raising themselves from these Miseries , whilst the Chief Magistrates lived in Luxury and Wantonness on what they had unjustly taken from their poor Families ; maintaining in this manner their Rapine and Avarice, under a Pretence of a War, wherein only *Venise* was interested ; That before the last drop of Blood was drawn out of their Veins , the Senators would do well to open their Coffers ; That such a grievance was not to be endured, but openly and universally protested against, by which means the Senate would be forced on more moderate Counsels. Some of those who were most notorious for these Complaints, were punisht for their Insolency ; but 'twas not judged fitting to pass further, till the Deputy of each Town were heard. The Senate seeing the City filled with these Deputies, order'd them to make their Remonstrances apart. Their Harangues were all different, some affirmed an inhability to contribute in any sort to new Impositions, having much ado to acquit themselves of the old. Others requested some Diminution ; but all in general rejected the Decree. The Magistrates were strangely surprized at so precise and general a Refusal. 'Twas impossible to make War without Money ; and sufficient Supplies could not be

be had without extraordinary Levies, and it highly concerned the Senate's Authority not to revoke a Decree of that Nature. This Affair having bin long agitated, 'twas thought necessary to encline to moderation, to prevent any Sedition; and the discontented Towns putting themselves under the Protection of some Neighbouring Prince. The Senate having then annulled their Decree; all the Deputies were order'd to be in the Palace; where they were told, That the Decree they complain'd of was made by meer necessity, the Senate being very sensible of its Rigour and Severity; That they had voluntarily revoked it, being satisfied with their Zeal and Fidelity; That this Condescension should oblige them to assist the Republick, according to their utmost Power; That the State expected no less an acknowledgment for the fifty years Peace which she had procured them; That 'twas fitting those amongst them, whose Countries lay nearest the Sea Coasts, should contribute most, as being in greatest danger; That 'twas absolutely necessary to provide for a great Army, or resolve on yielding to the Infidels, and perhaps become Slaves and Tributaries.

That *Venice*, wherein resides the Sovereign Authority, would contribute first; the Magistrates freely submitting themselves to the Execution of their own Laws; That if they consider'd the weight of the Burden they had to bear, they must also consider the Enemy they had to deal with, who without any Pro-
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vocation on their parts, forced them against their Wills on these defensive Preparations. This Discourse so appealed the Deputies Minds, that they consented to a levy of Poll-Mony, amounting to more than three hundred Thousand Crowns a Year whilst the War should last.

This Talk being over, *Venice* was vexed with another trouble worse than the former. There were every day Reports spread of the Progress of the *Barbarians* in the *Mediterranean* Islands, That having Pillaged *Candia*, *Zant*, and *Cephalonia*, they would exercise the same Barbarity in other places, and come with a formidable Army to attack the chief City. Although her Situation secured her from a Surprizal; yet the slowness of the *Spaniards*, which hindered also the other Confederates, obliged them to stand on their Guard. They feared lest the Populacy, affrighted at the sight of the Infidels, and struck with some panick terroure, should forsake their usual Traffick, and leave the Town in disorder and Confusion. The Magistrates to prevent so great a Mischief, resolved to fortifie themselves on the side of the Sea: for *Venice* is so Situated amongst small Isles, and separated from the Continent by the Waters flowing in the *Mediterranean*, that there's no going on Shoar to her but in small Barks, whose prodigious number fills the Channels, which pass through the midst of the greatest Streets. Great Vessels can come near her only in one place, and neither dare they enter without the guidance of some Skillful Pylot of the Country, the continual agitation of the Waves making

making this Passage uncertain and difficult. Two well built Castles form and defend the Entrance of the Port, which is shut up by a great Iron Chain, fastned from one Fort to the other. There came Three Gallies from *Pola* well Armed, which rode at Anchor before the Port, and three great Vessels over against a place called *Malamocque*, in as good a Condition as the Galeasses. The Continent was fortified with Trenches, Forts, and Walls, which Works were defended by several great Pieces of Cannon, drawn from the Magazins of the Arsenal; wherein were placed ten Thousand Foot, raised in the Cities, obliged to furnish them with Militia, with what Horse they could get besides. *Julius Savorniani*, in whose Ability the Senate put much confidence, was sent for from *Zara* to take care of this Work, and named General of this little Army. *Vincient Morosini* who was chosen Provider, had Co-adjutors, *Lewis Grimani*, *Alexander Buono*, *Andrew Bernardi*, *Laurence Saranto*, *Mark Justinian*, and *Francis Michaeli*. The *Venetian's* Application to this new Work, made their Strength mistrusted, and in effect it might be said, considering these Precautions, That the Infidels were already Masters of the whole State, and that now they had only their Capital City left to preserve.

The restlessness of the *Venetians* was encreased by the News of the taking of *Lamagusa*; and the Republick having from thence forward no other Support than her Sea Forces, all her hopes lay in the Decision of a Combat. This
News

News being found false and without grounds, the City began to re-assure her self. But this Report proved ominous, and presaged the Misery which soon after happened. *Zani* had ordered *Peter Troni* the last Summer to load four Vessels at *Candia* with Provisions and Soldiers, and carry them to *Famagusta*. *Troni* dyed in the mean time, and *Mark Antony Quirini* was put in his place. Who fruitlessly spending the time, till the end of the year in the Port of *Candia*, there was another Officer chosen for the Conduct of this Enterprize, called also *Quirini*, and Sirnamed *Stenta*, who took as many Gallies, as he thought requisite for this Expedition. He set Sayl on the Thirteenth of *January*, and came within sight of *Famagusta* after ten days setting out. The Enemy had left six Gallies near enough the place to defend the Entrance of the Port from the *Christian* Vessels. *Quirini*, who had twelve very well equipt, sent before the Vessels which were laden with Ammunition and Provisions to draw the Infidels out to fight, and endeavour'd in following them to conceal his course. The *Turks* no sooner saw them, but they made out after them with full Sayl. But the twelve *Venetian* Gallies, which appeared immediately made them get to Land, where they dis-imbar-
 ked their Cannon, and retrenched themselves on the Shoar. *Quirini*, who pursued them, sunk two of their Gallies, the four others escaping by means of the Night, whilst *Quirini* was endeavouring to put his Succours into the Town. He went the next morning in search of
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of them, and fell on one of those great Vessels which the *Turks* call *Mahones*, which set out from a part of *Gilicia*, carrying Cloaths for the *Ottoman* Army, and three hundred *Janisaries*, who did not surrender till after a bloody Fight. *Quirini* moreover took a *French* Vessel, which the *Turks* constrained to part from *Alexandria* to carry Ammunition to *Cyprus*. The Governour of *Damas* was in this Vessel with two hundred Soldiers. He got out in a small Boat to the *Turkish* Fleet; and his Men were put to the Chain. *Quirini* entering *Famagusta* with such glorious Spoils, assured the Garrison of a more considerable assistance than that which he then brought them, and thus returned to *Candia* as happily as he set forth.

Mustapha transported, during the Winter; fresh Troops into the Isle of *Cyprus*, to fill up the places of the Dead and Wounded. And the Pillage of *Nicosia*, the Noise of which was carryed far and near, on purpose to stir up the Rapinous Humour of these *Barbarians*, had brought over above Sixty Thousand Volunteers, in hopes of Sacking *Famagusta*, which was held for the Store-House of all the Neighbouring Ports, and imagin'd to be full of Riches. *Mustapha* renewed afresh at the beginning of *March* his Preparations of this Siege. *Bragadin* and *Baglioni*, who defended the place, labour'd without ceasing at the re-establishing of their Rampars, as soon as the the Enemy retired into Winter Quarters, and employed this Season in fitting and preparing
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all things for a vigorous Defence. But they chiefly applied themselves to perswade the Garrison to hold out to the last, and dye like Faithful Subjects and true *Christians*. The good Correspondency between these Commanders, and Obedience of the Soldiers (two things necessary in a dangerous Conjunction) had saved *Famagusta*, if the baseness of those, whose duty was to succour it, had not abused and deceived the hopes of the Besieged.

Mustapha drew near the place immediately after the taking of *Nicosia*, and told his People, when he had considered the Situation and Fortifications of it, that this Siege was far less difficult and dangerous than that he came now from finishing. But mention'd nothing what he thought of the Commanders and Garrison, whose Capacity and Courage he more feared, than their Walls and Ditches. He sent three thousand Men, in his March towards *Nicosia*, to hinder the Communication of the two places; of which *Baglioni* having notice, expected them in Ambush, and charged them with that fierceness, that he scarcely suffered one of them to escape. He moreover set upon their Reer Guard, when they retired into their Quarters, of which more than five Hundred Men lay dead upon the place; ruin'd their Works, and carryed away one part of their Baggage. These Valorous and Generous Actions, shewed *Mustapha* that *Famagusta* would be better defended than *Nicosia*; neither did he think this Conquest certain, as long as the *Venetians* had one Port in the Isle; and his Preparations

parations for the Siege of *Famagusta*, intimated of what importance he thought the taking of it was. The prodigious Army with which he was to attack it, seemed to encourage him: But seeing the Fatigues of the Soldiers, during the Siege, and what an abundance of Men 'twould cost him, he had endeavour'd to win the Inhabitants by entreaties, and grievous threats. Sometimes he desired them to make their own Terms of Composition; otherwhiles threatened them with a Desolation, like that of *Nicosia*. But both his Offers and Threatnings were rejected. He sent then *Podocatero* and *John Susomini*, to perswade them to surrender. They were enjoyned to assure them, that he was really interess'd in their Fortune; and that they ought to seek their safety in his promises and Faithfulness. But these sayings were of no Force with the Besieged. *Susomini* was detained by Force in the Town, because of his great Skill in *Fortifications*; and *Podocatero* o'rewhelmed with Sorrow, by returning with such a disagreeable Answer to the Visir, was sent back for fear of the ill usage of his Wife and Children, who were kept in the Camp as Hostages. The piteous Condition in which he appeared at *Famagusta*, lively affected all those who knew him in his Flourishing Condition. He was cloathed in a base Slaves Suit, which scarcely cover'd half his Body; His Head was tyed about with a Dirty Linnen Cloath, besmeared with Bloud; his Beard full of Nastiness, his Hair hanging clotted and unkembed, and his pale and meager Visage rendered

rendred him scarce known to his Friends, who remembred the Neatness and Gallantry of his Person, and the Magnificence of his House.

Mustapha finding this Endeavour vain, revenged himself on this poor Gentleman, causing his Head to be cut off in the sight of his whole Army, his Wife and Children being present, who were dragged in Irons to assist at this Spectacle; and this *Barbarian* thence forward had recourse only to Force and Violence.

Famagusta is situated on that side which faces *Syria*, the Sea washing the Feet of its Walls. The Rocks that reach from a little Promontory, which is at the right hand of the Town, form a Port very sure and large. Two Shelves of Sand arise behind these Rocks, the one which joyns the Cittadel, and touches the Sea Shoar, serves for a Ditch, and so closes the entrance of the Port, that scarcely can the Vessels find a Passage. This Channel is defended by a Castle, built on the other side, which answers the Citadel. The Town contains about two Miles in Circuit, she is surrounded by a deep Ditch, and Stone Walls, fortified by several Towers, built after the ancient Manner, more for Shew than Defence, whose Materials are easily beat down by the Cannon. The *Venetians* had raised some Works after the modern use, according as the time and place allowed them.

The *Vizir* having encamped his Army, began his Lines of Circumvallation, opening at the same time a Trench by forty Thousand Work-

men, defended by as many in Arms. He afterwards raised his Batteries in very advantageous Places. The Besieged every day sallied out with incredible Valour, and kill'd great numbers of the Enemy. They stole out in small Companies, and tarried not for the orders of their Commanders to attack their Trenches. But whatsoever advantages they gained, they lost still more than the Besiegers, proportionably to their Forces. Three hundred Men, most *Greeks*, armed with Sword and Buckler, according to the manner of their Country, having made a Sally, were charged by the *Turks* in a place disadvantageous to them, where they suffered themselves to be imprudently surpriz'd. They left Fifty of their Company dead behind them, and the rest being grievously wounded, were beaten back into the Town. Since that time the Generals forbad, on great Penalties, all Persons to go out of the Town without leave. The Batteries of the Besiegers being higher than the Walls of the City, no body could safely walk the Streets, nor abide in their Houses. But seeing their Cannon did not such execution as they expected, they set up another Battery against the Walls of the place, and made therein a considerable Breach. Yet dared they not to hazard an Assault, but advanced as far as the Counterscarp, and endeavour'd to fill up the Ditch to the Top of the Breach, to ascend more easily thereon. They threw Night and Day great quantities of Earth on the Ruines of the Wall; and for fear it might be remo-

removed by the Besieged, who had already attempted it, they lined the Counterscarp with Musketeers, who continually fired on the Breach; so that the *Christians* not daring to appear in this place, could not hinder the descent into the Ditch. The *Barbarians* fill'd it up to the Rampart; covering it on the right and left with Babbins and Sacks of Wool till 'twas Musket Proof. They attempted an Assault by this Breach, which would have succeeded with them, had not the Besieged, who burnt their Sacks and Faggots, driven them from this Post, with the loss of many of their Men.

The *Turks* discouraged, neither by the greatness of the danger, nor yet by the Difficulties or Fatigues, re-took the Ditch, and repaired again the ruined Works. They set Miners here and in many other places. The Besieged listning to them, heard the noise of them under ground, and made some Counter-Mines. But there was one sprung on the side towards the Sea, where 'twas least mistrusted, that with a terrible Noise overthrew a Tower, and part of a Wall, which buried many Soldiers in its Ruine. Presently after the blowing up this Mine, the Besiegers, who were in readiness, made an Assault on this Breach with great Shouts, and the place had bin lost, if those who guarded that Quarter, and were unprovided, had been capable of Fear. They bore this Shock, maugre their Surprize, with an Heroick Courage and Valour: so that the Commanders getting leasure to draw Forces together,

gether, the Enemies were vigorously beaten back. *Baglioni* falling upon them with a handful of pick't Men, tumbled them down into the Ditch. Their Officers, reproaching them for being beaten off with so small a number, from the Breach of a place half won, made them return five times to the Assault, but were always received with the same Vigour, and in fine, forced to a disorderly Retreat, being sorely Wounded. The Besieged, to prevent such another Attack, raised up a new Wall with Forts upon the Houses which were demolish'd, for to make Retrenchments, in case the Enemies should gain the out-works: The Besiegers sprung a great Mine at the Gate, called *d'Limisso*, which blew up many Men, and effected such a Breach as might be easily ascended. The Infidels, animated by Honour, the Recompence, their Commanders promis'd them, and hopes of a Rich Prey, fell desperately on this Breach, rending the Air with their Shouts, and marching over the Ruins of the Wall, on the Bodies of the slain and wounded. At the same time, and with the same Vigour they attackt the other Breach, thus to divide and weaken the *Christian* Garrison. The Fight held for Six hours together in both these places without a moments Respite: and if the Men that defended the place, shewed this day the height of Valour, the Women also testified more than could be expected from the Weakness of their Sex; for not contented to carry Arms and Ammunition to the Soldiers, they 'ventur'd into the greatest Dangers,

Dangers, throwing down Stones and Scalding Water on the *Turks*, who were exceedingly disturbed by it. The Bishop of the City, a *Dominican*, was on a *Bastion* near the Gate of *Limisso*, with a Cross in his Hand, and going with a marvellous Courage in the most perilous places, animated his People by his Zeal and Example. *Mustapha*, vexed at the loss of so many Men, and disappointment in so many Attempts, resolved to encrease his Batteries, to make wider Breaches, and thereon sounded a Retreat. Yet did he not suffer the Besieged to rest, but harass them Night and Day, that he might tire them out with continual Labours; as soon as the Batteries were ready, they fired so fast, that the Besieged counted in one day five Thousand Bullets from their Enemies greatest Pieces. Neither the old nor new Wall could resist this Fury, nor the Besieged repair their Ruines, being hindred by such Showrs of Musket Shot. The offering at this Work, was to expose themselves to certain Death. The *Christians* being no longer able to defend this *Bastion*, dug a Mine under it, to be sprung, as soon as the Enemy should become Masters of it. The *Visir* caused the Town to be assaulted at the same time by all his Army in four different places; and the *Venetians* being tired and wounded, could hardly undergo these Attacks. Yet did they encounter the Infidels with more Courage than Strength. The Dispute at *Limisso* was the most obstinate, because *Mustapha* encouraged his Men by his own Example, and the *Christi-*

ans were forced to abandon this Post, Some of the *Barbarians*, who were mixt with them in the heat of the Fight, entred the Town; when *Baglioni* percieving the danger, so seasonably, set Fire to the Mine, that above Three Thousand *Turks*, who thought themselves sure of the place, were blown up with the Bastion into the Air. The effect of this Mine was so Violent, that it fill'd the Neighbouring places with Ruines and Dead Bodies. Near an hundred *Christian* Soldiers, amongst which were some Officers, that could not retreat time enough, unfortunately perished together with the *Turks*. The General dispirited at so many Repulses, began to distrust the taking of a place so bravely defended. He had already lost the third part of his Army. He feared, that the ill Success of this Siege wou'd eclipse his Glory of taking *Nicosia*, and bring him into Disgrace with the Sultan. These Reflexions strangely disquieting him, made him severe with his Men; He sometimes upbraided them for suffering themselves to be repulsed from the Breaches of a dismantled place, into which they might have easily entred. He other-whiles incited them by great Promises to use their utmost endeavours for preventing the Relief expected in *Famagusta*, which would cause them to begin their Works anew. Having let them rest four days, he order'd his Officers with sound of Drum and Trumpet to a fresh Assault of the late Breaches. Himself at the Head of his best Troops, fell in with incredible Valour on that of *Limisso*, which the Ru-
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ines of the *Bastion* had rendred very easie to be defended. *Lewis Martiningo* bravely withstood this first Effort, with such Men as he could draw together ; but not being able to hold out against a second Charge, more furious than the first, *Baglioni*, tho' slenderly accompanied, coming seasonably by the Gate, fell on the *Turks*, disorder'd them, and having kill'd a great many, put the rest to Flight. They were received in all other places with the same resolution, being forced to leave the Walls, and retreat into their Camp with considerable loss.

Famagusta, so frequently assaulted, bore these violent Efforts, some of which held four and twenty Hours together, and the Besieged, joining Prudence with their Valour, encountered the Attempt, and brake the measures of the *Barbarians*. *Hicronimo Magio*, a Native of *Anglaria*, a Town in *Tuscany*, an excellent Engineer, was in the place, who invented certain new Mines and Fire-Works, with which he greatly endamaged the Enemy. He levell'd his Cannon so exactly, that he dismounted eighteen of the Besiegers Pieces, by shooting right into their Mouths, and in an instant shatter'd and overthrew the Works, on which they had spent much time and labour. *Baglioni*, *Bragadin* and *Tipoli* having appointed the Officers of the Garrison every one his Post, continually visited them, giving all necessary orders, exhorting and encouraging the Soldiers, and combating in Person with the Enemy in the greatest Dangers. They eat and lay in the Towers of the

parts, not to be out of sight of their Men. The *Christians*, who thought it a point of Honour to keep their Posts, outbraved Death, by shewing as great a Contempt of Life, as Love for Honour. They stood before the Cannons Mouths as if their Bodies had been Walls, and his place who was carryed off, was immediately supplied by another. Neither were the Inhabitants wanting in their Duty, the young People being amongst all Attacks, spared not themselves in any danger. The Ancient People, the Women and Children were serviceable to their Power. Some tended the Works, and received the Soldiers Command with a wonderful readiness. The Ancient Women led on, and encourag'd by the Ecclesiasticks, brought Victuals and other Necessaries to the main Guards, and Posts furthest advanced. A Great Store-House was raised, into which every particular Person had put in what his House yielded; and lest Money should be wanting during the Siege, new was Coyned of Brass, with the Arms of the Republick, whereon was put a Price, the value of which was to be paid in Silver as soon as the War should be ended. 'Twas judg'd that *Famagusta* might have been saved, had the *Venetians* sent any considerable Succours. The Valour and good Conduct of the Commanders, the Courage of the Garrison, and Firmness of the Citizens, who held out four Months against the vigorous Attempts of a numerous and formidable Army, resolved to dye with Arms in their Hands, and who destroyed Sixty Thousand *Barbarians*,
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would have certainly made them raise the Siege, had the Republick seconded these brave and generous Resolutions.

Hierom Ragazoni, Bilhop of *Famagusta*, having been entreated by *Eragadin* and *Baglioni* to go and demand Succour of the Senate; slipt out in the Night through the Enemies Sentinels, past over into *Candia*, and got to *Venice*. He shewed the Magistrates the riteous state of the Town, and spared neither Prayers nor Tears to move them to Compassion. The two Commanders had already made known this Extremity to the Republick, and that it was impossible to hold out longer, unless they were speedily supplied with new Troops and Ammunition. *Bragadin* o'rewhelmed with Despair, yet complained pathetically to see himself thus forsaken, recommending his Children to the Senate, whom he comforted in his Letters, and exhorted to be ever true to their Religion and Country according to his Example: Which Letters being read in Full Senate, set all the Kindred of *Bragadin* on weeping. But this afflicted Family found more Compassion than Assistance from these Magistrates. *Genevre Salviati*, *Baglionies* Wife, whose Spirit was enflamed by the Grief to see her Husband in such danger, could not refrain from breaking out into Reproaches. She every where published, That if the Republick forsook a Person so greatly devoted to their Service in such a pressing Extremity, they must not expect hence forward that any Man will adhere to their Party. Having held this
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Discourse before the Chiefeſt of the City; ſhe afterwards went and importun'd the Senate, and forced them by her Clamours to meet and conſult on a Remedy; but 'twas no where to be found. All the Troops were embarkt on the Fleet, on deſign of a general Engagement: They knew not on whom to caſt their Eyes, and no body offered himſelf to execute ſo perilous an Enterprize. *Genevra*, who had not only the Courage of a Man, but of a generous Soldier, importun'd an order from them of conducting theſe Succours, alledging her Sex was not to be minded, ſeeing a Womans love to her Husband would tranſport her beyond all Dangers. Her reſtleſſneſs making her afraid of the Senate's tedious Deliberations, ſhe ſent to *Peruſia*, where *Baglioni's* Family was of great Conſideration, ſecretly to raiſe Men, and draw together his Friends and Dependants, being reſolved in her own Perſon, and at her own Expence, to conſult a Succour to *Famaguiſta*, in caſe the Senate came not to ſpeedy determination. In fine, to leſſen her Diſcontent, 'twas agreed, there ſhould be ſent to *Braqadin* 700 Foot which were deſigned for the Navy, with Orders to *Honorius Scotto* their Collonel to convey them thither. At the ſame time Orders were given to make ready two Veffels, for the carrying all manner of Refreshments, the Command of which was given to *Nicholas Donati*. At his departure he was adviſed to be careful of his way, and ſteer towards *Candia*, there to learn News of the Enemy. Theſe Succours were long in
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preparing , that *Genevre* had no less difficulty to hasten them away , than to obtain them : and for the compleating her Despair, the Senate forbad her making use of this opportunity of going to her Husband. *Donati* was no diligenter in his Voyage, than in his setting forth : and yet the Fame of this mean Supply might have preserved *Famagusta* , and this relief might have arrived time enough , had he instead of going on Shoar at *Crete* , only coasted the Isle towards the South , to avoid meeting with the Infidels. But he unfortunately put in at *Candia*, that he might be more particularly instructed in his way , and confer with the other Officers of the *Venetian* Fleet about it. The *Providitor Caballo* staying him on several pretences, made him lose the opportunity of executing so generous a design. 'Tis true, he was not the most to blame, *Caballo's* Avarice, and *Quirini's* Spleen being the principal causes of his stay. *Caballo* desired to make advantage of the Provisions, *Donati* was carrying to *Famagusta* ; and *Quirini* was glad of this occasion to revenge himself of the Senate's Ingratitude, in not acknowledging the Service , he had done by his former Succouring the same place. The other Officers in vain remonstrated to him the necessity of saving a place of that Consequence , nor was it to any purpose to represent , that such gallant Men well deserved to be relieved ; and this second Attempt would crown his former Action. We must (answered he furiously) make the Senate feel the want of such Men as we , learn to recompence

pence those Citizens who serve them Faithfully in their Armies, and no longer bestow all their Favours to support the Ambitious humour of those who take their ease at home, 'Tis said, That *Quirini*, advanced from extreme Poverty to great Wealth, was thereby become less active, loving more to enjoy what he had gotten, than gain Reputation.. But during these Disputes, he received orders from *Venieri* to repair immediately to *Sicily*, so that setting Sayl, and leaving *Donati* disabled to conduct his Succours, the Besieged, continually prest by Fire and Sword, tired out with numerous Inventions and Stratagems, assaulted by the Enemies Cannon, as well by Sea as Land; their Gallies having approached the Walls to reduce them to despair, held out yet longer, resolved to defend themselves to the last, in hopes of being soon relieved.

Tho' the *Famagustians* had by four Months Siege lost the greatest part of their Garrison, there remaining but eight hundred *Italians*, wearyed out and wounded, yet were they not discouraged; till they had spent their Powder and other Provisions. All the Stores were exhausted, and the Famine was so great, that they had several days fed on Horses, Asses, Dogs, Cats, and such like Creatures, so that Toyl and Hunger had quite exhausted their Spirits. The Commanders, who never before would hearken to any Proposals of yielding, began to be touched with the Miseries of the Inhabitants. These poor People told *Bragadin*, That having given so many
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Marks of their Courage and Fidelity, in hopes of being succour'd ; they must think of surrendering on honourable Conditions ; before the Enemy became instructed of the deplorable State, to which they were reduced ; That some care must be taken to preserve the Remains of a place , whose Zeal and Faithfulness the Republick had sufficiently experienced : That a longer and more obstinate Resistance was not to be affected ; lest they should draw on themselves a Disaster , like that of *Nicosia* ; That they should be yet worse treated then the *Nicosians*, having held out longer ; That he would consider how cruelly the *Barbarians* might use the *Christians* when taken Prisoners, having so often felt their Valour ; and whether he could consent to the Sack of the Town, and the delivering up himself with the Wives and Children of so many gallant Citizens, who had suffered all the Extremities of War, in the Service of the State and their Country: Such pressing reasons perswaded in fine , *Bragadin* and *Baglioni* ; The latter taking Heaven to Witness , that it was not he who rendred the Town, but the Senate gave up him to the Enemy. On the First of *August*, there was by general consent a White Flag set upon the Walls , to let the Besiegers understand they were inclinable to a Treaty. There was at the same time a Cessation of Arms, Deputies were sent, and Hostages given on both sides. *Hercules Martinengo* and *Mathew Colcio*, sent to treat with *Mustapha*, were received by his Son , who conducted them into
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the Camp in great State. The *Turkish* Envoys were at their entrance into the Town treated by the Governours with like Honour.

After many Conferènces, *Famagusta* was at last deliver'd up on these Conditions ; The Inhabitants were to be suffered fully and quietly to enjoy their Estates, with Liberty of Conscience, and the free exercise of their Religion. The Garrison was to go forth with Flying Colours, Arms and Baggage. The Commanders were to take with them five Pieces of Cannon, such as they pleased out of the place ; and three Horses of State taken from the Infidels. They were to be supplied with Vessels to transport them into *Candia* ; with a Squadron of Gallies for their Convoy. *Mustapha* was too well informed of what past in the Town , to be ignorant of their Extremity : but he fear'd, he increasing the *Christians* Courage should drive them to Despair, by refusing the Conditions, and was willing to spare the rest of his Army. But if he accepted the Capitulation, 'twas on design to falsifie his Word, and by cruel Punnishments to avenge himself on them, for the time and Men he had lost. The next day, the better to conceal his Treachery, he kindly presented the *Christians* with all sorts of Refreshments. The greatest part of the Garrison and of the Baggage was already on board the Vessels to transport them, when *Bragadin*, coming forth of the Town, sent to request *Mustapha*, he would put in some of his Men, to preserve the Inhabitants from
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ill usage. The Desire met with a kind Reception from the *Visir*, who appointed when *Bragadin* should come to him. He went accompanied by *Baglioni*, *Tiepoli*, *Lewis* and *Hector Martinengo*, with several other Officers, and attended by near Two Hundred Musketeers. *Mustapha*, on pretence of doing them Honour, made the Troops about his Tent stand to their Arms. He, and the Chief of his Company were brought in, and had Seats given them with great Ceremony. The *Visir* at first spake to them very kindly, enquiring concerning many particulars of the Siege, and commending their Courage and Constancy, with a Flattery the more perfidious, in that he was going to cut their Throats. As they were taking their leave, he spake to *Bragadin*, to send him the Prisoners, taken during the Siege. *Bragadin* extreamly surprized, answered him he knew not of any Prisoners to return him: and thereupon this *Barbarian*, who was prepared for it, putting on Astonishment, cryed out furiously, That they were then murdered during the Truce, and at the same time caused all these *Christians* to be seized on; and put in Irons. 'Twas in vain for them to exclaim against the Breach of the Articles; They were dragg'd out of his Tent, and cruelly slain in his Sight.

The Unfortunate *Bragadin*, was saved from this slaughter, to satiate the Tyrants Rage, by undergoing the greatest Torments. *Mustapha*, desiring to make him suffer more than one Death, set thrice his Scimitar to his Throat; which

which this *Illustrious Christian* still undauntedly beheld. Having cut off his Nose and his Ears, they threw him with Irons on his Legs into a hole, whence the Executioners drew him on the following days, to make him carry Earth in a Basket. They made him bow down with this heavy Burthen, and kiss the ground every time he past before *Mustapha*, who was setting Men at work to repair the Fortifications of *Famagusta*. He was afterwards put on Board the Fleet, where he suffer'd several other Indignities. They tyed him to one of the Yards of the Gally, to make the Deformity of his Visage more publick. He was drawn into the Market place, and being hung up by the Heels, was dead alive. The Cruelty of this Torment, drew not from him so much as a Sigh, or the least word that favour'd of Meanness and Dejection; and this Hero surrendered his Soul to God, reproaching his Enemies with their Perfidiousness and Barbarity: His Skin seasoned with Vineger and Salt, *Mustapha* caused to be stuffed with Hay, and fastned on the Top of his Cabin for a Spectacle to the Coasts of *Ægypt* and *Syria*. 'Twas put into the Arsenal of *Constantinople*, whence the Children of this generous Martyr redeemed it, and preserv'd it as the most Glorious Trophy of their Family. The Fury of *Mustapha* being appeased by this Barbarous Execution, he gave the rest of the Garrison their Lives, but chained them to the Oar. Thus *Famagusta*, as valiantly defended, as 'twas obstinately attackt, followed the mournful Destiny of the unhappy Isle of *Cyprus*. The

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WAR of CYPRUS.

The Fourth Book.

WHILST the *Barbarians* finish't the Conquest of the Isle of *Cyprus*, *Colonna* and *Venieri*, who expected in *Sicily* *Don John* of *Austria*, beheld with grief the Desolation of *Dalmatia*. *Venieri*, advancing too far with his Fleet for the taking in of Provisions at *Tropia*, was surprized by a Tempest, in which he lost Seven Gallies, that were dasht in pieces against the Rocks near the Shoar; and for to compleat this Misfortune, the Fire took the Powder of the Gallies, commanded by *Francis Grifi*. These Disgraces joyned to the Losses, which the *Venetians* suffered in the last Campaign,

vain, afflicted them the more, by how much they placed all their hopes in the Naval Forces. The Pope, who grew impatient at the slowness of the *Spaniards*, continually dispatche Couriers to King *Philip*, complaining at their letting slip the best part of the Season, without drawing any advantage from all these great Preparations of War. All *Europe* was attentive to the motions of the *Spaniards*. But whether 'twas an effect of the Gravity of the Nation, or that *Philip* design'd the Republick's Ruine; his small hast to second the Sovereign Prelate's Intentions, gave cause to mistrust his Sincerity. Although the time wherein his Fleet was to arrive in *Italy* was expired, and the Season already far spent, 'twas not yet well known, what was to be expected on that hand, and the Conduct of *Don John* gave great Suspicions to the Republick. This young Prince, whose Army was ready to part, busied himself in fitting up his Equipage, by the Magnificence of which he pretended to draw admiration from all other Countries. Besides, this pittiful reason, *Maximilian's* two eldest Sons, whom the Empress their Mother caused to be brought up near *Philip* the 2^d. their Unkle, waited the occasion of this Fleet, to pass over into *Italy*. One of these Princes fell sick, and was a good while before he recover'd, so that the Gallies could not leave the Port of *Barcelona*; and the *Venetians* murmured against this delay, so prejudicial to the Affairs of *Christianity*; and caused by reasons of such small moment. In fine, *Pius V.* sharply affirming,
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the interests of Religion, were betrayed, by abandoning the Confederates; the *Spaniards* ashamed at these Reproaches, set Sail, and arrived at *Genoa*, towards the end of *July*, by a favourable Wind; *Don John* landed, and dispatched at the same time *Plegio*, one of his Gentlemen, to give notice to the Pope of his arrival in *Italy*, and assure him he would, by his future diligence, make amends for the time he had lost. Yet he tarried some days at *Genoa*, during which *Doria*, who entertain'd him in his Palace, treated him with whatsoever the Magnificence and abundance of the Country yielded. *Antony Tiepoli*, who was going Embassadour into *Spain*, was order'd to wait on him at *Genoa*, to compliment him in the name of the Senate, and entreat his immediate departure, for the Relief of those unhappy People, that wanted his Assistance. He dismiss'd some *German* Lords, who were to go to *Miland* by Land; sent to *Naples* one part of his Fleet, under the Command of the *Marquis* of *St. Cruce*, to make ready all things there for his Reception, and some days after took the same Course. Cardinal *Granvil*, who lately succeeded *Riberio*, in the Government of the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, presented him with a Standart, which he had received from the Pope. *Don John* parted immediately afterwards, and came on the 17th. day of *August* to *Messina*. *Colonna* and *Venieri* went out to meet him with all their Gallies. They shew'd, to oblige him to use greater Diligence in his passage to *Greece*, the engagement of the

Treaty of Alliance, and disadvantages of the *Venetians*, for want of his Assistance.

Paul Odescalchi, a Prelate of a singular Virtue, was dispatcht to him from his Holyness, to joyn his Exhortations and Entreaties to the *Venetian's* Remonstrances.

Don John excused his stay, by laying it on the Preparations of the King of *Spains* Armado ; and complain'd of certain Discourses, stult with Outrages and Lies ; by which 'twas endeavour'd to perswade the Publick, that his Catholick Majesty and he, were not willing to engage the Infidels, whatsoever occasion might offer it self of receiving, or bidding Defiance. He afterwards returned the Pope and Republick thanks for their Esteem and Confidence in him, notwithstanding his Youth and inexperience, assuring them he would be wanting in nothing, his Honour required, for the defence of their Interests. But this was a very different Strain from that which was used in the Council which was given him. It was composed of *Spaniards*, of *Doria*, *Landriani* Governour of *Sicily*, *Sforza* Count of *St. Flora*, *Ascanius Corneo*, and *Gabriel Cerbellon*. *Requiescens*, in whom resided the greatest Authority, during this Expedition, shewed, that laying aside all Punctilio's of Honour, they ought to avoid the engaging the *Turkish* Fleet ; That the *Venetian's* Interests were quite different from the King of *Spains* ; That the Republick still dismayed with the danger she had run, and despairing of making with the *Sultan* any reasonable accommodation, was for playing a desperate Game, and hazzarding all ; whereas his Catholick Majesty

Majesty, who was led neither by Necessity nor Despair, could not endanger a Fleet, whose Conservation was to be reckoned of equal value with Victory; and that *Don John* ought more to prize the Honour, he had of being the King of *Spains* Brother, than the Command of the Confederates Army. The *Italian* Captains knew that *Requiescens* had his Masters Secret, and therefore they hearkned to him with as much respect, as if he had been the King that spake: They only answered, 'twas to be feared lest the *Venetians*, trusting no longer to the Assistance of their Allies, should clap up a shameful Peace, which might sharpen the Pope against *Philip* of *Spain*. Yet 'twas determin'd to go as far as *Greece*, as if 'twas designed to carry the War thither; and having amused the *Venetians* during the whole Summer, they should then return and lay up their Gallies in the Ports. *Quirini* and *Canali*, Providitors to the *Venetian* Army, brought Sixty Gallies from *Gandia* to *Messina*, perswaded the *Spaniards* were in earnest. *Doria* and the rest of the Fleet being come thither likewise, the Council was call'd, in which 'twas resolved to sayl towards the *Morea*, *Colonni* and *Venieri* having desired it with great Entreaties. A review was made of the three Fleets, and because the *Venetians* had more Vessels than they needed, and there being a want of them in the King of *Spains* Fleet, Soldiers were offered in exchange on his part, which were accepted by the *Venetians*, so that four Thousand *Italians* were embark't on the Republicks Gallies at the *Spaniards* cost

for whose Maintenance and Support they laded great store of Provisions.

All these things being thus prepared for a departure, the Generals, Officers and Soldiers went on board, having first devoutly received the Sacred Host, and set Sayl the fourteenth day of *September*, by the favour of a fair Wind. They carryed along with them the Vows and Benedictions of all the People of *Sicily*, and other Neighbouring Countries, who came down in great Concourses to *Messina*, to see the most numerous Navy which the *Christians* ever set forth; who made the Port and Coasts ring with Shouts of Joy. The Flower of the *Italian* Nobility was in this Fleet, several of them having signaliz'd themselves by Valorous Actions, as *Sforza* Count of *St. Flora*, *Andr w Doria*, *Ascanus Corneo*, *Pempey Colonna*, *Paul Ursin* and *Latin* his Brother, *Gabriel Cerbellon*, *Paul Sforza*, *Honorius Cajetan*, *Vincent Vitelli*, and several others of the best Families in the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Augustin Barbarigo*, *Mark Quirini*, *Antony Canali* and *Paul Duodi*, Noble *Venetians*. There were also *Spaniards* of a distinct merit; namely, *Lewis Requiescens*, Chief of the Council to *Don John* of *Austria*, *Alvarez Basano*, Marquis of *St. Cruce*, *John* of *Cordovia*, and several other Gentlemen of Note. But those who held the first Rank by their Birth, were *Francis Maria* of *Rovere*, and *Alexander Farnese*; the first, S n to Duke *Urb n*; the second, to the Duke of *Parma*; and *Paul Jourdan*, chief of the Illustrious Family of the *Ursins*, and Son-in-Law to *Cosmus*
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de Medicis Great Duke of *Tuscany*. *Pius V.* sent also *Michael Bonelli* his Kinsman, Brother to Cardinal *Alexandrinus*, to serve his first Apprentiship under such great Captains. All these Young Lords, attended by a great number of Domesticks, zealous for the Honour of their Religion, had embarkt themselves in the quality of Volunteers. Although *Don John* of *Austria* won the publick Affections by his Youth, his Martial Ayr and Good Mein, yet the Generality of People could not but fear the Success of an Affair, whereon depended the Welfare of Christendom, which needed a Commander of great Courage and Experience. The Naval Army consisted of two hundred and ten Gallies, each of which carried an hundred and fifty Soldiers, armed with Muskets, Swords, and kind of Half Pikes, of twenty eight great Ships of Burden, Vessels which having only Sayls, move not with that speed, as the Gallies do. These were laden with Men, with all kind of Arms, Machins of War, and commanded by *Cesar d'Avallors*, a *Neapolitan* Gentleman. There were besides six Galeasses, which were floating Castles, carrying Guns of the greatest Size, and which Fear neither the Attacks of the Enemies, nor the violence of the Waves.

This numerous Fleet, having weighed Anchor from the Port of *Messina*, at Sun rising, after four hours Sayl, came to the Promontory of *St. John*; where she rode the remaining part of the day and the night following, to take in Fresh Water, and other Necessaries.

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The next Morning she used no greater diligence, the *Spaniards* still busying themselves in these kind Employments, and spending much time therein. *Venieri*, who suspected these Amusements, shewed a great deal of Impatience; *Don John* having sent him word, he took in fresh Water, that he might not be obliged to stop any more in his course; he, in an angry manner returned him answer, That his Fleet had bin stored with all things necessary fifteen days ago; That time was not to be thus consumed, seeing *Autumn* drew near; That 'twas a shame they had not yet undertaken any thing, against the Infidels, who were still Masters of the Seas; That he believed him too jealous of his Honour to avoid occasions of obtaining it; but he feared his Council were not led by such generous Sentiments: This Young Prince awakened by so bold an Answer, made a little more hast, and came to *Corfou*, after ten days Navigation; in which he often met with contrary Winds. *Paul Ursin*, being sent out before the Fleet, informed the Generals, that the Infidels had lately retired from before this Isle, having done what mischief they could in it; and that departing from the Gulph of *Lara*, on the fourteenth of *September*, they had sayled to *Lepanto*.

The *Christian* Fleet rode three days before *Corfou*, to refresh themselves, and expect some Vessels, which were behind. Having provided themselves with all necessaries, and taken in more Artillery; the Council Assembled to deliberate, on what was needful to be undertaken.

taken. The *Spaniards* and *Italians*, whereof consisted *Don Johns* Council, prepossessed with the secret Intentions of the King of *Spain*, were far from being in the *Venetians* Sentiments: Yet they did not openly declare themselves, but appearing uncertain; between both sides, they were for determining themselves, according to the exigency of Affairs, with respect to time, place, and all other Circumstances, resolving on nothing but what might be agreeable to his Catholick Majesty. They were wholly against the Confederates advancing towards *Greece*; alledging, this would be to expose the Army; to Winds and Tempests, usual in *Autumn*, on those Coasts; That they might besiege *Supoto*, *Margariti*, or *Castel Novo*, the taking of which places would be followed by the Conquest of all *Epirus*; That when the Sea became boysterous, each might retire, into their Ports, to return on the next Spring, more early, to make amends for this years loss. *Veneri* understood well enough, that the *Spaniards* sought out Pretences, to let the Summer slip, and return into *Sicily*, towards the midst of *Autumn*, as if they had Religiously observed their Engagement, though they had not struck a stroke. This ancient Commander shewed, to the end he might the longer retain them, that the Peasants of *Gandia* were revolted; That the whole Isle was in a terrible Consternation, so that 'twas to be feared, lest the *Mahometans* should make advantage of these Intestine Orders. That 'twas their Duty to hinder the Attempts, which might be made
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that way ; it being unreasonable, the Republick should set out every year a Fleet, without making any Profit for so great an Expence ; and that he doubted not but the *Barbarians* Presumption would accept a Combat. *Colonna*, more fixt to the Interests of the Pope, than *Phillip* the Second's, penetrated into the *Spanish* Intentions, and was for neither of these opinions. He maintained the Sedition of *Candia* was appeased, so that this Country needed no Succours ; That the taking of *Supoto* or *Marguriti*, was an Enterprize unworthy such an Illustrious Armado ; That 'twas shameful to them, to have layn in the Ports of *Sicily*, whilst the *Turks* ravaged the Isle of *Corfou*, not weighing Anchor till the departure of the *Ottoman* Fleet : Such a piteous Conduct as this, frustrating the expectations of all *Christendom*, would prove as disadvantageous to them, as Honourable and Profitable to the Infidels ; That they came not surely with such Preparations to behold the Republicks States, filled with Murthers, Rapines and Devastations ; That he was, in fine, for going directly to the Enemies, to draw them to an Engagement ; according to the orders he had received from the Pope, to whom the King of *Spain* and the *Venetians* had committed the Sovereign Power of this Expedition ; That their Fleet wearied, and spent with Labour, and continual Courses in the last Campaign, could not hold out against the *Christians*, which was in its full Vigour and Prime ; That some Spies, reported the Bessi's of the Sea, had detached several

ral Gallies, imagining the *Christians* would not attempt any thing at the end of a Campaign; That should Fear, keep the *Barbarians* blockt up in their Ports, the advantage of curbing their Insolence, and encouraging the *Christians*, would at least redound hence. That the Tempests of *Autumn* were needless Terrors, and meer Chimera's, seeing there was time enough remaining, for the effectual execution of what they came out, and that in all cases, there were good Ports, and safe Retreats against the Violence of the Seas.

Colonna, having thus spoke in the Council of War, advertised *Don John* and the *Spaniards* in private, not to discourage the *Venetians*, and thwart them in their way, lest they forced them on desperate Councils, disadvantageous to the rest of the Confederats; That the loss of *Cyprus*, and the Pillage of their other Islands, the Vastations of Inland Countries, and several of their Gallies, which were sunk or lost; so greatly dispirited them, that unless they were effectually assisted elsewhere, they would certainly conclude a Peace, with the Conquerors, on shameful Conditions for themselves, and indeed, dishonourable to all *Christendom*. That 'twas true, the King of *Spain* hazarded more, and gained less than the *Venetians* in a Combat; But the King of *Spain's* Honour, was as much concerned, as the *Venetians* Safety.

The Opinion which the *Spaniards* had, that the *Ottoman* Fleet would avoid meeting them, made them enter into *Colonna's* Sentiment.

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The Chief Officers were the more perswaded of this, by a Bark arriving from *Zant*, which brought News, that Sixty *Turkish* Sayl had steered their Course towards *Modon*. The greatest part of the Officers extreamly rejoiced at this News, prepared to follow them, and disposed their Men to fight, although they expected to find the Enemy in a posture of defence. The Fleet having set Sayl, the first of *October*, were driven by a violent Wind, which obliged them to drop Anchor, and ride before *Gomenize* two days. *Don John*, and the two other Generals, made an exact view of all their Troops, in expectation of a more particular account, of the *Turkish* Fleet.

Giles d'Andrade a *Spaniard*, who was sent together with *Cantareni*, and *Malipieri*, each on his Gally, to discover the number, and posture of the Enemy; reported, they had seen Sixty Sayl, making towards the *Levant*, without knowing precisely, their Course; and that their Generals, with the rest of their Fleet, lay near the City of *Lepanto*; That they had received no news of the *Christian* Fleet; That they wanted Sea-men and Soldiers, and the Officers were employed in this leisure time, in filling up vacant Places; and that 'twas thought they came to besiege the City of *Zant*. This Relation encreased the desire which the *Christians* had of fighting them; and *Don John* shewed in appearance great joy at so favourable an occasion; and treated the *Venetians* with more Sweetness and Confidence.

The Confederate Army had scarcely began to Sail, when a Dissention arose, which had like to have proved of fatal Consequence. The *Venetians*, had embarkt on their Gallies, some Companies which *Don John* had given them in *Sicily*. An Officer, named *Mutio*, a Native of *Cortonne*, was order'd on board a Frigat of *Candia*, commanded by *Andrew Calergio*; who treated this Captain with great Insolency, and contempt. *Calergio* prayed him several times, to live more civilly with him; but this fair proceeding, gaining nothing on the Spirit of this brutish Person; *Calergio* complained of him to *Venieri*; acquainting him, that he could not be Master of his Frigat. *Venieri* sent for *Mutio*, to chide him; but he derided this Order, and answered, he knew no other General but *Don John*. The Guards of the Standart, were at the same time dispatcht, to seize on his Person. These Officers, in the Republick's Navies, carry the Generals Orders; and 'tis a Capital Crime, not to yield Obedience to them. *Venieri* had agreed with *Don John*, that in case the Soldiers, which were Strangers, deserved Punishment, they were to be seized on; but this Prince should judge them himself, to shew the Respect, they were willing to pay to his Quality of *Generalissimo*, and for the greater Authority of these kind of judgements. *Mutio*, did not only defend himself from being seized on, by these Persons, but causing his Men to take their Arms, he charged the Guard of the Standart so furiously, that one was kill'd, and the rest forced to depart the Vessel, grievously wound-

wounded; using a thousand outrageous, and unmannerly expressions against *Venieri*. This Insolence, capable to provoke the most Peaceful, and Moderate Temper; so lively touched this Old Commander; that he caused this Rebel, to be seized with three of his Accomplices, and hang'd them all four, without any further Tryal, at the Yards end, of his Gally; notwithstanding the entreaties of *Paul Sforza*, in whose Regiment *Mutio* was a Captain; and without giving advice of it to *Don John*. This Prince, nettled at so violent and hasty execution, assembled his Council, to seek means of Revenge, for an affront, of which he was the more sensible, by his secret hatred of the *Venetians*. Some *Spaniards*, too fierce and open Enemies to *Venieri*, and the Republick, would have him punished in the same manner, and with this same haste, he had used in the behalf of these four Persons; affirming the outrage, could not be otherwise revenged, which he had offered the Supream Authority; and that the death of the guilty Person, was the only Vengeance which would cost least Blood. *Don John* would have willingly followed this severe Counsel, had not *Colonna* speedily shewed him, there was more Malignity, than Prudence, in taking so dangerous a Party. This Wise Commander, having exactly informed himself about *Mutio's* Execution; and the manner, after which the *Spaniards*, pretended to draw their satisfaction; went directly to *Don John*, at Midnight; this Affair requiring an extream Diligence. He found him in a furious

rious Passion, and threatning to leave to Posterity, such a Terrible Example, that should for ever put a stop to such Irregular Attempts. *Golonna* entred immediately into his resentment; found *Venieri's* Action worthy of Punishment, and more rash and injudicious, than had bin yet represented: He afterwards used all his Rhetorick and Prayers, to mitigate his Cholor; by shewing him an Affair as this was, must not be undertaken, in the first Motions of Passion. All the World will acknowledge, says he, that *Venieri* deserves Death; but howsoever, it does not follow, you are obliged to dispatch him, without examining the Consequences of it. You must first fight the *Venetians*, if you be resolved to follow the violent Counsels, which are offered you, to the prejudice of the common Cause. The Republick's Fleet, consisting of Fifty Gallies, will defend him; without examining, whether he has right or wrong; yours being less numerous, you ought to mistrust the event of so Bloudy a Contest. But supposing, you conquer them, what Comfort will you reap thereby, in reducing by this means, the Affairs of *Christendom* into the most deplorable Estate imaginable. Will you suffer so good Beginnings, which promise you Immortal Honour, to terminate in such a sad and miserable end? Will you renounce the Esteem of so many Princes, and the Love of their People, which will on this Action, change into Hatred and Curses? Enter a little into your self, let your Reason exercise it self, and know that in overcoming

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your Passion, you will acquire as great Glory, as subduing one of the Infidels Countries. Consult not your Power, nor the greatness of the affront offered you, but consider the present State of Affairs; and be perswaded, you will be esteemed the Wisest Prince in *Europe*, when being able to obtain satisfaction to your just Passion, you sacrifice your resentment, to the Interests of *Christendom*.

Don John yielded to these Reasons, on condition *Venieri* should never present himself before him. He hated him before this Affair happened, for so seldom making his Court to him, and not demeaning himself according to certain Punctilio's of Respect, and servile Complacencies, which please the *Spanish* Pride. He was a true *Tarpolian*, that understood his business, but could not screw himself into all the cringing and flattering shapes of Courtiers; and therefore past for a rude sort of a Man. *Colonni* went afterwards to *Barbarigo*, who, although he had not the Title of General, was never the less considerable in the *Venetian* Army; and whom the Senate had chosen to repair by his Prudence and Gentleness, the Faults which *Venieri* might possibly commit. This Prudent Magistrate thanked *Colonni* for the Service he came now from rendring the Republick, and assembled at the same time the Council. All People were of advice, that *Venieri* should not be present with *Don John* of *Austria*, lest some new Action should divide the Confederates, and make them fail of the occasion of giving Battle; and that *Barbarigo* should sup-
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ply his place, in the General's Conferences. Withall my heart, answered *Venieri* briskly; but I for my part too pretend, that young Man, and all of his Humour and Council, forbear coming into my sight. This Affair having bin happily ended, by the address and care of *Colonna*, the Fleet continued its course, and ranged it self into order of Battel, for fear of surprisal; and to the end every one might quit and return to his Post according to the several occurrences without disorder and Confusion. This disposal having somewhat retarded the Fleet, she arrived not till the next morning at *Cephalonia*, where she cast Anchor two days in the *Alexandrine* Port, to learn News of the *Mahometans*. *Venieri* received Letters in arriving from *Caballo*, dated from *Candia*, which gave him advice of the surrender of *Famagusta*, and the Cruelty of *Mustapha*, who had inhumanly massacred *Baglioni*, with the Valiant Soldiers of the place, and barbarously put to Death *Bragadin*, against the right of Nations, and the publick Faith. All the Soldiers, gnashing their Teeth, at the relation of this Barbarity, urgently demanded, to be led to revenge the death of these generous *Christians*; and interrupt the exultations, wherewith their Executioners were filled, at the surrender of so considerable a place.

The *Turks*, having cast Anchor at *Lepanto*, understood that the *Christians*, in their departure from *Corfou*, came upon them with Full Sayl. They were hardly brought to believe this, as not comprehending whence this new

Courage should come to them. They had so long bin in possession of the Seas, without the least disturbance, and were so prejudiced in their opinion, concerning the pitiful condition of the *Christian* Fleet, that they could not imagine them Courageous enough, to challenge them to an Engagement. Their Generals, whom this report had strangely alarm'd, immediately coming from their astonishment, sent forth with Barks into all the Ports of this Gulph, to bring them Seamen and Soldiers. They were much perplexed what to do. *Perteau* was by no means for hazarding a Battel, and an advantage which they possessed without striking a Strok: but the *Grand Signior* having laid on him a contrary order, and he making himself responsable, for the event of this in-execution, he was for knowing the opinion of the Chief Officers, before he declared his own. The Wisest amongst them could see no likelihood of Success, in accepting the defiance of the *Christian* Fleet, confident in their Strength and Bravery; yet *Selim* would be displeased, and enraged perhaps, at this their wary Precaution.

Hali, whose Age and Temper did not suit with such a Prudent Conduct, and seconded by those who aspired after bold Attempts, complained of the Affront offered the *Musulmen*, by deliberating whether the *Christians* were to be engaged, who offered them what they ever passionately desired. We must, said he, be as mean Sprited as those People, whom we have so often beaten, both at Sea and Land, to balance

lance a moment, in going to receive them, having been in search of them on the Coasts of *Sicily*, they not daring to appear. It seems, as if 'twere we, who have bin chased, tho' during the whole Campaign, we have won Cities from 'em, ravag'd their Fields, and sunk and taken several of their Vessels, with an Army always Victorious, and seconded by the good Fortune of our Invincible Monarch; yet we hesitate, we tremble, and would colour over our Cowardise, with a chimerical and false Prudence. And if the Enemies become Masters of the Entrance of this Gulph, we shall keep our selves like Women, shut up in our Ports, exposed to the Scorn and Laughter of the *Christians*, who according to the Rules of War, will not fail to besiege some Maritime place, to draw us to a Combat. Shall we suffer the Tributary Cities to be laid Wast and taken, without succoring them? What will *Europe*, attentive to the event of this War, think of us? Shall we suffer (having so often defeated the *Christians*) it to be reported throughout the World, That the Republick of *Venice*, has made us at length abandon the *Mediterranean* and *Archipelago*. God and his Holy Prophet preserve us from so great Infamy, and grant that the Sultan, who represents the Divinity on Earth, be not informed of our irresolvedness. If we be not ashamed to renounce the Advantages which we come from obtaining, let us not at least dishonour the Victorys of the *Ottoman* Princes on the *Christians*, and fall into such a meanness, as may sully their Memory, as well as the Glori-

ous Reign of *Selim*. Have we forgotten, that *Piali* lost the Command of this Fleet, for having omitted to pursue the Enemies, although he put himself in a posture to do it, and became culpable, only by the Winds Fault? A Sovereign so jealous of the Reputation of his Arms, will blush at our Waveringness, and punish us for it, as we deserve. For, in fine, we ought only to deliberate how to spare our Soldiers Blood, and not doubt of Combating and Vanquishing our Enemies.

This Discourse moved those that were of a contrary advice, and *Perteau* himself was drawn thereby to prefer, what seem'd honourable, before what was safe and profitable. They were told, that the *Christian* Fleet had already gotten above the Isle of *Cephalonia*, they therefore sent the *Corsary Caracossa*, Famous for his Valour and Skil, to learn more particular, and certain news. He took a Skiff, and drew so near the *Christians*, under the favour of a dark Night, that he could tell every Vessel: He found not their Fleet so strong, as 'twas imagined; and returned full of joy, to assure the Bassa's, that the Enemies Forces consisted only of an hundred and ten Sayl. 'Tis true, he could discover no more, and that the rest of the Gallies and other Vessels lay at Anchor in different Roads. The *Turks* flattering themselves already with a Victory, immediately weighed Anchor, to cut the *Christians* short in their passage, whom they imagin'd too weak, to dare to expect them: Two Hundred Gallies, and near Sixty and Ten Frigats, and other Vessels, composed the Ot-

toman

toman Fleet, therein comprehending the Sixty Sayl, which were discovered making towards *Modon*, and which rejoyn'd them in the Night, unknown to the *Christians*. The *Barbarians* believing there were but an hundred and ten Gallies in the Confederate Fleet, came in search of it, with great Confidence and Triumph.

The *Christians* parted from the Port *Alexandrine* the same day, being the Second of *October*, and ordered themselves in the Gulph of *Lepanto*, as if the hour of Combat had bin agreed upon by them and the Enemy. Yet they despaired of fighting them, and expected only the advantage of daring them to it. The two Fleets, thus deceived, found themselves engaged, by a fatal necessity, to enter into Combat, notwithstanding the foresight of the Generals. The *Barbarians*, who had, during the Night, got a little beyond the Gulph, cast Anchor at *Galengo*, and ours, who advanced further, cast Anchor between *Petala* and the *Cursolary* Islands. The two Fleets quitted their Posts by break of day, the next morning, without each others knowledge; and the *Christians*, more minding their Preparations for a Fight, than their Course, ranged themselves in order of Battel, and divided their whole Force into four Squadrons. The Right Wing, which reached towards the Sea, consisted of Fifty Four Gallies, and was commanded by *John Andrew Doria*. *Augustin Barbarigo* was at the Head of the Left Wing, with a like number of Gallies. *Don John* of *Austria* commanded the main Body, consisting of Sixty one Vessels,

having on each hand of him *Colonni* and *Venieri*. The Duke of *Urbino's* Son, joyned the Captain Gally of the Church, being on board that of the Duke of *Sarvey*; and *Alexander Parma*, that of the *Venetians* on the Admiral of the Republick of *Genoa*. *Peter Justiniani*, who commanded the Gallies of *Maltha*, and *Paul Jourdan*, were at the two ends of this Line. The Marquis of *St. Gruce* commanded a reserved body of Sixty Sayl, to help those who had most need. *John de Cardoze* preceded the whole Army, with a Squadron of eight Vessels, to make discoveries. He was ordered to be at no greater distance from the Fleet, than four hours Sayl, to send notice to the *Generallissimo*, as soon as ever he saw the Infidels, and immediately return and re-joyn the Army. The Six *Venetian* Galleasses made a kind of a vanguard, on design to disconcert the Enemy, by the Fire of their Artillery, which carryed very far. The Confederates Vessels were separated, for fear they should take in the Fight particular Resolutions; and 'twas decreed they should mix, that they might share the Danger and Honour, and mutually animate each other to combat well, and ingage the strongest to help the weak. The same Vessels were dispersed and sent away, of which there were a prodigious number; to remove all hope from the Soldiers of saving themselves otherwise, than by defending their Gallies. Although the Vessels of Burden were well equipt and defended by good Soldiers and Artillery, yet 'twas not thought-fitting they should enter into the
engage.

engagement, lest they might not be able to follow the rest of the Fleet, in case the Wind changed, or they wanted it.

The Two Fleets were separated by the *Cursolaries*, at Sun Rising, so that one could not discover the other. Ours having still continued their Course, were ap-perceived by the Infidels, who appeared also some time after in the same order of Battel, excepting their not having a reserved Body, and that their Line, by consequence being of greater extent than ours, was according to their Custom, drawn up in form of an Half Moon. *Hali*, as being chief Bassa of the Sea, was in the midst of the Army, on board the Admiral, directly opposite to *Don John's*. *Perteau* was on one side of him in another Gally. *Louchali* and *Syroch*, who commanded the two Wings, faced *Doria* and *Barbarigo*. They were no further distant than ten miles from one another, when *Don John* observing their Course, gave the sign to Fight, by setting up the Standart, sent to him at *Naples* from his Holyness; The Adorable Image of *Jesus Christ* on the Cross, curiously wrought on this Banner, was no sooner displayed, but the the whole Army saluted it with shouts of Joy. Some bethought themselves of advertizing this Young Prince not to expose himself too confidently, in hopes of Victory, to the hazard of a Battel, the advantage of which could bring no profit to the King of *Spain*, but whose loss would lay open to the *Barbarians* a way into *Italy*. Bnt an Advice given so late, and impertinently, was not so much as hearkned to;
and

and *Don John* commanded the Soldiers should be refreshed with meat , and afterwards made to take Arms , and all things else prepared for a Fight. The Officers, to whom was committed this care, had the leisure of doing this without Precipitation , and Disorder , whilst *Don John* , followed by *Requiescens* and *Gardone*, went in a Shallop from one Gally to another, to exhort the Soldiers to behave themselves like *Christians*. He judged of the brave disposition of the Navy, by the publick Acclamations; and as soon as he came on board the Admiral, on design to harangue his People , he lookt up to the Standart, and entreated of God with Profound Humility, to grant his Protection to the *Christians*, by casting Fear and Dread into the minds of the Enemies of his Holy Name. Then all the Officers gave at the same time a sign for Prayers, and the whole Army on their Knees devoutly adored the Sacred Image of *Jesus Christ*. 'Twas a Spectacle admirable enough, to see such a prodigious number of Soldiers armed to fight, and breathing nothing but Slaughter, to prostrate themselves in a moment ; some looking towards Heaven , others having their Eyes fixt on Crucifixes, and all in the posture of Suppliants , fervently praying for the Pardon of their Sins, and for the Grace to vanquish these *Barbarians*. This Countenance might make some suspect, that seized with Fear and Dread , they had no other hopes but in the extraordinary assistance of Heaven ; had not the Valour and Courage they shewed in this Rencounter , sufficiently justified their Humility and Devotion. These

These Sacred Solemnities being over, the Captains represented to their Men, That they were at length, come to that happy day, in which the *Christians* might take Vengeance for the Outrages they had received from the Infidels; and for ever deliver themselves from the rigorous Yoak they would lay upon them; or open by a Glorious Death, the way to Paradise, and Crown themselves to all Eternity; whereas their Enemies must expect the infinite Pains of Hell, if they lost their Lives in the Fight; That God by his Mercy promised them in this World Riches, Pleasures and Honours, if they survived this perilous occasion; and Riches of a different Price, if they lost their Lives; That they ought to remember the impatient and earnest expectation, which all *Europe* had shewed for the union of the *Christian* Princes; and with what Horrour they detested their Mis-understandings and Divisions; That they saw themselves at present at the utmost of their wishes; That their Army was filled with the bravest and most Illustrious Youth of *Christendom*; That they were now in a Condition, to testify to their Countrymen, as well as the Infidels, that it has not been hitherto through the want of Courage or Prudence they have been worsted, seeing their particular Mis-understandings have been the onely cause, That the *Barbarians* had ever made their Profit of these Divisions; and that now God by his Grace, had given the Sovereign Prelat, and the rest of the Confederates, a Spirit of Peace and Concord, who would also give them Strength and Courage against the Pro-

Profaners of his Name ; That the *Turks* puffed up with Pride at their advantages in the last Campaign , disdainfully offered a Combat, when they might end the War by keeping themselves peaceably in their Ports ; That God struck them with so great Blindness, on purpose to deliver them to the just Resentments of the *Christians* , resolved on a strenuous Attack, confident of Victory, and animated to revenge the Death of their Brethren , on their cruel Murtherers ; That this numerous Fleet , wanting Soldiers and Seamen , was now falling a Prey into the hands of those, whom she thought to terrifie by the multitude of their Vessels ; That they were interested to fight , not only for the sake of a Victory , but to save what they esteemed most dear and precious ; That the Liberty of all *Italy*, was in their hands, with the Honour and Lives of their Wives and Children, and that they themselves would be taken and sold, if their Valour made not all these Disgraces fall on the Heads of their Enemies.

In the mean time the two Fleets drew near to one another, and that of the *Turks* was driven by a favourable Wind, but which fell a little before the Fight began, as if Fortune would make all advantages equal , by preparing a great Calm, on so remarkable a day. But it blew a little afterwards in favour of the *Christians*, and carryed the smoak of their Artillery into the Faces of the *Ottoman* Army ; so that this Change was lookt on as a kind of Miracle, and an assistance sent from Heaven. The Priests, amongst

amongst whom were some Religious *Capucins*, exhorted the Soldiers with Crucifixes in their Hands, assuring them the Change of the Wind was an infallible mark of protection of the God of Hosts, whose Ensigns they ought to follow with Confidence. The Soldiers animated by these Discourses, went to fight with as great Contempt of Death as hopes of Victory, (strong Motives to awaken Strength and Valour.) The *Mabometans* having seen our Fleet make up to them above the *Cursolary* Islands, were strangely astonished at it. They were immediately surprized at so bold a March. But when they perceived the prodigious number of Vessels, which they did not suspect, they felt themselves struck with a terrible Terror. *Per-teau*, amongst the rest, began to bewayl his Misfortune, and was sorry he had engaged himself in so great danger, for the humouring of young rash Heads. But 'twas no longer time to muse on any other Remedy, than the necessity of making a strenuous Resistance, or perishing. When the two Fleets drew near at the distance of a Mile, *Hali* fired one of his greatest Pieces, to have the Honour of beginning the Action; and *Don John* at the same time answered him in like manner from his Gally. The *Turks* rending also the Air with Shouts, accompanied with the noise of Drums and Trumpets, and other Warlike Instruments, made up directly to the six Galeasses, who were advanced, and ranged two by two before the Fleet. The terrible Fire from these Floating Castles, put a stop to the course of the Infidels,
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and made them slacken their pace. Some of their Vessels driven out of their order by the first Discharge, quitted their Ranks, and intangled themselves with those which were to supply their places, so that both of them remained exposed to the *Christians* Cannon. Had this Avantguard been less distant from the Body of the Battel, and we charged the *Barbarians* on this first Disorder, there might have been obtained a great and speedy Victory. But the Gallies being obliged to march in a Front, advanced but slowly, and left too great a distance between them and the Galeasses. As soon as the two Armies were within Cannon Shot, both Fleets fired so fast, that the obscurity of the Air, caused by a thick Cloud, encreased the Horrour, which so dreadful a noise made in all parts. The Officers and Soldiers, surrounded with Darknes, confusedly mixt, and threatned with the same danger, could no longer distinguish one another. Some *Turkish* Gallies, who would have gotten betwixt the Galeasses, having drawn too near the Land, to attack them in the Flank, fell into a grievous disorder, so that *Barbarigo*, who commanded the Left Wing, first charged them, and drove them violently towards the Shoar. *Siroch*, who commanded the Enemies Right Wing, was pent up between a Promontory called *Molesegno* and the *Cursolarys*, and saw himself set upon by our Gallies on the side of the full Sea. But some of his Gallies having made a vigorous attempt to cut through our Right Wing, charged the *Venetians* with the greatest Valour imaginable.

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This Effort of theirs would have endangered the *Christian* Gallies, had not some of the Enemies Frigats, dismayed at the first Attack, began to fly towards the Land. The two Fleets had as yet only fired their great Peices, with which the *Christians* were better stored than the *Turks*, and whose use they knew better than they. They had amongst others, certain Pieces of a new Invention, whose surprizing effect much contributed to the gaining of the Victory. These were a kind of Mortar Pieces, which falling into the *Turkish* Vessels, made a horrible Slaughter. The *Christians*, after several Broad Sides, continued the Fight with Musket Shot; the *Turks* answering them with Darts and Arrows. But these kind of Arms are generally laid by, as being of no great Effect. 'Tis true, a Man cannot use a Musket with that readines; but then on the other hand, they do greater execution. Ours had sheltered themselves by thick Planks on the side of their Gallies, which served for a kind of Wall, which received the Enemies Shot, and behind which they threw several artificial Fires. Besides they were most of them armed with Head and Back Pieces; whereas the Infidels, on the contrary, presented themselves naked. But that which contributed most to their Defeat was, *Don John* publishing a little before their Fight, by the advice of the two other Generals, that liberty should be given to all the Slaves, condemned for their Crimes to the Gallies, if they obtained the Victory. The Captains at the same time set them loose, giving

giving them Arms, to deserve, by courageous Endeavours, the recompence which was now promised them. Some from the hopes of deliverance from their Slavery, others breathing Pillage, according to their natural Inclination to Theft, leapt into the Enemies Gallies, through Swords and Darts, with a Valour, so determined, that *Don John* made good his Word to them. But if this Expedient was advantageous, it proved also very prejudicial, for by this means the Gallies were not in a capacity to pursue the vanquished. The Infidels, who bethought themselves of promising as much to their Slaves, did not draw thence the same advantage. Their Gallies being full of *Christians*, so ill handled, that they look't upon their Death as the lightest of their Miseries. But these people became as furious as Wild Beasts escaped out of their Dens, where they had bin long shut up, seized on the Arms of those who had bin killed at the same Instant, and on whatsoever came to their Hands; and being far more animated by Revenge, than hopes of Liberty, massacred their Patrons and Officers; so that several *Turkish* Gallies were lost by the Fury and Rage of these desperate People. The Fight was then very earnest on all hands, and the Vessels of the two Fleets mixt together, boarding one another without distinction, those that came next to them. Both good and bad Fortune presided in their turns in these several Rencounters. Some Gallies avoiding Boardings by their Lightness and swiftness, and Skill of their Pylots, made up to others unequal to 'em
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in number, but far stronger in Soldiers and Equipage. Others, who could not disengage themselves, fought with excessive Courage, and with an obstinacy without Example. One Squadron kept fighting against another; a little distant, two other Vessels were singly engaged; some Gallies were hooked and chained to others by their Grapling Irons, and so pierced with Cannon Shot, that the Water rushed into them in prodigious quantities. Two *Turkish* Vessels pursued one *Christian*: Two *Christians* further off chased a *Turkish* Gally. A Confederate Vessel was surrounded by several *Mahometan* Friggats. Here you might see a Gally bereaved of her Oars; another so shattered, that she was sinking. One yielding to the Strongest, another escaping from the Hands of those who thought themselves Masters of it. Some sought to fly, others to vanquish; and the Heroick Exploits of the Combatants had already coloured the Seas with red, and filled the Vessels with Bloud and Slaughter. *Don John* engaged particularly *Haly's* Gally. *Venieri* and *Colonna* fought each of them on their side with incredible Valour: Each of the Admirals were Attended with some Gallies, which supplied 'em with Men, to fill up the places of the Dead and Wounded. Their presence encreased the Courage of their Soldiers, who put forth their whole Strength to deserve their Esteem. The *Turks* shewed at the beginning of the Engagement great Contempt of the *Christians*, and respected them as base spirited People, whom they had always beaten, and dared not expect them.

But their Zeal for their Altars, together with the necessity of Vanquishing, rendred them so fierce and terrible, that the *Barbarians* were dismayed at the Fury with which they came to the Charge. The *Mabometan* Armies are only to be feared in the first onset; and their Vigour abates, when the first Effort is sustained. And in effect, they defended themselves as People wearyed and tired out at the end of the day; and our Men, who perceived this, were the strongest, and attackt them with the more hope and vigour. The Fight continued for three hours with an equal advantage, the Victory inclining to neither side. But the Left Wing, who were first engaged, began to drive all before them; several Friggats making hastily towards the Shoar. *Barbarigo*, seconded by *Quirini* and *Canali*, sunk *Siroch's* Gally, who was kill'd, defending himself like a Lyon. His Death was attended with that Consternation usual at the loss of a great Officer; and the Gallies which he commanded, vigorously attackt by the Republicks, fled towards the Coasts. The *Turks*, who advanced near the Land, for the safety of their Lives and Liberties, drew after them their whole Fleet, and were the cause of its entire Defeat. The Conduct of their Commanders was certainly much to be blamed; for those who understand Maritime Affairs, say, they should have kept out as far as they could at Sea, that their numerous Fleet might have the more room, and to make their Soldiers lose sight of Land, who had an Eye to the Shoar, as their place of Refuge. The good News of the Victory

Story spreading it self amongst the Confederates Fleet , came to the Ears of *Don John* of *Austria*, who had been long engaged with the *Turkish* Admiral *Haly* , without losing or winning any Advantage; Yet the Infidels began to slacken their Courage; when the Joy which this News brought to *Don John*, was interrupted by the Jealousie he had conceived against the *Venetians*, who first made the Victory appear on their sides and carry'd away from him this Honour. This Sentiment encreasing the *Spaniards* Valour, they fired more fiercely on the Admiral: *Hali* fell down dead with a Musket Shot, in encouraging his People by his example, to bear up against this vigorous Attack. The *Spaniards* immediately boarded his Gally, taking down his Standart, and became Masters of his Vessel. *Don John* at the same time made them cry Victory, to encourage the rest of his Men, and terrifie the *Barbarians*. 'Twas no longer then a Fight, but a cruel Massacre of the *Turks*, who suffer'd their Throats to be cut without resistance. *Doria* and *Louchali*, the two Famourest Captains of their Age, set one against another, and excited by equal Emulation, had both the same Design as soon as they saw the two Fleets engaged, which was to get out to Sea, and come and charge behind , and in the Flanks. But *Doria* having not Vessels enough to make a Front, equal to that of the Infidels, gained the Sea with all his Gallies. Eight of the Republicks Friggats, whose Captains mistrusted his sincerity, and imagined he was shifting for himself;

according to the event of the day, stood still with their Oars lifted up; and five others, who knew not the occasion of this stop, stood also still, according to their example, between the Squadron of *Doria* and the Body of the Fleet. *Louchali* perceiving his measures broken by *Doria's* dexterous Foresight, invested these Gallies as they lay still without motion. The *Venetians*, though unequal in number, defended themselves with admirable Valour, and were all worsted and put to the Sword. *Louchali* remained Masters of their Vessels, and revenged *Doria* by this Advantage, from the suspicions entertain'd of his Conduct. He was for going afterwards to set upon the great Body of the Fleet; but he found the brave *Peter Justiniani* in his way, who seconded by the Knights of *Malta*, with two of their Gallies, had already sunk down three of the *Turks*, and narrowly pursued a Third. He was environed from all parts, and lost all his Men. A *Turkish* Officer, by whom he was happily known, having leapt into his Gally, was so generous, as to save his Life; but he was at the same time succoured, and re-taken with his Gally from the Infidels; so that this Officer being become his Prisoner, begged quarter of him on his Knees, and obtained both his Liberty and Life at his Intercession. In the mean time *Louchali* came with the Fierceness of a Conquerour, to sustain the main brunt of the Battel. But *Doria*, thinking it at last, time to share in the Victory, which was already gained, abandoned his distant Post, and struck in with his whole

whole Right Wing amongst the *Barbarians*, who began to turn their Backs. The *Marquis* of *St. Cruce* commanding the reserved Body, pursued them with the same vigour, as soon as the smook would permit him to see what was to be done. *Louchali*, who only set himself to watch advantages, and had not fought regularly, understanding the Death of *Haly*, and seeing no Flag on his Gally, doubted no longer of his Defeat. He clapt on all his Sayl and fled, followed by Thirty Gallies, as soon as he perceived *Doria* and the *Marquis* of *St. Cruce* endeavouring to come on him. The rest of his Vessels were taken or sunk. And from that time the vanquished ceased from all resistance. Some *Turkish* Vessels were run on Shoar; and *Perteau*, without being known, escaped in a small Boat through the *Christian* Gallies. *Paul Ursin* seized on his Gally by a particular Accident. He came from taking the first Vessel he had boarded, when he was obliged by a false Alarm to quit his Prize and Post, to succour *Don John*, whom he believed to be in great danger. But having been disabus'd by the Rout of the Infidels, he met with *Perteau's* Gally, which was endeavouring to save her self by force of Oars, cleared her Decks, and made himself Master of her. That which carryed *Haly's* two Sons, and which kept on side the Admiral, ran against *Colonna's* Gally with such violence, that she made her quit her Rank; but was her self so plyed with the Cannon, by two of our Frigats, from which she endeavor'd to escape, that these two young Lords were taken Prisoners,

with their Vessel and Equipage. *Colonna* set on the *Turkish* Admiral with as great Boldness and Courage, as if his Gally had never been damaged, and took a *Brigantine*, which attack't him in the Flank, all whose Soldiers he put to the Sword. *Ramagfio Sequani*, a Commander of the order of *Malta*, well experienced in the Seas, signaliz'd himself in this occasion by as great Valour as Prudence. General *Veneri*, who went continually from one end of his Gally to the other, often exposed himself to eminent dangers, with his Sword and Buckler. He earnestly wished to encounter some Infidel, and make him fall under his Blows; and neither of the Generals shewed in the heat of the Fight more Courage and Stout heartedness than this Old Commander.

The Infidels lost thirty thousand Men in this Engagement, the Bloudest they ever felt since the Establishment of the *Ottoman* Empire. Five Thousand were taken Prisoners, amongst whom were *Haly's* Two Sons. Their Father was for giving them the sight of the Flight and rout of the Allies, which he thought unquestionable; to inspire them with the same Contempt and Disdain against the *Christians* which he had: and make them learn Military Experience at the *Christians* cost; but had he never so little mistrusted his ill fortune, he would have left them in the Town of *Lepanto*, or permitted them to be Spectators only of the Fight at a distance on the Shoar. The Conquerors made themselves Masters of an Hundred and Thirty *Turkish* Gallies; Four score and Ten, or thereabouts were
run

run on Ground, sunk or burnt. But the Liberty which Twenty Thousand *Christian* Slaves of different Nations recovered, gave as much Joy to the Confederates, as the loss of these Gallies. The Booty was no less considerable; for besides the Pillage of the Isles, the *Barbarians* had moreover laden themselves with that of several Merchants Vessels, which they had taken on the Seas. The Booty was shared amongst the Soldiers, excepting the Prisoners, the Gallies, and Artillery. This was without doubt a Signal Victory, and the greatest which has been won from them on the Seas this six Ages. This Battle was fought in the same Gulph, and almost in the same place, where *Cæsar Augustus* defeated *Marc Antony* and *Gleopatra*; and whatsoever Elogiums Ancient Authors have made on this Victory, 'tis hard to know which of the Two was most Famous. The First carried it by the number of Vessels, the Fame and Magnificence of the Preparations, and the great Concourse of several Nations. But this surpassed in the good Condition of its Gallies, the length of its Action, and the Courage and Obstinacy of the Combatants. *Marc Antony's* Flight immediately put his Enemy in possession of the Victory; and *Don John* disputed it a long time before he could obtain it, and lost more Men, though he drew not so great Advantage by it as the Emperor *Augustus*. The *Christians* lost eight thousand of the Stoutest Men in their Fleet. Twenty Captains of the *Venetian* Gallies lost their Lives, most of them being of the Ancientest Families in the

Republick; amongst whom we may reckon the Three Brethren, Grand-Children to *Lewis Cornaro* surnamed the *Sober*. *Louchali* had attackt their Gally, and their Governour, who seized on a Skiff, to get two of them away from the Danger, could never obtain of them their Consent to forsake the Third, who could not follow them by reason of his Wounds. They dyed with their Arms in their hands near the place where their Brother lay expiring, and signaliz'd at the same time their Fidelity and Tenderneſs. Several other considerable People were also lost, and especially on board the Generals Gallies, who were most fiercely engaged, amongst whom is not to be forgotten *Fabian Gratiani*; a Young Gentleman of great Courage and Hopes, who was killed by a Musket shot in the Head, and fell dead at *Colonne's* Feet. The Author of this History supposes the Reader will give him the liberty of rendring this Testimony of Love to the memory of a Brother, who deserved a more happy destiny. But *Eucharigo* was alone as much regretted as all the others together. He had broke the Enemies Right Wing, and animated his Men to pursue them. But exposing himself too desperately, he was struck into the Eye with an Arrow, with which he dyed soon after, in the Arms of his dear Friends. He askt in dying news how the day went, and of the State of the *Christian* Fleet; and having understood the *Barbarians* were utterly defeated, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and surrendered up his Soul in Peace, making Signs, that

he dyed content, after so glorious an Advantage. He was worthy, without doubt, of the greatest Honour, for by his Prudent Conduct the Confederates were brought to fight the *Turk*; and he behaved himself in the whole Action with incredible Valour and Courage. He gave the first charge, and first routed the Enemy. But the Immortal Glory which he now enjoys, is a far greater Recompence than the Praises and Honours which could be given him on Earth.

Don John of *Austria*, after *Haly's* Death, and the taking of his Gally, attended by *Venieri* and *Colonna*, and several others, who had no longer any Enemy to encounter, went on completing their Victory, wheresoever they found any still resisting. The Fight lasted from five in the Morning till the close of the Evening. The Darkness of the Night, and the Sea, which began to grow troublesom, obliged the Conquerours to retire with the Captive Gallies, into the Neighbouring Ports. Such as were wounded were carefully lookt after. The next Day and Night were spent in rejoycing and Thanksgiving to God. *Don John* forgot his Animosity, embraced *Venieri* with great Testimonies of Friendship, and told him in most obliging terms, how much he admired the youthful Valour which he shewed in so great Age. But this new Friendship lasted not long.

'Twas resolved the next morning by a general Consent, to pursue the vanquished, and not give them the pleasure of coming to themselves. *Don John* being grown more enterprising
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since this great Victory, design'd to leave the Sick and Wounded at *Gorfou*, with whatsoever was cumberfom in the Fleet; to take an hundred and twenty Gallies, to equip them with the Spoils of others, and besiege the Town of *Lepanto*. The Consternation of the *Barbarians* made him believe the place would surrender as soon as it saw his Ensigns. He design'd afterwards to encourage the *Greeks* to an Insurrection, whom the defeat of the *Turks* had animated to a Revolt, and expected only some small Assistance to declare themselves. This Project was well contrived, and the most advantageous the Confederates could form in this War. But *Venieri's* troublefom humour unhappily broke all the measures of it. 'Twas decreed that the Generals should dispatch the next morning all together Couriers to *Pius V.* to give him notice of the Victory obtained of the *Barbarians*, which his Holyness should afterwards impart to all the *Christian* Princes; and that *John Baptista Contareni*, who was going to *Venice*, should transport the Couriers as far as *Otrante*. *Venieri*, who was for this opinion, afterwards considered the Senate would receive so great News too late, and thought it would be well taken from him, should they have an account before the Pope. *Humphry Justini-ani* came to him by chance, as he rowled this design in his Head. He was a young Officer, very enterprizing, and ready to put in execution immediately whatsoever orders were committed to him. *Venieri* no sooner saw him, but he found his desires sharpned with a new edge,
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and demanded of him whether his Gally was in a condition to part for *Venice*, and he in a humour to make this Voyage. *Justiniani* answered him, he was ready to receive his Commands; whereupon *Venieri* put his dispatches into his hands. This Officer at the same time went on board his Gally, and hoisted Sayl. *Don John* took this Affair far more haniously than it deserved, and his spite passed so far, that he revenged himself on the common Cause, by giving over his design on the Town of *Lepanto*, and that of raising Commotions in the *Morea*, for tacking immediately about, he struck out to Sea, to arrive at *Corfou*. All the Fleet were not over much troubled at this change of design; for as well the general as particular Officers, and *Venieri* himself, were more desirous to return home, to shew the Spoils taken from the *Barbarians*, to their Countrymen, and relate to them the part which each of them had in the Victory, than to continue the War; and this impatience made them lose all the Fruit of so Glorious an Undertaking. Yet it being shameful to remain idle in the midst of a Victory, 'twas proposed to attack, by the way, the Isle of *Leucade*, at present called *St. Maure*, after the Name of its Principal Church; and *Prosper Colonna*, a valiant young Captain, was ordered to go before, and view the place. *Venieri* secretly traversed this Project, hoping to carry the place alone, without the help of the Confederates. He sent, for this effect, orders to young *Colonna*, who received the Republicks Pay, to dissuade *Don John* from this
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enterprise, by setting before him the difficulty of it, as well for its numerous Garrison, as the Situation and Strength of the place. There needed no more to drive off People from an Attempt, when they were so earnestly bent to return home. As soon as the Fleet were disburthened at *Corfou*, the Gallies and Artillery gained from the Infidels, were divided between the Generals, each of them having a proportionable Share, according to the charge they had been at. They came afterwards to the dividing of the Prisoners; but *Don John* pretended every tenth Man belonged to him, on account of his quality of General: 'twas agreed to refer the Arbitrage of that Controversie to the Pope, who ordered the most considerable of them should be brought to *Rome*, to exchange them for *Christian* Slaves, and the rest equally divided between *Don John* and the other two Generals. This Holy Prelate was struck with Horror at the Proposition, which the *Venetians* made him, of cutting the Throats of these Wretches; for fear, said they, that when they be redeemed, they use the *Christians* with greater Barbarity. But *Pius V.* on the contrary secured them in convenient places of confinement, and endeavoured to win them to the *Christian* Religion by ways of gentleness and good usage. *Colonna* would not suffer *Don John* to part from *Corfou*, till he had consented *Venieri* should come to salute him. This young Prince received the old Captain with a smiling Countenance, and clapping him on the Shoulder with his hand, told him betwix jest and earnest,

earnest, he abounded mightily in his own Sence, and was too ready and active for a Man of his years. They afterwards went both of them to *Messina*, whence *Colonna* parted for *Rome*, and *Don John* to Winter at *Palèrma*, where People came from all parts to congratulate him on the Advantages he had obtained.

Justiniani charged with Packets from his General, made such good hast, that he arrived the ninth day at *Venice*. He saluted, according to usual custom, the Castles which defended the entrance of the Port, with all his Guns. This noise immediately drew down along the Banks of the great Channel, infinite numbers of People, inquisitive to hear some news of the Fleet. At the same time a Friggat was perceived set forth with *Turkish* Colours, the end of which hung into the Sea, at which sight the Inhabitants conceived great hopes, and filled the Air with Shouts of Joy. *Justiniani* drawing near the place of *St. Marc*, made signs with his hand that the *Christians* had won a signal Victory.

He put off his long Robe, to march the more easily, and immediately landing, went strait to the *Doge's* Palace through this numercus Crowd. He told *Moceningo*, who advanced to embrace him, That the Confederates had engaged the Infidels near the *Cursolaries*; That the *Turkish* Fleet had been not only defeated, but wholly ruined, and gave him an account of the number of the Gallies they had taken and sunk. The *Doge*, without putting on his habit of Ceremony, went immediately to give God
Thanks

Thanks for this Victory in the Patriarchal Church, the news of which was soon spread over the Town. The Citizens left their Houses, the Artists shut up their Shops, and all the Town ran to the publick place. The widest Streets were so crouded, that several Senators could not get room to pass to the Church. *Justiniani* read in the presence of the *Doge* and the Senate, *Venieri's* Letters, made them a particular relation of the Fight ; and received order to give a formal account of it to the People. He spake aloud, That the *Turks* were routed ; That all the Vessels which the Sea had not swallowed up, were in the Conquerours Possession ; That there were slain Thirty Thousand *Barbarians* ; That their Admiral *Haly* was killed, and his Gally taken ; That *Perteau* escaped in a Skiff, accompanied only with a Slave ; That *Siroch*, *Caracossa*, and several other considerable Officers had lost their Lives ; That the two Sons of *Hali*, together with *Mahomet Bassa* of *Negrepont*, were taken Prisoners, with other Persons of Quality, and that the advantage obtained was above what they could either expect or wish. He afterwards exhorted them to go and give thanks to Heaven, and entreat with fervent Prayers, they may never do any thing unworthy so great a Benefit. Then the publick Joy filling all parts of the City ; People embraced, as they met, though unknown to each other, with Tears in their Eyes, comparing their present State with the Alarms and Fears which put them not long before on fortifying the Capital City against the Surprizes of the
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Victorious Enemy. They could not consider without trembling, that they were lost beyond repair, had their Naval Army been routed; and the remembrance of their dangers and past sufferings, made their Joy the greater. Some of the Senators endeavour'd to get through the Croud to the *Doge's* Palace, others made towards the Churches, and afterwards imparted their Joy to their Wives and Children. *Justiniani* was surrounded with an infinite number of People, some embraced him, others took him hold by the hand, and all were for hearing from his Mouth the relation of this memorable Action. The Crowd having carryed him to his House, so closely stopt up all Passages to it, that his Mother, who came from the Church, could not come near the Door, and had like to have retired with the displeasure of not seeing her Son, had not her Tears and entreaties at length obtained way. *Justiniani* was accompanied for several days, and followed along the Streets with the same Croud as at the first day of his Arrival. He carryed the Mobile along with him wheresoever he went, so that to see his Train, a man would think him to be the Head of some Seditious Party. Never any Noble *Venetian* received so much Honour from all kind of Persons in the Republick. He was of so advantagious a Stature, that he was taller by the Head than all those that surrounded him, and knew to express himself so freely, that he won the Hearts of all his Fellow Citizens by his Eloquence. After the first Transports of the publick Joy, the Magistrates sent im-

immediately expresses to their Embassadours, especially at *Rome* and *Madrid*, to give them notice of this important News. The Senate assembled the next morning, to order a day of publick Thanksgiving in all Churches of the City, and especially that of *St. Justin*, whose Festival is kept on the Sixth of *October*. *Gusman de Silva*, the King of *Spain*s Embassadour, who was also a Priest, Celebrated *Mass* therein, from whose hand the *Doge* and Principal Officers of the State communicated. 'Twas ordered by a solemn Decree, that for a remembrance of this Victory, the People should cease from all kinds of Labour on that day of the year for ever, and that the *Doge*, accompanied by the Senate and People, should assist at a Solemn *Mass*, in the same Church of *St. Justin*. The private Joy succeeded to the publick, and lasted several days. The Festivals were solemnized with Jufts, Wrestlings, and several other Spectacles, which the several Corporations of Artificers presented, in Emulation one of another. Only *Barbarigo* was bewayled in the midst of this rejoycing; and Praises and Commendations of their Valour was given to several other *Venetians*, who perished in the Engagement instead of Tears. Their Families did not so much as go into Mourning, for fear of lessening the publick Joy by Testimonies of private Grief.

The Pope, who since the departure of the Confederate Fleet, had incessantly made Vows and Prayers for the happy Success of the *Christians* Arms, expected every day news with an
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Impatience worthy of his Zeal. The *Venetian* Embassadour came in fine to him, with an account of what past; of the entire defeat of the *Turks*, and loss of their Gallies. This good Pope, animated with a new Fervor, went directly to the Chappel to return God Thanks, and remained long fixt on his Knees like a Statue. He imparted his joy to the Cardinals, who were then all in the *Vatican*, telling them, that the Bounty of Heaven was greater than he could wish or hope for. He afterwards gave order to make ready, against the next morning, the great Altar in *St. Peters* Church, to Celebrate there himself the Holy Mysteries, in the Presence of all those who were to assist at these Sacred Ceremonies. The whole City followed his Holynesses Devout Example; and the other Churches were filled with Offerings and Prayers. A Thousand Blessings were given to *Pius V.* and 'twas publickly declar'd, that the *Christians* owed their Victory to the Tears, he every day shed in the Holy Sacrifice of the *Mafs*. In the mean while *Colonna* was ready to arrive at *Rome*, where the *Pope* was for making him a Reception agreeable to his Character, and the Service he came from rendering the Church. The *Spaniards* traversed this Design, shewing this would be an Affront to *Don John* of *Austria*, to pay the General of the Holy See such Honours, as were only due to him alone. But the Pope deriding their Proud Oppositions, consulted no body but himself, touching the manner of receiving this Prudent Commander, to whom he had entrusted the

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Conduct of his Naval Forces. The *Spaniards* extremely offended, forbid all those of their Nation, and who were their Creatures, from going to attend *Colonna*, and also to stand where they might behold his passage on the day of his publick Entrance. Such a disdainful proceeding encreased the desire, which the *Italians* had of giving him an Honourable Reception. There were chosen Six Thousand Men amongst the Citizens, who were ranged under several Ensigns, and went in good order out of the Town. The Magistrates in their Robes followed on Horseback this Infantry, accompanied by the Flower of the Nobility. The Pope hereunto added three Companies of his Guard. His *Major-Dome* in the midst of his Officers, and several Cardinals, concluded the Cavalcade. The Captives immediately preceded *Colonna*, mounted on a *Spanish* Jennet. He rode to the Capitol, according to the custom of Ancient *Romans*, and came back through the chief Streets of the City to the Palace of the *Vatican*. His Holyness received him in *Constantine's* Hall, in the presence of several Cardinals. He made a Speech to his Praise, and at the same time, for a Token of his Liberality, presented him with Sixty Thousand Crowns of Gold. He gave also a Rich Abby in the Town of *Bonavent* to his Son *Ascanius*, with a promise of a Cardinals Hat, as soon as he should be of Age to be received into the Sacred Colledge.

Veneri finding himself alone at the Head of the Naval Army, bestowed on himself the entire

tire Honour of the Victory. The Praises he continually received, and which he shared to no body, softned that rough Humour which he shewed in his bad Fortune, and blasted the Fruit which might have been gathered from the Consternation of the Enemy. He flattered himself at first, that nothing could be hence forward too hard for him. He resolves to pursue *Louchali*, into his own Ports; to possess himself of the Maritime places of the *Morea*, and in his own Fancy seem'd to threaten *Constantinople*. But his slowness and unresolv'dness ruined these vast Projects. The Provitor, *Phillip Bragadin*, an expert Seaman, came and joyned him with fifteen Gallies the next morning, after the fight at *Lepanto*. He instantly entreated him to let him have fifty Sayl, to go in search of the rest of the *Ottoman* Fleet, promising him to make great advantage from the disorder of the vanquished, without running into any Hazard. *Veneri* approved of his design, and commended his Zeal. But he deferred the execution of it, to have no Rival in the Honour, he so much thirsted after; and whilst the Surgeons had him in Hand for the curing of a slight hurt in his right Thigh, he would never permit any matter to be undertaken. This jealousy was very prejudicial to the Republicks Affairs; for had the Victorious Navy only shewed it self along the Coasts of *Greece*, they of the *Morea*, who sighed after nothing more than Liberty, would have thrown off the *Infidels* Yoak; and the

Christians might have drawn marvelous advantages from the Weakness and Astonishment of the *Turks*. *Venieri* applyed himself chiefly to the design of possessing himself of *Leucade* ; at the perswasion of some ignorant Officers, who represented to him, That the place would be easily taken. He had hindered *Don John* from besieging it, that he might conquer it alone. But *James Sorancio*, who succeeded *Barbarigo*, was not at all of his opinion. He askt him, whether he seriously considered the difficulty of this Enterprize ; and whether he pretended, with the Republicks single Forces, to possess himself of a place, which all the Confederates Navy, though animated by their late Victory, could not master. He added, that supposing no urgenter occasions, they ought not, in so doubtful a matter, to hazard the Honour they came now from obtaining ; That they ought to attack places further distant ; That they might besiege *Leucade* when they pleased ; and that the Neighbourhood of the *Isle of Corfou* would always furnish them with the means of doing it ; That they ought to make a better use of so favourable a Conjunction, by sailing towards *Lepanto*, to fire the Vessels which had saved themselves in this Port, destitute in a manner of both Soldiers and Seamen ; That afterwards they might advance towards the *Morea*, where the *Greeks* being retained only by Fear, would no sooner see their Ensigns, but would range themselves under them, and take up Arms against the *Mahometans* ; That afterwards they might steer
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their course along the *Hellepont*, and if they could not force their passage by the *Dardanellos*, they might at least alarm *Constantinople*; that their greatest advantage in this War lay in shewing the World, That the *Grand Signior*, having no more Sea Forces, kept himself shut up in his *Seraglio*, whilst the *Venetian Fleet* threatned the Capital City of his Empire; That having made themselves thus Masters of the Sea, they might ravage all the Coasts thereabouts, and carry away whatsoever was to be transported to *Constantinople*, from *Alexandria*, and other Ports of *Ægypt*, for the reparation of the *Turkish Fleet*; That they might burn the Materials laid up on the Sea-Coasts for the building of the new Gallies; That they might waſt the Isles, and carry off Slaves for their own Gallies, and by this means, at the ſame time deprive the Infidels of the means of repairing the loſs of their Seamen or Slaves; and that this was the only way to end the War, for to incapacitate the Enemy to ſet out a new Fleet the next Spring. *Sorancio's* reaſons were approved by the moſt part of thoſe that were of the Council of War; but *Venieri's* Heart was too much ſet upon the enterprize of *Leucade*, to change his mind in that matter.

There were embarkt then two Thouſand, and three Hundred *Greeks*, with an Hundred and Fifty *Epirot* Horſe, on eight and forty Gallies, for this raſh enterprize. The Iſle of *Leucade* is ſituated between *Cephalonia* and the Province of *Caramania*, being ſeparated only

by a small Channel, over which there is built a Bridge to succour it, in case of need, more commodiously from the Land. The *Turks* who thought the *Venetians* fully satisfied with their Victory, and being disarmed at *Corfou*, did not expect they would undertake any thing at the end of a Campaign ; and although they had caused to come several Troops of both Horse and Foot for the defence of the Isle of *Leucade*, yet they redoubled the Garrison of the place, at the first news of the *Venetians* designs, who having made a descent, would needs raise up a Battery of six Pieces of Cannon ; but the Infidels falling with great fury from all parts upon them, *Venieri* was the first that despaired of effecting what he came for. He took Fifty Horse to view the place ; but the *Turks* sallied out in greater numbers, and so vigorously encountered him, that he left several of his Men dead behind him ; the rest flying towards their Gallies in Confusion : *Venieri* himself had like to have been taken Prisoner. This danger made him open his Eyes, and quit this Siege. As soon as he had re-imbarkt his Cannon, he sent *Sorancio*, with six and thirty Gallies, to winter in *Candia*, and in his own passage to *Corfou* he lost a Friggat by the way ; and thus this Famous Fight produced no other Fruit but the re-taking of *Supoto*, and the Castle of *Margariti* ; whence the *Turks* fled, as soon as *Paul Jourdain* appeared near the Walls at the Head of Four Thousand Men. He rased it to the ground. Several Captains of the *Venetian* Gallies publicly complained of *Venieri's* Conduct,

duct, and accused him of obscuring the Brightness of the late Victory by his slowness and imprudence.

The People of *Venice* have no part in the Government of the State ; and the Sovereign Authority resides wholly in the Body of the Nobility. This Body is divided into two considerable Factions (a division which often happens in great Cities) but their hatred and resentment do only shew themselves in the pursuit of the great Officers in the State. Each Party forms its Plots and Cabals to exclude one another. But 'tis forbid by Law to carry on these Intrigues with any kind of open shew, under Penalty of being treated as Disturbers of the publick Peace. There are reckoned at *Venice* above twenty ancient Noble Families, distinguished by the Rank their Ancestors have held, who respect the other Gentry with Contempt, and as Persons newly raised to what they are. These last hate as much the others, as they dis-esteem them, and their number being the greatest, they often times sufficiently revenge themselves on the others Pride ; and their mutual Enmities are the more violent, by being forced to keep them lockt up in their Breasts. *Venieri* was of a good Family, but opposite to the Faction of the Ancient Ones. *James Sorancio*, one of the Providitors of the Naval Army, was nobly born, and a Person very ambitious, who enjoyed a great Estate, and lived with greater Splendour than is usual with People of quality at *Venice*. He was of opinion, that if *Venieri* was called home, he

should be put in his place ; and in this regard, wrote in cruel terms against him. He set him forth in his Letters to the Senate, as a Man, whose good Fortune had made him insolent. He accused him for his sluggishness in the enjoyment of a Victory in which he had no share, it being rather the Work of Heaven than that of Men, and spoiled all the Fruit of it by his softness and indifferency. He affirmed that *Venieri* had not engaged at all with the Infidels, but to make amends, was ready to fall foul on the Confederates ; That his unseasonable severity had like to have ruined the Republick ; and that had not *Barbarigo* opposed his violent humour, the *Mahometans* had not been defeated ; That 'twas well for him and the Republick ; that his Avarice had not put him on extending too far his Authority ; That *Don John* had forbid his coming into his presence ; and that it was impossible to fight advantageously under the command of a Leader so greatly enraged against the Republick's General ; That instead of dexterously gaining the favour of a young Prince, environed with a *Spanish* Council, he had drawn his hatred by his Obstinacy, the effects of which could not be too soon remedied. These things were at first only discoursed of amongst some of the ancient Nobility ; but they were soon after spread about the whole Town. *Bernard Tipoly* ventured to propose the calling home of *Venieri*, under pretence of easing him of the Fatigues and Cares of his Office in favour of his great Age, by which means the Republick might prevent : he
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Affront of re-calling him at the pursuit of the Pope and King of *Spain*. The Senate was the more enraged at this proposition, that *Tipoly's* Brother sent lately Embassadour to *Rome*, a Person indeed of great Merit, and much esteemed at *Venice*, was a little suspected to aim at the Generalship, or at least the employ of Providitor, if *Sorancio*, who was older than he, filled the first place; so that they both acted in consort against *Venieri*, although with different Motives. The Friends of this last exclaimed against so terrible a process, and complained that they made use of Calumnies and Impostures to oppress an Officer, whose Services deserved another Recompence. The Senator *Soriani* having met *Tipoli*, began to ask him, whether he could shew more malice and ill will, if *Venieri*, defeated by the Infidels, had been convicted of engaging the *Turks* unadvisedly. The Republick will not punish a Citizen for keeping up the Honour of his Character against the Encroachments of a young rash Prince; and you do not well to conceal (says he) the secret Envy you bear his Virtues, under the false shews of a great Zeal for the publick good. The Senate was angry at *Tipoly's* Remonstrances, which shewed with what Craft and Malignity he endeavour'd to uphold the interest of his Faction, and his Brother's Pretensions. 'Tis certain he had well enough devined what would happen in the Sequel. For *Don John* declared a while after, he would quit the Command of the Fleet, if *Venieri* was not displaced. The *Spanish* Ministers gave the

the Pope to understand that this Old Commander was of an insupportable Humour; and *Colonna*, who was for making himself agreeable to *Don John*, confirmed what the *Spaniards* had said against him. *Pius V.* who applied himself continually to remove such Obstacles which might hinder the common good, wrote to the Senate to appoint another Commander. He granted that *Don John*, as well as *Venieri*, were to blame; but he was for complying in some measure with the extream aversion this Prince had for this Old Officer; and that the Republick being more interess'd in this War, should be the more willing to abate some of her Rights; That the Division of the Commanders would ruine the progress of their Arms; and that they ought before all things to remember the vexatious Mis-understandings of the last Campaign, which sprang only from light occasions.

These Remonstrances lively toucht the Senate, who were otherwise interess'd than *Venieri*, in this Affair. 'Twas a shame to expel a Magistrate from the chief employ in the Republick, to satisfy the passion of a Stranger. After several Deliberations, during which, much was said against the Pride of *Don John*, they were forced to buckle, and yield to the desires of *Pius V.* But they had no regard in their choice of a new Officer, either to *Sorancio* or *Tipoli*; and as a Punishment to them both, for their Ambitious Pretentions, there was a General chosen out of the opposite Faction; who was *James Foscarini*, a Person of a bold

bold and enterprizing Spirit, but had never went through the Offices, which successively carry a Noble *Venetian* to the general Command of the Naval Army. *Venieri* was left in *Dalmatia*, with orders to watch over the Countries of the *Adriatick* Gulph; and to lessen his Disgrace, the Senate confirmed to him the Title of Providitor General, and enjoined *Foscarini* to obey him when they should meet together. This Person lived long, as it were, forgotten by Fortune, but she raised him at last in his Old Age, when he began neither to hope or mistrust her Favours. He had conserved much Health with all the Fire of his Youth, by a long habit of Labour and Abstinence. He spent his first years without any employ, and betook himself to the Bar, where he pleaded for Money with more Diligence and Honesty, than Knowledge and Eloquence; although it be a thing very rare for a Noble *Venetian* to meddle with this Profession, unless forced to it by the bad condition of his Affairs. He quitted the Employ of Advocate, to betake himself to publick Offices, as soon as he saw himself encouraged to enter therein, and executed them with more Integrity than Fame. His inclination for Arms made him pass amongst his Fellow Citizens for an excellent Captain, although he understood nothing in Warlike Affairs. His brisk and fiery Temper engaged him in many Quarrels, as well on his own, as his Friends account, whence he always came off with advantage. His natural Fierceness, which his Age could not moderate

rate, was not abated neither by the Power or Honour of the Employs, he obtained in his Elder Years. He sought for the Command of the Troops, design'd for the Succour of the Isle of *Cyprus*, though his Age might justly have excused him; and 'twas this Earnestness procur'd him the general Command of the Fleet, when *Zani* received order to come and give account at *Venice* of his ill administration. *Venieri*, besides the Esteem his Family was already in, had gained himself so great Honour by this Victory of *Lepanto*, that, after *Moceningo's* Death, he was, by consent of all the Electors, on the very first day of their meeting, nominated *Doge*. This Magistrate is respected in *Venice*, as a Sovereign in his Dominions; but his Power is limited, and depends on that of the *Seigniory*.

The Infidels commonly disguise the State of their Affairs by spreading abroad Reports, which either encrease their Advantages, or diminish their Losses. But they could not at this time hinder the true News of their Defeat, from being universally known at *Constantinople*. The Inhabitants were struck with as great a Consternation, as if the *Christians* were entering their Gates. And (the like of which was never seen before) the *Seraglio* was no less alarmed than the Town, by the Lamentations and Tears of one of *Selims* Sisters, who bewail'd the loss of her Husband, and the Captivity of her two Sons. 'Twas for several days fear'd, that the Victorious Fleet would come with Full Sail, and attack the Imperial Seat: where-

wherefore the *Grand Visier*, to prevent Surprise and Insults, augmented 'the Garrison of the *Dardanel*s. The People were so disturb'd, that, to keep them within bounds, they were fain to issue out very severe Orders. *Selim* was then at *Adrianople*, busied about the *Mosque* and *Kervansarai*. He returned thence with speed, at the first News of the Tumults in the City, for fear it should be yielded to the Conquerors. The ignorant Multitude were so terrify'd, that the greatest part of them gave the choicest of their Goods to be kept by the *Christians*, whom yet they treated with the highest Contempt, and askt 'em, whether they might at least be permitted the free exercise of their Religion in paying Tribute. The *Grand Signiors* Arrival calmed these Storms, and kept the People in their duty by the sole Fear of Punishment. Thus was *Venice* reveng'd of the Alarms given her by the Menaces of an Insolent Conquerour; and the Fright at *Constantinople* was so much the greater, in that the Infidels thought themselves secure of the Victory. This Turn is a great Example of the Inconstancy of Humane Affairs, and how little Confidence ought to be placed in Fortune's Favours, which become so much the bitterer, the less we expect to see our selves deprived of them. The *Grand Signior* removed *Perteau* from his Employ, confiscated his Estate, and with difficulty leaving him his Life, banisht him from *Constantinople*. He thought by this Chastisement to cast the shame of his Defeat on one of his Generals ill Conduct, and so to save his Armies Credit.

Crédit. *Louchali*, who was escap't with about Thirty Gallies, and some *Christian* Vessels, he had taken in the beginning of the Fight, was Honoured for this little Advantage, and returned Triumphantly to *Constantinople*. The *Grand Seigneur* highly extolled his Valour, presented him with a Magnificent Vest, and made him *Bassa* of the Sea in the room of the unfortunate *Haly*. The Pope Passionately desired the Return of this Renegado to the *Christian* Religion, and would have proposed to him by some able Mediators, not only the Pardon of his Apostacy, but also the giving him a Town in Sovereignty, within the Realm of *Naples*, which was his Native Country, on condition he would deliver up the Fleet to *Don John*. Cardinal *Alexandrini* had in his Hoiynesses Name much pressed the King of *Spain* to that purpose. *Philip* the Second approved this Design, admired the Zeal of *Pius* the Fifth, and promised to second it to the utmost of his Ability; but he did not exactly keep his Word; and the Popes Death, happening a little after, was highly prejudicial to the Affairs of *Christendom*.

The *Musulmans*, having a little recovered their Spirits, drew Troops out of the inland places, to strengthen their Garrisons on the Sea Coasts, fearing, that the *Christians*, become Masters of the *Archipelago*, might make use of this Advantage. But the Spies, they had sent to learn News, brought them Word, that *Don John*, satisfied with gaining a Battel, was gone to disarm in *Sicily*; That the *Veneti-*

ans, incapable to make the best of their good Fortune, only amus'd themselves about taking half-ruin'd Castles in *Epirus* ; and that *Venieri*, having ill succeeded in an Enterprize, was gone to Winter at *Corfou*. The Ministers of the *Divan*, re-assured by this Report, set close to the repairing of their Fleet, seeing this to be the only means to preserve the Glory of the *Ottoman* Name, and secure their Coasts. It was besides of extream importance to them, to let all *Europe* see, that the *Grand Signior* was powerful enough, not only to repair its Ruins, but also to put to Sea the next Spring a much more formidable Fleet. *Louchali*, engaged by his own Employ to support his Masters Glory, with his utmost Endeavours advanced the Preparatives of this Design. He sent for Four and Twenty Gallies, left to secure the Isle of *Cyprus*, which had not been in the Fight at *Lepanto* ; he diligently drew together all those, that had escaped from the Conquerours, and provided them of new Furniture. He made use of the old Hulls of Vessels, found in the Harbours or Ports. The *Bassa's* had Order to build the greatest number they could, in all places of their Governments, appointed for such Works : so that *Louchali* surprized the *Divan* by the speed, with which he made ready Two Hundred Gallies. This Effort made *Selim* conceive a great Opinion of his Power ; and with this Fleet ill equipp'd, the *Turks* pretended to revenge themselves of their last Defeat.

The happy Success of the Confederates Arms
could

could not make the Generals forget their particular Quarrels. The Report of the late Fight, already spread over all *Europe*, warmed *Christianity*, and made it with reason expect a Series of Victories. But the Hatred and Jealousie of the Sovereigns, disappointed so great an Expectation. Though there seem'd to be a great Accord and Union between the *Spaniards* and the *Venetians*, yet they loved one another less, than they hated the Infidels, and their Victory had doubled their Aversion. The *Spaniards* treated the *Venetians* with as much Contempt as Pride. They publisht, that the others had contributed little to the gaining of the Battel, and that the whole was in a manner due to their Troops and Gallies. The *Venetians*, who could not suffer these insolent Discourses, boasted their Gallant Actions, saying, that their Army both began the Fight, and determin'd the Victory. They moreover complain'd of the *Spaniards* Malice, who had let some of the Republicks Gallies be taken, when they might easily have succoured them. Amongst others they accused *Doria* of Treachery, reproaching him with having placed himself at such a distance, that several *Christian* Friggats thinking he fled, had tumultuously followed him, with not having so much as made one Shot; with having carryed away, and pillaged the Vessels, taken from the Infidels, instead of pursuing *Louchali*, who retreated in Disorder; and with having behaved himself on the Day of the Fight, more like a Pyrate than a General.

The *Venetians* in the beginning of the Winter sent *Paul Tipoli* to *Rome*, to assist *Sorancio* in the Negotiations touching the League. *Requiescens* was employed upon the same Affair, with the Embassadours of the *Catholick King*. The Pope often discoursed him in private, gave him several Marks of his good will, and distinguished him from other Forrein Ministers, because he was Governour of *Milanese*. The President *du Ferrier*, Embassadour from *France* to his Holyness, a sensible and punctual Man, found fault with this Preference, and complained with so much earnestness of the Affront done the King his Master, whose Ministers had always been more Honoured than the King of *Spains*, that *Requiescens* fearing, this Contest might unseasonably cause a War between *France* and *Spain*, retired to his Government. *Philips* and the Republicks Embassadours had every day some new Disputes in the Presence of the Pope and Cardinals, assembled to Regulate them touching the Preparatives for the next Campaign, and agreed not upon any Articles without his Holynesses Interposition. The *Venetians* desir'd that an account might be taken of the Expence, they had been already at; pretended, that they were much more Money out, than they were oblig'd to by the Treaty; and demanded to be re-imburs'd. The Pope, all whose Cares were employed upon this Holy Expedition, fear'd the too exact Charge of the *Venetians*, and the too subtile Discharge of the *Spaniards*; and to hinder their Contests about the past, from prejudicing the present Affairs,

forbad the examining any of them, till they had agreed, with what number of Troops, and on what part of the *Mahometan* Countries the War should be carryed on in the Spring. As soon as they had submitted to his Holynesses Sentiment, the *Venetians* propos'd, that *Greece* should be attackt by all the Confederate Land and Sea Forces. These Troops together made a Body of Fifty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Five Hundred Horse, not counting the Militia of the Fleet, consisting of Two Hundred Gallies, and an Hundred Vessels of Burden, laden with Victuals and Ammunition. The Emperor was thereupon to be furnisht with the Troops, which Cardinal *Commendon* had promised him, to engage him in the League, and put him in condition to attack *Hungary*. And in case *Maximilian* was not sure to put himself in the Field, the Army must take the way of *Macedonia*, through the Provinces of *Illyrium* and *Epirus*, for to enter into the Enemies Country. The *Turks* were too much weakned to resist such great Efforts; and 'twas hop'd, they might be driven out of *Europe*; Repose restor'd to *Italy* for ever, and all *Chriftendom* secured. The *Spaniards* continued obstinate in their first opinion of keeping on the D fensive, endeavouring by that means to ruine the *Venetian* Fleet, and make advantage of the War, by carrying it on the Coasts of *Africk*. Not daring openly to maintain this Proposition for Fear of drawing on themselves the publick Hatred, and knowing, that the Emperour would keep

a Neutrality, they pretended, there could not any attempt be made on the Sea Coasts, unless he attackt *Hungary*, a great Diversion on that side being necessary, to hinder the *Turks* upon the *Mediterranean* from sending speedy Relief to any Maritime place the *Christians* should assault; without which their Efforts would not only be useless, but also dangerous; That it was therefore (added they) more fit in expecting the Emperors Declaration to keep two Hundred Gallies in good Condition, and ready to act and surprize the Enemy according to the occurrence of Affairs, and to rid themselves of the trouble of the Vessels of Equipage, whose attendance the ablest Sea-Officers had always slighted; That with an Hundred and Fifty Soldiers on each Gally, they might in a moment land Thirty Thousand Men, attack and take many strong places, before the Enemy could have time to relieve them; That they should no more expect Resolutions from *Rome*, where neither the Condition of Affairs, nor situation of Places was known; but that all should be left to the Prudence and Fidelity of the Generals, by making them absolute Masters of the whole Fleet. They represented farther, that in respect to the *Generalissimo*, the Fleet should assemble in *Sicily*, this Isle being moreover able abundantly to furnish all Provisions, necessary for so numerous an Army.

It seem'd, that it should be referr'd to the Generals Determinations; and the *Spaniards*, who believ'd that *Colonna* would assert the King their Masters Interest, doubted not, but that,

if the Fleet had its Rendezvous in *Sicily*, they might soon pass over from the *Morea* to the Coasts of *Mauritania*. The *Venetians* formally opposing it with consent of the Cardinals Commissaries, the *Spaniards* explained themselves more openly, remonstrating, that 'twas unjust to have Respect only to the Interests of the *Venetians*, and that the King their Master, who contributed most to the Expences of the War, should have no part of the Profit ; That all his Coasts were exposed to be plundered by the *Corfairs*, as if his Catholick Majesty had not any Vessels at Sea, or that it cost him nothing towards the maintaining the Confederate Fleet ; That if the Ports of *Africk* were once cleansed of these Thieves, who had no other Retreat, *Spain* would, in acknowledgement of so great a Benefit, make new Efforts to assist the Holy League ; That *Italy* was not much less exposed to the Incurfions of these Pyrates, than *Spain* ; That this Enterprize was neither long nor difficult, there being no Garrison in *Algier*, the best of their Ports, which would yield, as soon as the *Christian Army* should appear ; That they would incontinently after repass into *Greece*, to employ the rest of the Campaign in other Conquests, which the Report of taking this important Place would already have prepared ; That they would in the mean time resolve nothing on their own Head, and that they were ready to refer themselves to the Prudence of their Generals, who would know how to take their Measures on the present State of Affairs. *Paul Tipoli, Embassa-*
dour

dour of the Republick, afterwards took up the Discourse, and answered, That it was in vain to deliberate on things already decided: That the Fleets were oblig'd by the Treaty to meet every Year in the beginning of the Spring at *Gorsou*, to go and attack the Enemies in *Greece*; That it was no longer to be talkt of leaving to the Generals Discretion, what had been regulated by all the Confederates, and that 'twas contrary to good Sence and Reason to change such just Measures; That they ought not to amuse themselves about making Shots out of reach at an Enemy, when they might give them Mortal Wounds: But suppose, continued he, that in clearing the Coasts of *Africa* from Pyrates, you restore Repose to *Spain* and *Italy* by entirely securing the Maritime Places; What Benefit will you get by it, if you give the Infidels time to put forth a new Fleet to Sea, and see your selves once again exposed to the Perils, from which you were but just now miraculously delivered? You will then no longer have to deal with the pitiful Boats of Thieves, whose Surprizes to avoid is sufficient; but you will see the Coast of *Sicily* and *Italy* covered with the Enemies Vessels, under the Shelter of which the *Corsairs* will in less time be re-settled in *Africk*, than you will have been in driving them thence. When the whole Body is assaulted by some great Distemper, we neglect curing the remoter Parts, and apply Remedies to the places where the Malady is more dangerous and pressing. What will the taking of *Algier*, with the Defeat of

the *Corfairs*, signifie .to the Reputation of our Arms, and the decisive Point of the War, which is the Question, if we must necessarily attack the Enemy in the Heart of his Dominions. For in fine, whether we ravage *Greece*, or hinder the Re-establishment of the *Ottoman* Fleet, we shall make our selves, without fighting, Masters of *Africk*; whereas at present we cannot invade it without abundance of danger and Expence. We shall have to do with such, as have from their Infancy been bred up to War, and that will defend themselves like Mad-Men and Desperado's; nor shall we find there, as in *Greece*, People exasperated by the Rigor of their Government, and wholly ready to declare for us: But if we must not expect any Success, unless the Emperor enter into the League, as the *Spanish* Ministers aver; will he approve of turning War on the Coast of *Mauritania*, when we should, by attacking the Enemy in the *Archipelago*, divide the *Ottoman* Forces, which without this Diversion, will all fall upon him in *Hungary*? This Prince is undoubtedly too clear-sighted to sign the Treaty of Union, as soon as he shall judge, by the Attempt upon *Africk*, that the *Spaniards* abandon the publick Interest, to mind only that of the King their Master. *Tipoli*, in fine, concluded upon the forming two Armies, one by Sea, and the other by Land, of all the Confederate Troops, and vigorously pressing the Enemies, before they were recovered of their Consternation.

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These Disputes took them up two Months without coming to any Agreement : but the Parties referring themselves to the Pope, he in this manner regulated all these Differences. He ordered, that the Fleets should repair to *Corfou* about the latter end of *March*; with all sorts of Ammunition and Equipage ; That the *Venetians* should add Three Galeasses to Six others, which were already in their Navy ; and that *Greece* should be invaded on the side, which the Commanders should think fittest ; that the Holy See and the King of *Spain* should send the same number of Vessels, as in the last Campaign ; That there should be embarkt only Two and Thirty Thousand Foot, and Five Hundred Horse ; That there should stay at *Otranto* Twelve Thousand new-raised Men, ready to pass over upon the first Order from the Generals ; That there should be Thirty Pieces of Canon with Powder and Ball, enough for each Piece to make a Thousand Shot ; That there should be Twenty Thousand Muskets, Thirty Thousand Swords, Fifteen Thousand *Partisans*, Two Thousand Lances, and Five Hundred Iron Coats, with all sorts of Utensils and Instruments necessary for such an Army. The Pope did not only solícite the Emperour to joyn with the Princes of the League ; he sent also at the same time two Prelates, *Antonio Salviati* and *Paulo Odescalchi*, to the Princes of *Italy*, inviting them to contribute every one according to his Ability towards the defraying so Holy an Enterprize: They all promised to second his Holynesses Zeal. *Gulielmo de Gonzaga*, Duke of *Mantua*

offered Two Hundred Horse and a Thousand Foot; the Duke of *Parma* engaged to send as many; and the Duke of *Urbino* (whose Power was much inferiour to that of those two Princes) promised only a Regiment of Horse, compos'd of Two Hundred choice Men; the Republick of *Lucca*, which had not any Troops, taxt themselves at six Thousand Crowns of Gold a Year; the *Genoueses* answered, that they had lent the King of *Spain* Four Gallies for this Expedition, and that their Militia was embark'd on his Catholick Majesties Fleet. *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*, offered Two Thousand Foot, and Four Hundred Horse, but at the same time he besought the Pope to consider, that he had much more need for them for the securing of his own State, than against the *Turks*, being threatned by *Gaspard Coligny*, who had put himself at the Head of the *French* Protestants. The Duke of *Savoy* had reason to distrust so Potent and brave a Man. He had newly, without the Dukes consent, married a Gentlewoman, born his Subject, of one of the best Houses of *Savoy*, exceeding Rich, Lady of many great Castles, and who, for the sake of this Marriage, had renounced the *Romish* Religion. *Cosmo de Medicis* gave five Hundred Horse, and Six Thousand Foot, on condition that the Emperour, and the other Confederate Princes, should grant him the Title of *Great Duke of Tuscany*. *Alfonso* Duke of *Ferrara* offered his Holyness as many Troops as he should ask him, without determining the Number; but
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the Jealousie, given him by the Elevation of *Medicis*, with whom he had long been disputing about Precedency and Power, and the Offers of this Redoubtable Rival, oblig'd him to make a Journey to the Emperor, to oppose the settling this new Title. The Pope, who fear'd the Duke of *Ferrara* would divert *Maximilian* from entering into the League, lost all the good opinion he had of him, and gave apparent Signs of his Indignation against this Prince.

The Cares and Authority of *Pius* the Fifth having surmounted the greatest Difficulties, and regulated all things betwixt the Allyes, the *Christians* might Rationally promise themselves a Glorious Success in the next Campaign; and *Golonna*, having given all Orders necessary for his Departure, was setting forth for his Post, when Heaven, more than ever incensed against our Crimes, chastised us for them by the Death of *Pius* the Fifth, which happened a few days after. He felt himself at first assaulted by Pains, of which, neither himself, nor Physitians could Divine the Cause. He had no great opinion of their Prescriptions, being perswaded, that all the secret Physick consisted in abstaining from things prejudicial to Health, and in a simple and frugal manner of living. Hence he had but one Physitian, who had a long time been his Servant. These sharp and continual Pains gave the Physitians to understand, that he had a Stone in his Bladder. But he could not be brought to use the Remedies necessary for his Cure, because they too much offended his Modesty, and himself judged, that his Dis-

temper

Stemper was incurable by the Redoubling of his Pains. He would not then hear of any Affairs, but his Salvation, and applyed himself, sick as he was, to continual exercise of Devotion. He undertook to visit on Foot, the Seven Churches, maugre the Prayers and Tears of his Nephews. He employed but a day and an half in this Holy Pilgrimage, though he stayed a considerable time at Prayers in every Church; but he returned so tir'd, that the Physitians believ'd, this violent excercise, join'd to the cruel pains he suffered, and to the Authority he used till his death, would shorten the days of this Holy Man. He dyed to the great Unhappyness of all *Christendom*, but to his own Repose and Glory, on the first of *May*. He was a Personage, comparable to the first Vicars of *Jesus Christ*, for the Innocency and Holyness of his manners, the firmness of his Faith, the Ardor of his Zeal for Religion, and who merited no less than those, whose Memory the Church Solemnly Celebrates.

He was born in the Year 1504. near the Town *Alexandria*, in a Village called *le Bois*. His Birth and Fortune were mean enough, though some Authors, to flatter him, have written, that he was descended of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Ghistieri* of *Bononia*. He was from his Childhood educated in the order of the *Dominicans*, of which he took the Habit, and liv'd to the Age of Fifty Years in the most Religious Observation of St. *Dominicks* Rule. This Uniformity of Conduct gained him the esteem of a perfect Religious. 'Tis said,

said, he never had any Office in the Order, and that he was only chosen to govern some Houses in quality of Prior, which Employs he for no other reason accepted, but he might not disobey his Superiors. Cardinal *Caraffa* having been named Sovereign Inquisitor, heard of his Merit. He sent him to *Bergamo*, to order the Process against certain Hereticks. For besides his extraordinary Piety, he was very Learned in the Holy Scripture, and in Divinity, which he had a long time taught in his Order with the Title of Doctor. Cardinal *Caraffa*, well satisfied with his Activeness and Fidelity, which were of proof against Sollicitations and Menaces, sent for him back to *Rome*, where his Service was very useful to him in the same Functions. This Cardinal, being after *Julius* the Third, and *Marcellus* the Second, who both reigned but a very little while, advanced to the Churches Throne under the Name of *Paul* the Fourth, gave the Bishoprick of *Nepi* to *Michael Gbislerti* (so was he call'd amongst the *Dominicans*) and Two Years after honoured him with the Sacred Purple, though Cardinal *Charles Caraffa* his Holynesses Nephew, opposed his Promotion. He afterwards made him chief of the Inquisition, giving him far greater Power than any, who had before him filled that place, and extoll'd his Capacity in the presence of all the Cardinals. He made himself many Enemies by Honourably asserting the Interests of Religion, but was nevertheless chosen Pope the Fifth day of *January*, *Anno 1566*. Those, who seem'd the most contrary to his Election, were
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the first to give him their Voices. He shewed so much indifference therein, that, when according to Custom, they came to ask him, whether he consented to what the *Conclave* had done in his behalf, he for some time doubted, whether he should accept it, and received the *Tiara* with as much Moderation, as he had testified little desire to obtain it. In the mean time this Man, full of Humility, without Estate, without Birth, and without Favour, supported only by his Innocency, and the uprightness of his Intentions, manifested no less Greatness of Soul, than Zeal and Devotion. At his Entrance into the Pontificat, he set about restoring the Discipline, which had been long corrupted. A Work undoubtedly Laborious, but which he Gloriously accomplisht, by being himself the first in diligently observing his own Ordinances, and severely punishing the obstinate and Refractory. By proposing Recompences only to those, who endeavour'd their amendment; the Court of *Rome* was in so short a time purged of all the Vices which dishonoured it, that 'twas scarce credible he alone should have performed, what several of his Predecessors never durst attempt. The Respect and Veneration that was had for him, prevented his Orders, and every one amended his Manners, through the Sole Fear of displeasing him. The Corruption was grown so great in the whole Ecclesiastical State, that Wisdom and Modesty rendred Men contemptible, and nothing made them valued but Libertinism. *But Pius* the Fifth took such good order therein,

in, that Virtue regain'd the place, whence Vice had driven her. The *Banditi* were become so formidable by their Assassins and Robberies, that the Towns themselves were not safe from their Insults. This Holy Pope caused these Thieves to be punished with so much Severity, that his Subjects enjoyed a Calm and Repose, the like of which had not yet been seen in any State of *Italy*. He had so little Ambition to advance his Family, that 'twas only at the Instant Request of the Sacred Colledge, that he gave the Hat to his Nephew *Michael Bonelli*, his Sisters Son, who had also taken the Habit of *St. Dominick*, though he loved him tenderly, as being a Person of great Wit and Virtue. He took from him the Office of Treasurer of the Church, worth ten Thousand Crowns a Year, some time after he had given him it, and sold it to Cardinal *Cornaro* for Four Hundred Thousand Franks, which were employed in Equipping the Fleet of the Holy See. His Nephew willingly parted with it, offering him also, whatever was left him of his Benefits, for so Holy an use as that. He entertain'd a young *Bononian*, that was his Kinsman, named *Paulo Ghislieri*, who had a great inclination to the Wars, and could not have fail'd of succeeding in it. But the Pope understanding that he had an habit of Lying, would not see him, but banish'd him from *Rome*, with Prohibition of ever returning thither, whatever Intercession the Princes and Cardinals made in his behalf. By so admirable a Conduct he merited the Esteem of all the
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Christian Princes, though no Pope of a long time had so little Condescendence for them, or more vigorously oppos'd all their Enterprizes against the Honour or Interest of the Holy See. He rejected the Counsels of those able Politicians, who pretended to govern the Church according to the Wisdom of the World, and said, that the Vicar of *JESUS CHRIST* ought to be ignorant of State-tricks, and to demand of *GOD* alone Strength, necessary for the supporting this Burden. This sole Confidence gave him such an Authority, that he alone engag'd the King of *Spain*, and the *Venetians* in the League, and gave the Form and Motion to this long and difficult Work.

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The Fifth Book.

THE Popes Sickness, followed by his Death, interrupted the Course of Affairs; and stayed *Colonna* at *Rome*, though all things were ready for his departure. The Castles and other Lordships he held in the Ecclesiastical State, too much interested him in the next Election, to let him absent himself during the holding of the Conclave. But the Cardinals, sending for him to the Consistory, told him, he must not abandon the common Cause in the present Conjunction, and oblig'd him to go and join the Fleet. They gave him Money out of the Churches Treasury; to pay the Troops of the Holy See; and

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having taken his Leave of the Sacred Colledge, recommending to them his Interests, he went immediately to *Civita Vecchia*, where he found another occasion of delay. The Great Duke of *Tuscany*, not yet knowing how matters would go touching the Election, made a Difficulty of furnishing out the Twelve Gallies, the deceased Pope had already hired of him. Cardinal *Ferdinando de Medicis*, his Son, seeing the other Cardinals highly disgusted at this Refusal, cast the Blame on his Fathers Officers, and undertook for the Performance of the Treaty, made with *Pius* the Fifth, which was no sooner satisfied, but *Colonna*, setting sail, took his course for *Naples*, thence to pass into *Sicily*.

The Cardinals, having (during the nine days destined to that Ceremony) paid their last Duties to the departed Pope, entred into the Conclave on the 11th. of *May*; and the next day, notwithstanding the Powerful Competition of Cardinal *Farnese*, who pretended to the Pontificat, they, at the solicitation of Cardinal *Attems*, chose *Hugh Buoncompagno*, who took the Name of *Gregory* the Thirteenth. He was born at *Bononia*, of a very mean Family: his Father, whose Fortune was no greater than his Birth, left nevertheless a great Estate, which he got by his Industry and Frugality. When *Charles* the Fifth received at *Bononia* the Imperial Crown from the Hands of *Clement* the Seventh, this Man, who had gotten into Trade, made so considerable an advantage of abundance of Wares, which the Concourse of Strangers,

gers, drawn thither by the Pómp of this Ceremony, had made dear, that he was in a condition to build Stately Houses in a Quarter of the Town, call'd *The Street of Hell*. He caused all his Children to be carefully brought up in Learning, and engaged his Son *Hugh* in the Study of the Civil Law, in which he made so great a Progress, that having taken his Degree of Doctor, he for several years taught publickly in the University of *Bononia*. Being above Forty years of Age when he lost his Father, he went soon after to *Rome*, hoping to get there both Wealth and Reputation, by following the Profession of the Bar. He there administred some publick Employments with so great Probity, and such exact Justice, that he successively enjoyed almost all the Chief Offices of the Town. He passed several Years without rising to any great Height ; but his good Fortune, in fine, declaring it self, he advanced much faster in his latter days, and was at the Age of Threescore and Ten mounted upon the Papal Throne. He was more indebted for his exaltation to the Esteem, he had acquir'd, of being an Upright Man, and a great Justiciary, than to Favor or Intrigue. He was naturally sullen, and slow of Speech : but he knew so well how to make advantage of these Defects, that his Silence was taken for a Mark of singular Prudence, and his Sullenness for an admirable Strength of Wit.

Colonna, having by the way learnt the Election of the new Pope, hasted back to *Rome*, to Congratulate his Holyness, who, having gi-

ven him his Orders, sent him again to the Fleet. *Don John* had passed all the Winter in Feasting and Jollity ; and this Young Prince, much more sensible of the Lustre, than of the Benefit of his Victory , had prepared for the Expedition in *Africk*, not doubting, but the *Spaniards* might engage the Pope and the *Venetians* in it, by perswading them, it would not take up much time. But having received Advice, that it had been resolved at *Rome* to attack the Infidels in *Greece*, he departed with all his Fleet from *Palermo*, and came before *Messina*: He sent some Vessels of Burden to *Corfou* ; and making a shew of no small Impatience at *Colonna's* stay, without whom he could not go against the Enemies, he would oblige *Leonardo Contareni* (who was sent to him from the Republick, with order to stay there, and see the Navy set forth) to go and assure the Senate, that he would weigh Anchor, as soon as ever *Colonna*, whom he daily expected, should have join'd him with the Popes Fleet. *Colonna* being, in fine, arrived, the *Venetians*, under pretence of shewing greater Honour to *Don John*, or to hasten his Departure, sent from *Corfou* into *Sicily* Five and Twenty Gallies, commanded by *James Sorancio*, to meet him, and represented to him, that his delay was highly prejudicial to the Good of the Common Cause, and his own Glory. *Don John*, one while shewing an extream Desire to second the Republicks Intentions, and other whiles excusing himself upon some Preparatives, that were yet wanting to the Fleet. *Sorancio* in vain re-
doubled

doubled his Instances ; for *Don John* had a secret order from the King of *Spain*, not to make War upon the Infidels this year, but to keep his Fleet along the Coasts of *Sicily*. This he had imparted to *Colonna*, desiring him to favour his Catholick Majesties Designs, and amuse the *Venetians*. *Sorancio*, whom a long experience had rendred very quick-sighted, discovered this Mystery through all these Disguises, and gave notice to his Holyness , who complaining of it to the *Spanish* Embassador ; that Minister presented to him a Letter from the King his Master, in which *Philip* the Second represented to the Pope, that all *France* was in Arms. That the Admiral *de Coligni*, Head of the Protestants in that Kingdom, had got the chief place in the Young Kings Favour ; that he had procured a League Offensive and Defensive between *France* and *England* ; That the Admiral solicited the *Flemings* to a Revolt ; and made, at his own charge, great Levies in *Germany* : And that his Catholick Majesty was perswaded that the Admiral abus'd the *French* Kings Weakness, and set all manner of Engins at Work, to cause Insurrections in the Neighbouring States, for no other end , than with the greater Facility to attack his : That his Holyness ought not to be displeased at the Kings calling back his Fleet for his own particular security ; besides that, it concerned all *Christendom*, as much as himself , to oppose the aggrandizing of so Pernicious a Sect. 'Tis manifest, the Admiral had used all his Endeavours with *Charles* the Ninth, to induce him to declare

War against *Philip*; having often represented in the Council, that there never could be so favorable an Opportunity, and that all things promised an advantageous Success.

In the mean time the King of *Spain's* Letters to his Holiness put the whole Court of *Rome* in a rage; and the *Venetians* fill'd all *Europe* with Complaints and Murmurings, saying, that the *Spaniards* not only abandon'd *Christendom*, but deliver'd it up to the Infidels; That the Discontents and Divisions of *France* were only Pretence, to make the Republick lose the Benefit of the Victory of *Lepanto*, by giving the *Barbarians* Leisure to set forth a new Navy. The *French*, that were at *Rome*, used the same Language. The Cardinal of *Lorrain*, and the Embassador *du Ferrier* stiled these Reports an Imposture and Calumny, publicly declaring, that the *Spaniards* endeavour'd dexterously to cast their Perfidiousness on the *French*. Some believ'd, that *Philip* the Second intended by this manner of proceeding, to try the Popes Patience, with a Design to attempt greater matters, in case he found him of an easie and Flexible Temper. But *Gregory*, without examining, whether the *Spaniards* Excuse were true or false, dispatcht away two Prelates, *Salviati* and *Ormanet*, the latter into *Spain*, the former into *France*, to prevent the War, that was ready to break forth between these two Crowns. *Salviati*, being arrived at *Paris*, writ him word, that he found no appearance of Division in that Kingdom, and that the King and his Ministers laught at the *Spaniards* absurd Pretences
for

for deserting their Allies. The Pope in the mean time could not suffer so open a Violation of the League in the beginning of his Pontificate. His Predecessor had granted the King of *Spain* the raising of about an hundred Thousand Crowns a year on his Clergy, on condition to maintain Threescore Gallies against the Infidels, and of this his Holyness demanded the Performance. The *Spanish* Ministers answered him, they had no orders about it; and Address being made on his behalf to *Don John*, he offered Twenty Gallies, in case the Cardinal *Granvelle* and the *Spanish* Embassadour would consent to it. These two Ministers, consulting of this Affair, were of opinion, that instead of the Threescore Gallies, demanded by the Pope, there should be only Two and Twenty granted to the *Venetians*, on the one side, for fear of rendring them too strong, and on the other, to enable them to support and continue the War.

They were delivered to *Colonna*, who immediately went with those of the Holy See, and some of the Republicks, to join the rest of the *Venetian* Fleet at *Corsou*. The King of *Spain* and his Subjects were become odious to all the other Nations of *Europe*, for having so shamefully gone back from the League, and abandoned the Common Cause, as well as that of the *Venetians*. *Philip*, having received Advice thereof from several parts, and amongst the rest from *Don John* of *Austria*, re-call'd the natural Inclination, he had for his Honour, and the advancement of Religion, and sent Orders to *Don John*, to pass with all his Forces into
Greece,

Greece, and to behave himself in this War with all the Valour and Fidelity he expected from his Obedience. Don John had no sooner received this Order, but he writ to Colonnei: But this Letter having been differently reported, the Original falling into the Author of this History's Hands, he thought it his Duty to set it down here in its very Words.

Don John of Austria to Marco Antonia Colonnei.

H*Is Catholick Majesty having recovered Valenciennes, and driven thence the French, who still continue Masters of Mons and Haynault; the Perplexity of his Affairs in the Low Countrys not hindring him to satisfy his other Obligations, has commanded me, that leaving all things else, I should with the whole Confederate Army carry the War into the Morea. I am extreamly pleased with imparting to you such Agreeable News, upon which, I am sure, you will take good Measures. I am of opinion to let the Greeks know, that we shall soon be upon their Coasts, to maintain them in their purpose of declaring for us: in the mean time attempt nothing of Consequence without me, only hinder the Isles from being plundred, and stay for me, to the end we may all together make a greater Effort. I write to the Marquess of St. Cross,*
and

and send him Word, that, in what place soever he receives my Orders, he incessantly repair with what Vessels he has to Corfou, where I shall no sooner arrive, but we will begin the War. I desire you to keep the Soldiers in Discipline, and above all things, to prevent the breaking forth of any Quarrels between the Spaniards and Italians, nothing more troubling me, than to see these two Nations at difference. I will set Sail at the first Arrival of the Vessels. Communicate this News to the Venetians, to whom I have not leisure to write. I believe, you will take my Word for the good Faith and sincere Intentions of the Catholick King.

Colonni received this Letter in the way between Corfou and Cephalonia, and having read it, call'd a Council. The Venetians, still fearing some disappointment from the Spaniards, gave little Credit to this News, and were of opinion to keep on their way, remonstrating, that the State of Affairs impos'd on them a necessity of continuing this Navigation alone, if their Allies either stopt or turned back: and in effect Don John having recommended to them the confirming the Greeks in their Intentions to revolt, and the securing the Republicks Frontiers, 'twas impossible to do either the one or the other, if the Fleet returned to Corfou; wherefore Colonni, and Andrada, Commander of the Spanish Ships, were of the same Mind with the
Ve-

Venetians. Being then arrived at *Cephalonia* and *Zant*, they re-assured their Allies against the Fright, the *Turks* Fleet had given them, and sent discreet Persons to the *Greeks*, inhabiting the Mountains of *Morea*, to renew the Intelligence, and stir them up afresh to Rebellion. Steering towards *Cythera*, now call'd *Cerigo*, they met *Leoni* and *Soriano*, Captains of the *Venetian* Gallies, who were ordered to go upon Discovery. These Two Officers told them, that the Enemy was not far off, riding at Anchor under the Walls of *Malvasia*, which is the ancient *Epidaurus* of the *Greeks*; That their Fleet was composed of above Two Hundred Gallies, and many other Vessels; but that, though this was the greatest Navy they ever had at Sea, neither their Hulls nor Furniture was any way comparable to the *Christians*, and that there was great likelyhood, they would not expose themselves to a Fight. The Confederates Fleet consisted of an Hundred and Forty Gallies, Six Galeasses, and one and Twenty great Vessels, fitted for War, though laden with Victuals and Ammunition. The General resolved the next day to seek out the Infidels, and draw them to a Battel: But *Colonna* altered this Resolution, fearing, that if the *Turks* continued in their Post, the Retreat of the Great Vessels might become dangerous, this sort of Ships not being very sure in Fight: for, though they are wonderful with the Wind, they become useless, and even cumberfom, during the Calm, and it would be difficult to row them back at the sight of the Enemies Fleet:

sq

so that 'twas not thought fit to hazard a Battle, being Weaker in Gallies than the Infidels, and having need of these Vessels to cover their Wings. The next day they got towards the East part of the Isle, and the Fleet drew up in Battalia near certain Rocks call'd *Dragonares*, over against the Promontory of *Malea*, as if they really design'd to engage the Enemy: the Galeasses were on the Right Wing, and the Ships of Burden on the Left, to the end they might come to them with the Favour of the Wind, in case it blew from the South. The *Turks* far exceeded the *Christians* in the number of their Gallies, but were much inferiour to them in Marriners, Rowers, and Soldiers, since the Battel of *Lepanto*; so that their Shipping was not very serviceable. This Weakness obliged *Louchali* only to shew his Fleet, and carefully to avoid coming to Blows: he fear'd being dishonoured; and giving the *Christians* occasion to glory, by standing too much upon his Guard: And 'twas an Advantage great enough for him to keep the Sea, and his Enemies in Breath. He no sooner understood, that the *Christian* Fleet was in Battalia near the *Dragonares*, but he set Sayl, to make a shew of fearing nothing; and leaving the Promontory of *Malea*, he coasted the Land on the right hand of this Promontory, as if he neither distrusted the Enemies Forces, nor the ill Condition of his own. The Wind blowing hard enough from the South, to work the Great Ships, they went with full Sayl against the Enemies, who were making towards the West, believing that they

they Fled; and they would undoubtedly have engaged in Fight, had not the Wind faln of a sudden. *Louchali*, seeing the *Christians* left Wing naked, turned his Prows that way; but *Colonni* speedily detachd the Frigats, which had already secured the Ships of Burden. The Two Fleets stood a long time facing each other within Cannon Shot, yet without making any Attack. The *Christians* fear'd being enclosed, if they left their Gallies and bigger Ships; and *Louchali*, who perceived this Precaution, made the greater semblance of Fierceness and Readiness to Fight. In fine; the *Turks*; seeing the Night approach, discharged all their Cannon, and retreated under the Shelter of the Smoak. The *Christians* continued in *Battalia* till the next day, when they went to *Cerigo* without any Order or Discipline, on pretence of taking in Fresh Water. The Negligence of the Officers was so great, that the most part of the Gallies put in where they pleased, not only in several parts of the Isle, but even in the Ports of the Continent, without obeying any Command. But they were chastised for it by a terrible Alarm; for not knowing, what Course the *Ottoman* Fleet had taken, word was brought them, that they were within eight Miles, advancing towards them. They got aboard their Vessels in an hurry, smitten with all the Terror, such a Surprise could cause: *Colonni* at the same time sent to gather in all the dispersed Gallies, and having given the Signal of Battel, lancht speedily forth into the Deep with Three-score

score Sayl, putting the rest in Battalia as fast as they came up to the Fleet. Those that were most remote, gave little Credit to the Orders and Signals, which they unwillingly and very slowly obeyed. However, though they were thoroughly perswaded that *Louchali* would have defeated them, had he took Advantage of this Disorder; and though the neglect of Discipline be very destructive to an Army, yet was there no example made of the Offenders, *Colonni* and *Andrada* not daring to punish them, because there were some *Spanish* Gentlemen amongst them.

The Infidels, veering towards the *West*, left the *Christian* Fleet, not yet recovered of the Fright, into which they were put by the hazard they had run; and 'twas believed, they were then going to plunder the Islands and Frontiers of the Republick, there being then nothing to hinder them. Ours, to prevent such an Affront, immediately determined to follow them. For this purpose *Colonni* chose out the best and swiftest of his Gallies; and taking Equipage and Soldiers out of the others, he would have sent them into *Candy* with the rest of the Fleet, with a Resolution to fall on the Enemies, who were beyond *Zant*, or else to stay there for *Don John*, in case he were not yet arrived, and with him to pursue the Mis-believers; or, if it should be thought more convenient, to attack some Place in *Peloponesus*, being then in Condition to attempt great matters. The *Spanish* General was of the same Opinion; but the *Venetians* having debated this design amongst themselves, dis-

disapproved the execution of it, though for Reasons weak enough, on which *Foscarini* had grounded his Sentiment. They instantly desired *Colonna* to change this last Resolution, and return to his former. *Colonna* granted them this Favour, for which *Sorantio* in full Council thanked him in Terms, repleat with Praises. The Reasons, alledged by the *Venetians*, were, that having neither Galeasses; nor great Vessels, they were neither in Condition to Retreat, nor defend themselves, if they should meet with the Enemy; but in truth they fear'd, lest *Don John* and his Council, might find some new Subterfuge, to make them lole again this Campaign.

The *Christians*, weighing Anchor in the Night, perceived by break of Day the *Ottoman* Fleet. *Louchali*, who was as well informed of their Motions, as if he had been present at their Debates, made all the advantage of this Knowledge that could be expected from a great Captain. Finding himself too weak to hazard a Battle, he aimed only to keep them in continual Alarm, coasting always near them, and presenting himself sometimes in their Front, sometimes in the Rear, incessantly watching to lay hold of any Advantages, that might be given him by the Generals want of Experience or Disunion, by the Disobedience of the Inferiour Officers, or by the Accidents of Wind and Sea. He rode before the Promontory of *Tenarus*, commonly call'd *Metapan*; and the *Christians* not daring with their heavy Vessels to keep the Chanel, the *Barbarian* made to-
wards

wards them on the Coast: Our Fleet drew in Battalia in the same order, that is, with the Gallies between the Galeasses and great Ships, the Infidels also ranking themselves as at first. In the mean time the two Fleets descried afar off a Vessel coming with full Sayl: 'twas a *Venetian* Ship, having aboard it a considerable quantity of Money for payment of the Soldiers, and laden besides with Powder and other Ammunition for *Candy*. This Vessel mistaking the Infidels for the *Christians*, made directly to them, and some of their Gallies were already advanced to invest it. Ours, perceiving its Error, sent *Quirini* with the Five swiftest Gallies of their Fleet, to prevent the Enemies, and secure this Vessel. *Quirini*, having boarded her, took out the Money, and received *Germanico* and *Mario Savorniani*, two Noble *Venetians*, that had taken this opportunity of coming to the Fleet. The Ship securely took her way for *Candy*; and *Quirini* returned, *Louchali* not daring to make to him, for fear of being forc't to accept a Battle. In the mean time the Fleets by little and little approacht each other, the Infidels extending their Front to a great Length. Ours where fain to do the like, lest the Enemy might fall upon their Flank or Reer; their heavy Vessels being always on the Wings, according to their first order. The Left Wing of the *Turks*, trusting to their Swiftness and Lightness, and contemning the sluggishness of the *Christians* heavy Vessels, advanced a little too forward on our Right. The Galeasses and Ships gave them so warm a Re-

ception, that they were glad to retreat in Disorder. *Sorancio*, who commanded this Wing, animated hereby; made a sign to the other Gallies to fall upon these Fugitives, and himself with incredible swiftness pursued them. *Angelo Soriano* so vigorously followed them, that falling into their Squadron, he in such a manner attackt one of their Vessels, as he was like to make himself Master of her. The *Christians* had undoubtedly gained this day a signal Victory, had their whole Right Wing charged at the same time as the *Barbarians* began to fly; but except five Vessels which followed *Sorancio*, not one seconded his Bravery. *Colonni*, transported by the Ardor and Alacrity of the Soldiers, who already set forth shouts of Victory, advanc'd with the body of his Fleet, not considering he left the two Wings behind him. *Foscarini*, who was in the Head, cried out loud enough to be heard by every one, That we ought to give them Battel; That the Infidels were in Disorder; and that Heaven declar'd in Favour of the Common Cause; but if the Enemies Disorder drew *Colonni* after them, the Reflexion, which followed this first Motion, cast him into a strange Perplexity. He knew not, whether he should go on, or return to his first Post; nor was he less disturbed by the hope of Victory, than by the fear of being defeated. He remembered, how displeasing the Honours, he received at *Rome*, at his return from the last Campaign, were to *Don John of Austria*, and what ill Offices the *Spaniards* had done him with the King their Master; so that having no longer the
same

same Protection, he had under the precedent Pontificat, he was ruined with *Philip* the Second, though he should have gained the Victory ; *Don John* having forbidden him to make any Attempt without him. These were the true reasons which hindered *Colonna* from attacking the Enemies, though he alledged for his excuse, that their Retreat was but a Stratagem to divide the *Christian* Fleet, by drawing after them the Gallies alone, which would have been defeated without the help of the greater Vessels. In the mean time *Sorantio*, complaining that he had been abandoned by his, had regained his Post, seeing the Infidels recovered, and making a semblance to charge him. *Louchali* wondred not at the routing of his Left Wing, and their being pursued by ours ; he threatned his People with Death, if they returned not to the Fight, and ordered the Officers to re-settle this Disorder, during a little Relaxation, which the *Christians* gave them, foreseeing, that he should himself be engaged by the Fugitives, if the *Christians* knew how to make use of their Advantage ; he bethought himself of a Stratagem, which demonstrated him to have the Genius of an able Seaman ; he caus'd his Admiral Ship to be insensibly towed backward, though still facing the *Christian* Fleet, which was already at no small distance from the greater Vessels. *Canale*, who commanded the Left Wing, of which many Ships were but in a bad Condition, could not make so much hast as the rest of the Fleet ; and the Enemies, on the contrary, recovered of their Fright, sayled in good order.

Tw'as now the *Christians* turn to be in very great Consternation, and smitten with a sudden Terror, which presaged some Disgrace, they kept silence, as if they were on the point of being defeated. Many of the Gallies left their first Rank, for to fight only in the Rear, where the Danger would not be so great, so that the Front was become very thin. *Colonna*, to remedy this Disorder, took a Skiff, and passing round the Fleet, employed his Authority, joined with Reasons and Requests, to make these Gallies return to their first Station: he told their Officers, that they had to do only with the same Enemies, of whom they had kill'd above Thirty Thousand Men in the last Battel, and taken almost an equal number of Prisoners, though they were then commanded by excellent Generals, their Army being also compleat, and full of Confidence and Pride; That they were now Headed by a pitiful Slave, fit only to lead Thieves to a Robbery; That his Fleet was Tumultuously Assembled, and his Soldiers but Novices; That they need only to return to their Post, and the Infidels would be necessitated to fly, to avoid being a second time discomfited. *Colonna* endeavour'd by these Discourses to re-assure those that were most alarmed, and recall their Courages. But the Distrust *Louchali* had of his Forces, hindred his benefiting by this Consternation; and seeking no other advantage, but not to be beaten, he gave *Canale* leisure to get up with the great Vessels to the Fleet, whose Arrival made the *Christians* take Heart again. Thus these Two Generals, as expert as
they

they were, committed each of them a Fault, which they could never repair.

The Two Fleets, having a long time menaced each other within the reach of Cannon Shot, retired about Sun-Set with mutual Reproaches. The Infidels, who went first away, recovered *Metapan*, and the *Christian* Fleet returned to *Cerigo*. *Sorancio* publicly complained against the Officers of the Right Wing, whose Disobedience, he pretended, had pluckt the Victory out of his Hands, and demanded, they might be prosecuted. *Foscarini* at his Request informed against them; but the Friends and Credit of the Accused stopt these Prosecutions. This Impunity encouraged the Soldiers Insolence, and the Generals rendred themselves culpable by their Neglect of Discipline, without which there is no Assurance of any Success in War, as the Republick but too often experienced in this.

The *Christians*, by the Favour of a seasonable Wind, sail'd from *Cerigo* to *Zant*. *Colonna*, thinking to meet *Don John* there, and go afterwards against the Enemies, found only the Marquees of *St. Cross* arrived, whom this Prince had sent with Orders to the Fleet, to come and attend him there. They were well pleased with their having prevented this Command, and flattering themselves, that they should soon see him, sent back the same Marquees to beseech him to hasten his Departure. *Colonna* had in the mean time, some days before, sent away a *Spanish* Officer, named *Pedro Pardo*, to inform himself of the Place, where the Enemies

mies were, of the number of their Vessels, of their Strength, and to go and give *Don John* an Account of what he should have learnt, and give him a particular Relation of all that had passed between the two Fleets. *Pardo* having in his Course heard near a certain Isle, a great Noise of Cannon, which lasted a long time, doubted not, but the Fleets were engaged. Being perswaded that ours was much much Weaker than the *Ottoman*, and that Discipline was not well observed in it, he so strongly fancied our being defeated, that having affirmed it to *Bazano*, whom he first met with, he made the same Report to *Don John* of *Austria*, who was then at *Corfou*. This Prince immediately prepared to gather up the Remains of the *Christian* Fleet, taking with him for this Expedition a certain number of chosen Gallies; but being ready to set Sail, he received News quite contrary to what *Pardo* had told him, and understood that the Fleet attended him at *Zant*. He changed his Design, and sent *Colonna* Word, to come and meet him at *Cephalonia*, for that he would part from *Corfou*, as soon as he should have re-fitted the Vessels he had disarmed. They look'd upon themselves obliged by Respect, to go with the whole Fleet as far as *Cephalonia* to meet him, not doubting his being already there: but a contrary Wind arising, when he was in sight of the Isle, had driven him back to *Corfou*. The too great Credulity of the *Venetians* upon uncertain Reports, made them commit a Fault of the utmost Importance. They left their Heavy Vessels

fels at *Zant*, without any Guard of Gallies, believing the Enemy far from them : there was Advice given them on a sudden, that the *Turkish* Fleet was seen near the Isle, and that there were Fires lighted in the Cittadel, to give them notice of it ; and in effect there was a great likelihood, that *Loucali* observed their March, and cruised thereabout to surprize them. The *Venetians*, despairing to succour their Vessels, sent away Friggats in hast to burn them, for fear they should fall into the Infidels Hands : but this Order having been fortunately neglected, they understood that the *Barbarians* were not on the Coast of *Zant* ; and these Vessels, condemned to the Flames, were thus miraculously preserved.

Don John, being returned to *Gorsou*, sent for the whole Fleet thither, as the most commodious Place for taking Resolutions. The *Venetians* murmured at all the Courses they were made to take. They had been made to come from *Cerigo* to *Zant*, from *Zant* to *Cephalonia*, and then to *Gorsou*, so that their Rowers were even spent with incessantly towing the great Vessels, and they justly complain'd of the continual Delays that interven'd, to make them lose the Benefit of this Campaign.

Colonni also testified his resentment of it with so much the more Vehemency, in that he was publisht to be the Cause, and was moreover informed, that *Don John*, offended at his not having stayed for him at *Gorsou*, had said, that *Colonni*, ambitious of the Honour to command, had forgot to obey, and had, during this

whole War, shewn a far greater Inclination for the *Venetians*, than for the King of *Spain*. *Colonni*, incensed by these Discourses, and being no longer able to suffer the insupportable Pride of this Young Prince (who, having no greater Authority in the Council of War than the other Two Generals, would nevertheless, though absent from the Fleet, have it steer according to his *Caprichio*, and sent his Orders to his Collegues, as if they were inferiour Officers) advised the *Venetians*, who were no less displeased than himself, to seek some other Expedients for the security of their Affairs, and no longer to relye on the Assistance of the *Spaniards*.

The Fleet, drawn up in *Battalia*, received *Don John* with the Discharge of all their Cannon: but there were not any Vessels sent to meet him; nor did any of his, contrary to the common Practice, return the *Venetians* Salutation. He nevertheless received civilly enough the Officers that came aboard him; but appeared so highly offended with *Colonni*, that, tho' he let him enjoy all the Honours due to his Office, he long refused him a private Conference, in which he pretended to justify himself, and would not so much as suffer his Cousin *Pompey Colonni*, who ordinarily entred into the Privy Council with *Sorancio*, to come there any more. *Colonni* for his part talk'd a little too freely, and not content with excusing himself, he cast upon this Prince almost all the Failings, of which he had been suspected; he offered also to leave the Fleet, and return into *Italy*; but

Don.

Don John, fearing, lest this Retreat might draw an Envy upon himself, pacified *Colonna* by new Protestations of Amity, and promised him to live from henceforth with him, as he had formerly done. The *Venetians* and *Don John* had also a Dispute, which *Colonna* by his Prudence terminated. *Don John* offered them *Spanish* Souldiers to fill up their Companies, and told them, he would not proceed in the War, unless they were compleat. The *Venetians*, who had already experienced the ill effect of this Mixture, absolutely refused to receive any Strangers amongst them, so that this affair was like to produce bad Consequences, had not *Colonna* found out an expedient, by giving some of his Soldiers to the *Venetians*, and taking those of *Don John* of *Austria*.

The *Venetians* alledging, that the Island of *Corfu*, already much incommoded by the Incurfions of the Infidels, would be entirely exhausted, if the Confederate Army stayed any longer there; a Council assembled, where it was resolved to set Sail. The Fleet, departing on the Second of *September*, arrived not at *Cephalonia* till after eight days Sail, the *Venetians* being very impatient at this slow manner of proceeding. Going thence towards *Zant*, *Don John* learnt by his Spies, that the *Turkish* Fleet was riding before *Navarin*, not so much in condition to attack the *Christians*, as to defend themselves. This place is situated on the Bay of *Lepanto*, and is very considerable through the Commodiousness of its Harbour. The Generals were of opinion to sail thither, with

a Design to fight, if the Enemy would accept the Challenge, or else to block them up there. Those, who knew the Situation of the Port, assured them, that the Castle, placed on a rising Ground to defend it, could not much damnify the Vessels, lying before it in the open Sea. A Review was taken of the Fleet, the great Vessels left at *Zant*, and the Gallies advanced as far as the Isles of the *Strophades*, which are in the mid-way between *Zant* and *Navarin*, where they passed the Night, to conceal their coming from the Enemy. Their Resolution was, to go as far as the Isle of *Sapienza*, not above three Miles from *Modon*, and stop that Passage, lest the *Turks* should go and shelter themselves in the Port of this last place. Had this Design, which was so well laid, been regularly executed, they would, without striking a Blow, have made themselves Masters of above Threescore and Ten Gallies that were at *Navarin*; but the *Christians*, not being diligent enough, neglected the placing themselves in the Post, necessary for the Success of this Affair, being the next day after Sun-rise but over against *Prothenna*, but Ten Miles from *Navarin*; so that the Infidels, perceiving them, had time enough to get into the Port of *Modon*. The Blame was laid upon the Admirals Pilot, who, to excuse this ill Conduct, said, that he thought himself obliged to slacken his Sayls, during the Night, for fear of running a ground. But whether the Fault were in the Pilot, or whether Heaven was still angry with the *Christians*, 'tis evident, that the Confederates miss'd an opportunity of
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gaining a compleat Victory over the *Barbarians*. The *Christians* perceiving, that the Enemies hasted away with Sayl and Oar, *Colonni* propos'd to *Don John*, the sending a Detachment of Gallies to fall upon their Rear, and offer'd to command this Detachment himself. This Design was approv'd, and Six and Twenty Gallies given him for the execution of it : but he was scarce got half his way with great hopes of a Glorious Success, when he received Orders to come and join the Fleet. *Don John*, to justify this sudden Change, told the Officers, that the Infidels made a show of coming to charge him, and that 'twas necessary all their Forces should be together, for fear of a Surprize. The most clear-sighted were perswaded that *Colonni's* Enemies, jealous of his Reputation, had done him this ill Office. He went nevertheless afterwards to view the *Barbarians*, having with him but one Gally more, and offer'd to attack two of their Gallies, which lagg'd behind the rest of the Fleet ; but these two being assisted by Six others, the *Christians* sent out Ten, which *Louchali* no sooner perceived, but he advanced with the greatest part of his Fleet, and escaped the Affront, they were like to receive, before *Don John* could bring up his to oppose them. *Colonni* retreated in good order ; and there was in this Rencounter a second opportunity lost of gaining a great Advantage ; for if *Don John* had made Head against the Enemy, they would rather have abandoned their eight Gallies, than have fought, so weak as they were ; but the sluggishness of the Consecrates facilitated their

their Retreat into the Port of *Modon*, where they were secure. *Don John* drew up in *Battalia*, and presented himself before the Mouth of the Harbor. He a long time defied them with Injuries and Reproaches, and about Evening retired in the same order. *Louchali*, that he might not be convinced of shunning the Fight, came forth out of the Port of *Modon*, and drew up under the Walls of the place. *Don John* returned at the same time, and sounded to Battel. The *Turk*, trusting more to the Walls of the place, than to his Shipping, durst not come too far off, nor ours approach too near them; so that having a long time shot at each other, the Enemies returned into their Harbour, leaving the *Christians* Masters of the Sea. The next day *Don John* returned in the same order to the same place; but none of the *Turkish* Ships appearing, the *Christians* set Sayl, with the Honour of having forc't the *Ottoman* Pride to yield them the Sea, and went to take in fresh Water at *Goron*, a place of the Continent, not very far off. *Louchali* landed Four Thousand Foot to drive them thence; but *Paul Sforza*, whom *Don John* had put ashore with a considerable Detachment, so vigorously charged this Foot, which already incommoded our Men, that having slain two hundred of them, he put the rest to Flight. The *Christians* on the Two next days again offered the Infidels Battel; and *Louchali* was content with putting himself a second time in *Battalia* under the Ramparts of *Modon*.

The *Christian* Fleet putting in at the Isle of *Sapienza*, the most experienced Captains were of Opinion, to get an exact Understanding of the State, the Town and Port of *Modon* were then in. *Don John* highly approved of this Design, went aboard *Colonna's* Gally, attended by *Foscarini*, and some other Officers, to go and take a view of it himself. Having sufficiently observed the Strength and Weakness of the place, he resolved to attack the Enemies there, and for this purpose sent for the Great Vessels from *Zant*, to shelter the Gallies from the Fire of the Town: there were two Bottoms joyned together, and covered with great Planks, on which they Built a Fort, and filled it with Earth, for the better securing the Gallies. *Don John* was of opinion, that the Infidels, frighted with this Stupendious Machin, would leave their Vessels, and fly ashore; and without doubt this Project would have succeeded, had the Execution of it been more speedy. But while the Squadron was expected from *Zant*, and the new Building went slowly on, *Don John* advanced to *Navarin*, either with an Intention to surprize the Place (though the *Venetians* told him, the taking of it would be of little Importance to them) or because he thought he might more easily take in Water there, through the Commodiousness of the River. The Enemies, who had already seiz'd the Avenues of it, were ill treated by our Canon; and *Sforza*, at the Head of Five Thousand Men, driving them back into the Town, favoured the *Christians* Watring. *Alexander*

ander Farnese attempted to besiege *Navarin* by order from *Don John*, who gave him Six Thousand Men with some Pieces of Canon, already put in Battery. But the place was immediately reliev'd by so great a number of *Turks*, flocking thither from all parts, the *Christians* got with all speed to their Ships, being glad to be quit with the loss of their Cannon. The Design also of setting upon the *Turkish* Fleet in their Harbor, for which all things were ready, was given over by *Don John*, the *Venetians*, alarmed by the Uncertainty of the Success, not caring to press him any further on it. They afterwards deliberated on the besieging *Modon*, but 'twas not thought fit to attempt any thing more, the *Turks* keeping themselves close, and the *Spaniards* testifying a desire to end the Campaign towards the middle of *Autumn*.

Their Impatience to return, made them about the midst of *October* represent to *Don John*; that he had long enough serv'd the Republick, and that he ought now to think of returning towards *Sicily*; and this Prince, who was no less impatient than they to leave the *Morea*, acquainted the *Venetians*, that he had spent his Provisions, having scarce enough left to carry him into *Italy*, where he was resolved to put the Fleet into Winter Quarters. He promised them to come the next year much earlier, and far better provided, and endeavour'd to persuade them, that they ought to be contented with the Progress of this Campaign, and that 'twas no small Honour for them to have forc't the Infidels to keep close within their Ports, and
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to have held them, as it were, besieged there. The *Venetians*, more troubled, than surprized, at this Discourse, and not able to comprehend that *Don John*, having made them wait for him all the Summer, should come from so plentiful a Country as *Sicily*, with not above Fifteen days Provision, earnestly besought him not to leave the Fleet in the very Moment, that seemed to give the Confederates the greatest hopes of entirely defeating the Infidels, and rendring the *Christian* Name formidable in all the *Mediterranean* Sea; representing to him withal, that 'twould be very shameful for them to separate, without having done any considerable Exploit; That the Vessels of the *Ottoman* Fleet, agitated by the *South* Wind, which blew violently at that time of the Year, and to which the Harbor of *Modon* was exposed, would of necessity fall foul one upon another, or that their whole Army, which, having exhausted all the Neighbouring places, began to be in want of Provisions, must either preserve themselves from Famine by Flight, or yield without Fighting; That they would oblige themselves to furnish him with whatever he wanted; That they daily expected Boats from *Sicily*, laden with Corn; That several also were coming to them from *Venice*; and that by delaying a little his Departure, he would return home crown'd with Glory and Honour, would do the Republick a Service, the Memory whereof they should eternally conserve. Having spoken in this manner to the Prince, they complained fiercely to the Principal Officers,

cers, that the Victory was pluck't out of their Hands, and that the Common Cause was purposely betrayed, to hinder them from recovering their Losses ; That when they might vanquish without any danger either from the Sea, or the Enemy, they would retire upon pretence of wanting Provisions, and let an Army escape out of their Hands, which was too weak to make a Defence, and too numerous, by the Auxiliaries they had drawn from all the Inland Places, to subsist long there. These just Complaints stayed *Don John* two days longer : He would not provoke the *Venetians*, for fear they should renounce the League ; but this little delay being expired, he went aboard *Foscarini's* Gally, accompanied only by *Colonna*, where by Caresses and fair Pretences of Amity, he got him at last to consent to his Departure. *Colonna* also pressed him to yield willingly to this insuperable Necessity ; and *Don John* promised him, that, if he met the *Sicilian* Convoy, or that any attempt were made on the Coasts of the *Adriatick Gulf*, he would come speedily and re-joyn them. He immediately set Sayl, and came with the Wind in his Poop to Anchor at the Port of *Gomeniza*, over against the Isle of *Corfou*. The Prince of *Suessa*, and *Giovanni Andrea Doria*, who came to meet him with Fourteen Gallies, boarded him at the same time ; they were of opinion to stay some days there ; but *Don John*, who fear'd the Popes ordering him to pass the Winter in *Greece*, would not hearken to it ; and in effect the *Venetians* had secretly solicited *Gregory* about it, per-

perswading him, that 'twas the only way to draw any Advantage from this War. *Antonio Tipoli*, whom the Republick sent into *Spain* after the Victory of *Lepanto*, had represented also to King *Philip*, that nothing so much hindered the Progress of the *Christian* Fleets, as their being so late before they joyned; but this Prince had rejected that Expedient, not being willing the Fleet, which was the Security of so many Realms, should Winter in places so remote, and be exposed to the Injuries of so Tempestuous a Season.

Don John, not to be worse than his Word, offered the *Venetians* Four Thousand Men to attack some places on the Coasts, and still kept on his way; but they refused these Reinforcements, fearing, lest the Antipathy between the two Nations should rather prejudice than advantage their Affairs.

Don John determined to go into *Spain* presently after his Arrival in *Sicily*; but the *Venetians*, foreseeing, that the farther he went, the later he would return in the Spring, besought the Pope to stay him in *Italy*. The Pope sent him Order so to do by *Glaudio de Gonzaga*, a young Lord, whose Wit and Address obliged the Prince to give his Holyness this Mark of his Obedience. *Colonna*, by the Consent of *Gregory* and the Republick, went into *Spain*, to incite the King in their Names to redouble his Zeal for the Defence of *Christendom*. The greatest part of his Ministers were not overmuch inclin'd to it: some were tired with the Length of the War, made in so remote a

Country ; and others apprehended, lest *Don John* should become too Powerful by the command of so considerable an Army. But *Philip*, thinking 'twould tend to his Disgrace, to put any Obstacle to the Success of an Enterprize, managed by the Sovereign Prelat for the Glory of the *Christian* Name, answered *Colonne* favourably , and they began at *Rome* to enter into Debate about the Preparatives for the next Campaign.

Louchali, who despaired of saving his Fleet, and lookt upon himself as irrecoverably lost, whether he staid in his Post, fought or fled, had assembled the intimatest of his Friends ; and not knowing which would be most dangerous for him, to fall into the Hands of the *Christians*, or to appear before *Selim*, was already thinking of making his escape into *Africk*: but the Retreat of the Confederates to *Corfou* having left him the Sea open, he found himself, contrary to all appearance, dis-engaged from so cruel a Perplexity, and returned Triumphant to *Constantinople*. A strange Metamorphosis ! When the murmuring of the Troops he had sent for to his assistance from the furthest part of *Macedonia*, reproching him to his Face, with having impudently hazarded the *Grand Seigniors* Gallies, had reduced him to the utmost Despondence, the *Christians* Stupidity on a sudden changes his ill Fortune : and this *Bassa*, who was ready to go and hide himself in the Desarts of *Africk*, presents himself before the *Sultan* like a Conquerour, dissipates all the disadvantageous Reports, spread abroad against his Conduct, receives Encomiums

comiums and Careffes from the *Grand Seignior* for having protected a Fleet, weakned and discouraged by the last Defeat, though he had always coasted the Enemies, who, despairing of ever being able to force them to Fight, were at last compelled to abandon *Greece*, without making any considerable Attempt. The *Barbarians*, still amus'd at the Battel of *Lepanto*, thought they had gotten a Glorious Advantage, in that they were not again beaten, but had sustained the Presence of a Victorious Army with unequal Forces. This Joy of theirs was so much the more grievous to the *Christians*, in that a few days before a Soldier of their Fleet, going in great hast to *Rome*, told them, that the Confederates; having worsted the Infidels in a great Sea-Fight before *Navarin*, were Masters of the Sea, and the People of the *Morea* had made an Insurrection. The Report of a man, who affirmed, That he was himself in the Battel, was easily credited; and the Rumor of this false news redoubled the Confederates Confusion. The Impostor, who had invented this Tale, only to get some Money from the Pope, suddenly disappeared, and we learnt afterwards the certainty of *Don John's* return into *Sicily*.

The *Venetians*, maugre the Distrust they had of the *Spaniards*, and all the publick and private Discommodities they suffered by the War, had so far confided in their Maritime Forces, as to flatter themselves, they should this Campaign drive the Infidels out of the Sea, and open themselves a Passage into *Greece*. But

seeing all their Endeavors frustrated, and the Republick on the one side expos'd to the Fury of the *Barbarians*, and on the other, menaced by the *Spaniards*, who in their Thoughts swallowed up their Towns upon the Continent, found themselves in a very perplex'd Condition. The Antient Magistrates, who from the very beginning had no great Inclination either to the War or League, said, There was no longer any Relying on the Assistance of such Allies; That 'twas now evident, the *Spaniards* had no desire to oppose the Infidels, but were even sorry for the Victory of *Lepanto*; That it not having been then in their Power to resist the Ordinances of Heaven, they had done, what in them lay, to hinder the *Venetians* from enjoying the Benefit of it; That they, for this purpose, rais'd a Thousand Difficulties about Trifles; That they had for no other reason linger'd out so much Time in Preparations, as not to be ready to set out till the very end of Summer, but to ruine their just and reasonable Designs; That they had given Ear to ridiculous Projects, during the Execution of which, the Republick was hindred from securing their Islands by their own Forces from the Incurfions of the *Barbarians*; That having exahusted their whole Store of shuffling Tricks and Artifices, they alledged the pretended Troubles of *France*; That afterwards, on pretence of some considerable Enterprize, they had made most of their Gallies come from the furthest parts of *Greece* to *Gorfou*, which Voyage had taken up more time than the War it self; That having stayed

a few days, to make a shew, as if they desired to fight, they had let the *Ottoman* Fleet escape, though 'twere much weaker than their own, and might easily have been defeated by their keeping their Post ; That the loss of *Cyprus*, the Ravaging of their Islands, the Taking of their Towns in *Epire*, and the Ruining of *Dalmatia*, whose Fields and Villages were all laid wast, even within reach of Cannon-Shot from their fortified Towns, were all Effects of the *Spaniards* Perfidiousness, who had neither set out in time, nor faithfully performed any one Article of the Treaty ; That having many Gallies un-employed in their Ports, they had borrowed of the Republick ; That *Giovanni Andrea Doria*, left in *Sicily* with Fourteen Vessels, could scarce find in his Heart to set forth time enough to meet *Don John*, as he was returning into Winter Quarters. Then one of the Principal of them, taking up the Discourse, said, *And what ? Do you not see, that our Fleet, our Generals, and all our Authority are subjected to the Spanish Tyranny ? and that Don John has by little and little made himself absolute Master of the Sovereign Power ? That Colonna, who has hitherto opposed King Philip's Intention, now declares for him, letting himself be drawn by Considerations of Interest, of which he was not formerly susceptible. That our General himself, under pretence of shewing some Respect to the Prince's Quality, lets go his Authority, suffering it to be usurpt by too much Condescendence ; so that this Ambitious young Man decides Sovereignty, and believes himself above the Laws and Conditions of the Tre-*

ty of Alliance; he ordains, he commands, without communicating with his Collegues; he rewards, he punishes, whom he pleases, and as he thinks good: And he, who could not suffer Venieri's chastising according to the Laws of War, three Rebels, that deserved Death, exercises his unjust Authority over the Confederates, without advising or consulting with any one. Our Gratifying his Spleen by re-calling Venieri is the Cause, that none dare contradict his Sentiments. In vain did the Generals and the whole Fleet beseech him not to waste all the Summer in fruitless and superfluous running to and fro, he constrained them nevertheless to come and join him at Corfou, without giving them any of the Honours, which a Naval Army is wont on such occasions to receive; as if such a Concourse of Troops had assembled, and met together in that place, only to acknowledge him, and to give him alone all sort of Honour and Obedience.

These Discourses, held amongst the Ancientest of the State in Derogation to the League, the funest Consequences of which they detested, came to the Colledge of *Ten*. This Tribunal has Right to decide absolutely in matters of Peace and War. The Magistrates, which compose it, being secretly assembled, began with deploring the Death of the deceased Pope, whose Vigour and Authority kept in some sort the *Spaniards* to their Duty: and were more sensible of their Loss in that Sovereign Prelate, because they saw not the like firmness in his Successor. They then reckoned up all their Damages and other Disgraces; they lookt into the inability of the City to contribute any longer to the excessive Expences of the War; they

they considered the People of the Continent, as not in Condition to continue the Payment of their Taxes, as appeared by the daily Complaints they made to the Senate against the Rigor of these Exactions; and that, to augment the Misfortune, the Interruption of Commerce had considerably diminish'd both the publick Revenues, and private Mens Estates: That the great numbers of Mariners, they had within these Three Years made use of, had so unfurnisht the Countries of Labourers, that the Land in many places remain'd untill'd; That the Excursions of the Infidels, even to the very Gates of the Towns in *Dalmatia*, hindred the bringing thither of Convoys, and famish'd their Garrisons and Inhabitants; That the Inland Parts of their Islands, so often ravaged, suffered the same scarcity; That there was no having of Corn from the Neighbouring Countries to feed such a Multitude, without paying very great Custom; and yet this People with their Land and Sea-Forces must have a Subsistence; That they were daily seeking for Remedies to those great Mischiefs, but could not find any; That though they should have Constancy and Courage enough to surmount them, and should want neither Money, Victuals, nor Ammunition, yet would it be impossible for them to draw any Advantage thence, as long as the *Spaniards* should delay their setting forth till the beginning of Autumn, and if, to excuse themselves from attacking the Enemy, they should still alledge the secret designs of the *French Hugonots*, with several other

groundless Pretences, through which 'twas plainly to be seen, they had no other Aim, but to spin out the War in favour of the Infidels, and by this new Stratagem to weaken the Commonwealth; That they had unwillingly contributed to the only Victory, gotten over the *Turks*; and that, in fine, the Republick could not forget, what their Embassadour with the King of *Spain* had written to them on the Subject of this Victory, of which *Philip* had no sooner receiv'd the news, but he complain'd to his Ministers of *Don Johns* Disobedience, whom he had expressly forbidden to fight, and hazard his Fleet; so that one of his Favourites, taking thence occasion to praise the Severity of that *Roman*, who caused the Head of his own Son, though a Conquerour, to be smitten off, for having fought against his Orders, counselled him to renew so terrible an Example; That *Doria* had gain'd the Catholick Kings Favor by declaring against the Senates Interest; *Colonna* on the contrary having utterly lost his good opinion, for being willing to promote it.

Nicholas Ponti, one of the Council of Ten, then assuming the Discourse, said, *To what purpose do we tire our selves with continual Complaints, which shew nothing but our Weakness and want of Understanding, in delivering our selves now, more than ever, to Traitors, that have so often abused us? Why are we transported against People, who wisely know how to make advantage of our simplicity, and far better understand their Interest, than we do ours? And in effect, since the*
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defeating of the Ottomans will not any way be particularly beneficial to them, they aim, by prolonging the War, to ruine our State, whose over-great Potency puts an Obstacle to their designs of invading Italy. If the Turks are vanquish'd, we confirm the Extent of our Sovereignty; the King of Spain, who gains nothing by this Victory, would on the contrary lose much by the Defeat of the Confederates Army. Understanding this, they have nourish'd the War, feeding us with vain hopes, to strengthen themselves against us: And do you not think, Gentlemen, 'twould be much more advantagious for us to imitate this Conduct, than condemn it? They'll willingly suffer us to stile them perjur'd and perfidious, provided they attain their Ends, and profit by our Reproaches and Injuries: For Good Faith, Religion, and Zeal to advance the Glory of the Christian Name, are all Specious and Magnificent Words, which they no longer esteem, than they may favour their Ambition. Having more than once tryed to our cost the Inequality of our Strength against the Turks, we now experiment the little Confidence we can put in the Assistance of our Allies. The Infidels, weakned by the Loss of a numerous Fleet, and scarce daring to appear before us, have had the Confidence to enter the Port of Constantino-ple in Triumph, for having escap'd being a second time beaten. What must we expect, when they shall return the next Spring with new Forces? In the mean time we are enfeebled, and reduced to the deplorable Estate, in which the Spaniards desire us, to make themselves Masters of Italy. Are we become insensible to these Evils, and neglecting
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what is essential and useful, shall we let our selves still be seduced by false Appearances, and continue a Prey to the Artifices of this Faithless Nation? Shall we never get out of this shameful Lethargy, and open our Eyes, to see our Misfortunes and Disgraces? 'Tis much more easie for us by a dexterous Management to shelter our selves against the Ottoman Power, than to avoid the Ambushes laid for us by the Spaniards.

These Reasons made the Council of *Ten* resolve to attempt the Accommodation with the Port, not being able to promise themselves any Advantage by continuing so incommodious a War. They did not impart this Deliberation to the Senate, for fear of making it too publick, trusting the Secret with none but *Marco Antonio Barbaro*, who was detained Prisoner at *Constantinople*: They charged him to understand the *Grand Vizier*, and conclude a Peace upon reasonable Conditions; and in the mean time they consulted with the rest of the Magistrates about the Subsistence of the Troops for the next Campaign,

The *Venetians* had good Garrisons in the Towns of *Dalmatia*: but the Infidels, possessing the Country, very much incommoded them by hindring them from Provisions: They seiz'd of a Tower on the Mouth of the River *Salone*, which was deliver'd up to them by him, to whom *Baglioni* had entrusted the keeping of it; and by a like Treachery they made themselves Masters of a little Castle, bearing the Name of a Rock, on which it was built, whence they much molested the Town of *Spalatro*,

latro. These Traitors were punish'd according to the greatness of their Crimes : The Principals were strangled, and then hung up by one Foot, (a fit Punishment for such Offenders) and their Accomplices were sent aboard the Gallies. In the mean time the *Venetians* solicited a *Turk*, to whom they offered great Rewards, to engage him in the same Treachery, of which they had just made so rigorous an Example. This Infidel, testifying to them some desire of becoming a *Christian*, promised to surrender up *Gliffa* into their Hands, and effectively kept his Word. This Town is the best fortified in all *Dalmatia*, full of Inhabitants, and on the Possession of which depended that of many Neighbouring Places. The *Turks* had heretofore taken it from the *Hungarians*, and were very vigilant in keeping it : the Plague, which then raged there, having driven away almost all the Garrison, the Traitor made use of so favourable an Opportunity to accomplish his Design : the Execution whereof was committed to *Hector Troni*, who marching in the middle of the day at the Head of 1500. Foot to the Gate, which by Agreement was to be opened, entred the Town, and made himself Master of it, with the slaughter of a few Soldiers that resisted. The War would have been ended on that side, had *Troni* known how to keep his Conquest. But thinking, that he rather went to plunder, than to take *Gliffa*, he went out of it, laden with Spoil, excusing his not staying any longer there, by his not being strong enough to defend it against the Infidels, who
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would not fail to come speedily, and besiege it. The Senate being highly displeas'd at this Cowardize, *Troni* was recall'd to *Venice*, and imprisoned; but his Credit and Friends appeas'd the Magistrates Wrath, as is usually done, when any Noble *Venetian* is questioned.

The *Turks*, re-taking *Glissa*, derided the *Venetians* miserable Conduct, with stinging Railery counselling them, to renounce the Art of War, and to apply themselves for the future only to Traffick, Law-Suits, and State Intrigues. They afterwards plundered the Country with several small Bodies of Horse, who, approaching the very Gates of the Town, held by the Segniory, carry'd Terror and Dread on all sides. They aimed particularly at *Cataro*, because by driving the *Venetians* out of that Town, they were assured of all *Epire*. This place is situated in the bottom of the Gulph, called by the Ancients, *Rizonicus*, there being no coming thither from *Venice* but by Sea. The *Turks*, who had the Fort of *Castellorovo* on the left hand of the Gulph, to make themselves Masters of the Passage, built, where the Gulph was narrowest, a Fort, defended by a Rampart, and deep Ditch, on which they rais'd a Battery of Eighteen Pieces of Canon. This Fort commanded the other side of the Gulph, so that it prohibited the entrance of any *Venetian* Vessels. The *Catarians* soon felt the Inconvenience of this new Work, and seeing themselves at the point of being starv'd, sent to give them notice at *Venice* of their Extremity. The *Venetians*, exceedingly concern-

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ning themselves for all places on the *Adriatick* Gulph, took speedy care for the Relief of this; and *Venieri* being already returned to *Venice*, Orders were sent to *Giacomo Sorancio*, that he should part immediately from *Coxson* with Twenty Gallies, to relieve *Catara*. He obeyed without delay, and Fortune seconded his Fidelity; for the *Bassa* of *Epire*, seeing no Enemies in Condition to attempt any thing, was gone to the remotest Frontiers of the Province, with what Troops he had, excepting Two Hundred Men, appointed for the Guard of this Fort. *Sorancio* landed Four Thousand, and after a gallant Defence, made by the Garrison, who were all put to the Sword, took the Fort, which he eas'd, having first carryed away the Canon; and thus the *Catarians*, being delivered, recovered the Liberty of the Sea. This Vigorous Action was performed in the year 1572.

After the Return of *Don John* of *Austria* with his Fleet into *Sicily*, the *Venetians* made very great Complaints against the *Spaniards*, beseeching him to oblige all the Confederates to labour unanimously for the Defence of *Chri-stendom*, and to support the Interest of the Common Cause with more Vigour, than they had hitherto shewn. They at the same time represented to his Holyness, that 'twas in vain to agree upon the Condition of a Treaty, and confirm it afterwards by Solemn Oaths, if instead of punctually executing it, every one should, either as his Caprichio, or Interest might incline him, presume to explain it
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to his own Advantage ; That 'twas expressly agreed, the Fleets should be ready to sail into *Greece* at the beginning of every Spring; and yet the Confederates were scarce by the end of the Summer got to the Enemies, in order to fight ; that having only shewed the Infidels the number of their Vessels, they retired, without daring to attempt any thing ; That but by staying a little longer at Sea, they might easily have ruin'd the *Ottoman Fleet*, and driven the *Barbarians* out of the *Mediterranean* ; That *Don John* usurpt to himself all the Authority, contrary to an Article of the League, which shares it equally betwixt the Three Generals ; That not content with having the sole Decision of Matters; when he commanded in Person, he pretended also to have the same Obedience paid to his Orders in his absence ; That these Contraventions were insupportable, and that the Republick was in fine weary of bearing them. They had private Conferences with *Gregory*, at which they enlarged upon every one of these Grievances. In the first Assembly of the Cardinals and Ministers, held by the Pope, touching the Affairs of the League, *Paulo Tipoli* insisted very much on the Expedition into the *Morea* ; he demanded, that they should set forth much earlier, than they had done the two last Campaigns, and that an hundred new Gallies should be added to the Fleet ; and in effect there was very great appearance, the *Turks* would the next Summer be exceeding strong, considering the news they received of the Preparations making at
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Constantinople for the setting forth a very great Fleet : besides that, 'twas a piece of Policy in the *Venetians* to spread abroad these Reports, as being advantageous to them, whether they would conclude a Peace, or carry on a War. *Tipoli* propos'd further, that an hundred Sayl should be chosen out of all the *Christian* Fleet, to go, as soon as the Sea should be Navigable, and ravage the *Grand Seigniors* Territories, take as many Slaves as they could, and at the same time secure the *Venetian* Isles from the like Insult ; That a new Adress should be made to the Emperor, and whatever he should desire, promis'd him, to engage him in the League ; That Application should be also made to the Kings of *France* and *Portugal* ; That Embassadors should be sent to the great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the King of *Persia*, the *Polonians* being then busied about a new King : In fine, that all Potentates, and all *Christian* Nations, should be incited to take Arms against their Common Enemy. All these things were granted *Tipoli* ; and 'twas resolved, that the Confederate Princes should be requested to give their Agents sufficient Power, to the end the Consultations might not be delayed. The Cardinals afterwards propos'd, that the Confederates should by the same Treaty, engage to have all the same Friends and the same Enemies. The *Spaniards*, who found their Advantage in this new Article, willingly accepted it ; but the *Venetian* Embassadour absolutely rejected it, saying, That the Republick would not enter into any new Engagements ; and that this would put back many, who

who had promised to sign the League. *Tipoli*, seeing them propose Innovations, demanded, that the common Expences of the War should be examin'd. His Holyness had been long importun'd about it; but discouraged by the Subtily of the *Spaniards*, and the over exact Reckoning of the *Venetians*, had still put off so difficult an Account. The *Venetians* affirmed, that they were near Three Milions of Livers aforehand, and pretended to be re-imburst; what they were out above the share, they were obliged to; the *Spaniards* asserting the contrary; the Pope could not moderate the difference, because it was to be begun by making an Estimate of all the *Venetians* had furnisht out from the beginning of the War. However 'twas apparent through these Difficulties, that the Republick had expended more than his Contribution. The Pope ordered, that, till their accounts could be more exactly stated, the King of *Spain* should pay the *Venetians* Threescore and Two Thousand Crowns of Gold for the Corn, they had procured of the *Neapolitan* Merchants; amounting to that Sum; and this expedient quieted for a time this Contention. Then they treated about the Management of the next Campaign. The *Spaniards*, who always endeavour'd to carry the War into *Africk*, requested, that the Rendezvous of the Fleet might be appoinred at *Otranto*: but *Tipoli* opposed it, representing, how urgent a necessity there was of preventing, at the beginning of the Spring, the Infidels Attempts, who would attack the Islands, and amongst the rest *Candy*;
 if

if the *Chiristians* were not strong enough to hinder them. The *Spaniards* insisted no farther on it, and 'twas agreed that the Confederate Fleet should be compos'd of three hundred Gallies, and meet at *Corfou*. The *Spaniards* then propos'd, that the *Venetians*, who were nearer the Rendezvous, and much better provided of Gallies, than the rest of the Allies; should set forth some for the King of *Spain*; which his Catholick Majesty should at his own charge maintain: But on the Republicks behalf 'twas answered, that 'twas not just, they, who were scarce able to bear their own part of the Burden, should be loaded with anothers; That so Potent a Prince, as the King of *Spain*; who was Master of so many Coasts, Maritime Places, and Ports, could not but have supernumerary Vessels; and that not having yet reimburs'd the *Venetians*, what they had advanced; 'twas not reasonable for him to engage them in new Expences. And to prevent the *Spaniards* making any farther Reply, they said, the Catholick King ought not to reckon in the number of his Gallies, the Four, that were set forth by the State of *Genoa*, nor as many more added by the Knights of *Malta*, since they came Voluntarily to the Assistance of *Christendom*. They seemed to make the same Reproach to the Pope, in Respect of those, sent by the Duke of *Savoy* and *Tuscany*, that were incorporated into the Fleet of the Holy See. The particular of all these Debates would not deserve a place in this History; were it not to shew the *Spaniards* Insolence and Pride, who, desiring

to have the Advantage in every thing, declar'd, that this Expedition having been undertaken only in favour of the *Venetians*, the King their Master was no further concerned in it, than as having granted them his Protection. The *Venetians* in the mean time pleased themselves with framing Difficulties on the smallest matters, purposely to tire out the Pope, and all those that medled in this Negotiation. But there arose a new Dispute of far greater Consequence. An Augmentation of the Gallies had been accorded, because of the prodigious Preparations, making at *Constantinople*; but the time, when they were to meet on the Coasts of *Greece*, was not agreed on. The *Venetians* desir'd they might be ready to fight by the Month of *March*, affirming, that the Success of this Campaign depended on their extream Diligence. The *Spaniards*, on the contrary, required the whole Month of *June*, to put their Fleet in Condition. Every one murmur'd against them at *Venice*, when *Tipoli* gave the Senate advice of this unjust and dangerous Proposition. But the Council of *Ten* secretly rejoiced at it, because of the Leisure given them by it to learn from their Embassadour at the Port, what hopes there was of Peace, and take a Resolution, suitable to the State of their Fortune. They acquainted *Tipoli* with their secret Negotiations at *Constantinople*, giving him order to conclude nothing at *Rome*, to make no Relaxation of the Time, by which the Fleets were required to set forth, and even to refuse the Augmentation of the Gallies, he had himself solicited

solicited. At his declaring himself in the Assembly about this matter, every one mistrusted some Intelligence between the Port and the Commonwealth: These Suspicions very much cool'd their Negotiations, and matters were extream slowly treated on at *Rome*. The Council of *Ten* no sooner understood, that *Tipoliz* had, in Obedience to their Orders, perplex'd the Affairs, but they commended this Ministers Dexterity, as having, by his Address, put them in the best Condition they could desire; but one amongst them, rising up, said, *Have a care, Gentlemen, of alienating the Confederates Minds, and breaking with them, before you know what to expect from the Port, and on what Conditions they will grant you Peace.* This Discourse obliged the Council to enter into new Deliberations, and fearing to see themselves expos'd on every side by being disappointed of a Peace, and at the same time breaking the League, they sent Orders to *Tipoliz* to regulate the Conditions, on which he had shewn himself so difficult.

These Contests having taken up all the Winter, the Pope, in fine, by his Authority ordained, that his Fleet and the King of *Spains* should meet at *Messina* by the end of *March*, whence they should immediately depart to join the *Venetians* at *Corfou*; That they should all sail together into *Greece*, fight the Infidels, if they met them by the way, and attempt whatever their Generals should judge necessary and advantageous for the Common Cause; That the Fleet should be composed of Three Hun-

dred Gallies, Forty Vessels, and as many Gale-
asses as the Republick could set forth; That the
Army should consist of Threescore Thousand
Men; That Every Gally should carry at least
an Hundred and Fifty Soldiers; That they
should have Four Thousand Five Hundred
Horses, for fear the Enemy should attack any
of the Confederates by Land; That no new
Delay should be granted for the Departure of
the Fleets; That the Generals should set Sail
on the day appointed, with what Vessels they
should have ready; and that the rest should
follow, as soon as they should be in Condition
to quit the Ports; and that other things should
be ordered, as they were in the last Campaign.
The *Venetians* obtained farther of his Holiness,
That none of the Allies might withdraw his
Forces from the Christian Army, should even
his own Territories be attackt by some declar'd
Enemy. All Differences being thus regulated,
Tipoli pressed the Assembly for the speedy set-
ting forth Three hundred Gallies, to pillage
the *Ottoman* Islands, and secure the Republicks.
The *Spaniards*, nor daring to oppose it, because
the Pope approved it, answered, that they
must Adress themselves to *Don John*, to whom
the King of *Spain* had probably sent Orders
about it.

There was at the same time a Proposal made
to *Gregory* about exchanging of Prisoners.
There were sent to *Rome* some considerable
Turks, taken at the Battel of *Lepanto*, whose
Throats would have been cut in Prison, had
the *Venetians* been hearkned to at first: but

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Pius the Fifth abhorring such Inhumanity, they thought best to ransom with them several *Christian* Officers, who had lost their Liberty in their Service, for fear lest, after the Conclusion of the Peace, the Pope should refuse to put them into their Hands. There was amongst them two Sons of *Italy* by a Sister of *Selim's*, one of which dyed at *Rome*: The Mother requested the other of *Don John* by such moving Letters, accompanied with such Magnificent Presents, that he yielded to her Importunities; her Daughter also, who passed for one of the Fairest Persons in the World, writ to this Prince in Terms so full of Tenderneſs, that he esteemed it an Honour and Pleasure to himself, to solicit her Brothers Liberty with the Pope, who granting his Desire, he sent him back to *Constantinople*, having first treated him like the *Grand Seignior's* Nephew. But his Holiness thought not fit to give the rest their Liberty so soon. One of the Principal amongst them was *Mahomet Bassa* of *Negro Ponte*, a Man, whose disposition was no way rude and barbarous, and who perfectly understood the Manners and Customs of the *Europeans*: He spake *Italian* reasonably well; and some *Romans*, who had been at *Lepanto*, took delight in discoursing with him about the Battel: He told them, that two things principally gain'd the *Christians* the Day: to wit, their great number of Musketeers, whose Arms were much better in a Fight than their Darts or Arrows; and the Boards set upon the sides of their Gallies, in manner of *Parapets*, with which their Soldiers being sheltered

red, fired on the Enemy with far greater Assurance : but he hoped, we should not for the future have this Advantage over them, since the Experiment had cost 'em dear enough. One speaking to him of the Victory at *Lepanto*, as of a Loss to the *Grand Seignior*, far exceeding what he got by the Conquest of *Cyprus* : He smilingly answered, *You have shaved our Beard, and the Hair will grow again : But the Venetians will never re-join to the Body of their State the Part, which we have cut off.* *Colonna*, visiting the Prisoners, taken in this Battel, commanded his Officers and Soldiers to treat them courteously ; and then turning to *Mahomet*, said, *Learn of us to practice Humanity, you, who so barbarously and cruelly treat our Christian Prisoners.* To which *Mahomet* made him this witty Answer : *Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon our Ignorance, since we have been hitherto only used to take Prisoners, not having yet been such our selves in the Christians School.* The Pope in the mean time solicited the Crowns to join their Arms to those of the Confederates ; and the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, who came to *Rome* to assist at the last Conclave ; had given *Gregory* Hopes that the Alliance between *France* and the *Grand Seignior* might be broken. This Cardinals Esteem amongst the *French* having giv'n him an entire Knowledge of that Kingdoms Affairs, and the Kings true Sentiments ; His Holiness, on such good assurance, believed, he might successfully endeavour this Dis-union : He writ about it to *Charles* the Ninth, who answered him, He should willingly enter into the League ;
but

but the great Revolutions which had happened in his Kingdom, permitted him not to join with the Confederates.

France broken, and shattered into different Factions, was exposed to the Plunder of the *Germans*, and the Invasions of her other Neighbors. The *Lorrain* Princes, and other Principal Persons in the Court, retired into the Country, being neither able to suffer the Imperious Humour of the Queen, nor submit themselves to the King of *Navarre*. But these Princes, being a little after reconciled with *Annas de Mommorancy*, Constable of *France*, drew the King of *Navarre* into their Party, by giving him new hopes of recovering his Kingdom; and of diminishing the over-great Authority of *Queen Catherine*, and ruining the Projects of the Prince of *Conde*, they entred *Paris*, guarded by their Friends and Creatures, and drove all those of the opposite Faction from Court. Thus *France*, becoming the Stage of a Civil War, saw more Blood shed in most of her Towns, than in the Famousst Sieges and Battels of the last Age. They no longer amused themselves with Disputes and Controversies, the divided Families deciding Questions of Religion by the Sword. The first Battel was fought near the Town of *Dreux*, the Kings Army being commanded by the Constable and the Duke of *Guise*, and the other by the Prince of *Conde* and the Admiral *de Coligni*. The Success was equal on both sides, the Prince of *Conde* and the Constable being both taken Prisoners. The Duke of *Guise* laid Siege to *Or-*

leans, and pressed it so close, that it was upon the point of yielding, when a Villain came to the Camp, and watching an opportunity for the execution of his Design, he slew this Prince with a Shot from a Carbine, as he was returning from visiting the Works, attended only by Three Horsemen. The Duke of *Guise's* Death was extremely prejudicial to *France*: besides his Military Perfections, which rendred this Duke the greatest Captain in the Kingdom, he had gain'd the Peoples Hearts by such a Charming Sweetness, such admirable Liberality and Sincerity, and such Courteous and Familiar Behaviour, that one could not forbear loving him. His Death almost ruin'd the Fortune of his House. A Peace was afterwards concluded, but 'twas only to give both Parties leisure to make Preparation for beginning the War afresh. The Prince of *Conde*, freed out of Prison, made great Levies in *Germany*, and soon got a new Army on Foot. He endeavoured to surprize and carry away the King, as he was returning from *Meaux* to *Paris*: but a Battalion of Six Thousand *Switzers*, which guarded the Court in its March, and repulsed several Attacks by the way, ruin'd this Audacious Design. Some time after the Constable, displeased with his Nephews, whom he accused of Ingratitude and Revolt, gave them Battel in the Plain of *St. Denis*, routed them, and raised the Siege from before *Paris*. The Constable, who was near Fourscore years old, received a Mortal Wound in his Reins by a Pistol Shot, as he was in the midst of the Fight, charging the
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the Enemies with a Vigour, worthy his Name and his Office. The *Hugonots* though vanquish'd, made Peace on what Terms they pleas'd, the Queen being oblig'd to accept them, as, frighted with the great Number of Forreign and Domestick Forces, that fill'd the Kingdom. This Second Accommodation was also but a Cessation of Arms, the War breaking forth again with more Fury than before. The *Hugonots* lost a Third Battel at *Jarnac*, gain'd by the Duke of *Anjou*, who commanded the King his Bothers Army, where the Prince of *Conde* was slain upon the Place.

Gaspar de Coligny was a Gentleman of a good Family, but much more considerable by that of his Mother, who was Sister to the Constable *de Mommorancy*. His Unkle, whom because of his singular Merit King *Henry* the Second honoured with his Favour, had procur'd him the Office of Admiral, one of the first of the Crown. *Coligny* had serv'd under him, during the Reigns of *Francis* the First, and *Henry* the Second, with no little Reputation. He had been employed in several Important Negotiations, by which he had acquired a perfect Understanding of Affairs. He was a Man of a thorow Experience, but close, full of Address, naturally Eloquent, and no less a Statesman, than a Soldier, tho' far more cautious, than adventurous. In the Year 1522. *France* being almost

almost ruined, there was a new Agreement made.

The Admiral at the same time negotiated a Marriage between the Princess *Margaret*, the Kings Sister, and *Henry* King of *Navarre*. *Anthony*, his Father, dyed some years before of a Wound, receiv'd at the Siege of *Roan*. The Admiral came to *Paris* to assist at the Marriage, followed by so great a number of Gentlemen and Vassals, that the King himself could scarce have found so Magnificent a Train. He was received with extraordinary Testimonies of Confidence and Friendship : He had often private Conferences with the King ; in which, 'twas known, they treated of making War upon *Flanders* ; and this, we have since understood, obliged *Philip* the Second to stay in *Italy*, for fear of some Surprise from the *French*.

In the mean time there was a Rumour (whether grounded on Reallity, or invented by the Queen, who was laying a Snare for the Admiral, as her Enemies would have it) that the People, he had without any Order or Permission, brought to *Paris*, under pretence of being present at the King of *Navarre's* Marriage, conspired against the Royal Family. The Queen, whether the better to conceal her Design, or really fearing some secret Plot, caused the Guards of the *Louvre* to be doubled. Whilst these things ware doing, the Admiral, returning from the King to his own House, was wounded in the Right hand
by

by a Shot from an Arquebush, which was, by the *Hugonot* Party, said to have been done by the Procurement of the Queen, or the Duke of *Guise*.

The Duke of *Guise* was accused, because the House in which the Assassin had planted himself, belonged to one of his Creatures, who had some time before left it empty, to prevent the discovery of this Action. These Suspicions were strengthened by the irreconcilable Hatred there was between the Prince and the Admiral; and though the King had made them both promise him to keep quiet till his Majesties Return to *Paris*; there was yet great likelihood that the Duke of *Guise* attempted to destroy him.

Those that suspected the Queen, said, the Admirals Fortune and Authority created a Jealousie in this Princess; That she began to fear a Man she had raised too high; That she despair'd of re-setling Quiet in the State, during the Life of so redoubted an Enemy; and that beside the miserable Condition of the Kingdom, the Murthers, Battels and Perils her self and Children had been exposed to, all which she laid to his Charge; she yet further mortally hated him, because of the shameful Discourses, with which he blemisht her Honour; That since she could neither punish him by Law nor Force, she had recourse to Stratagem; That she was as skilful in these sort of Intrigues as he could be; That she had drawn him and the chief of his Party to *Paris*, on the occasion of her
Daughter

Daughters Marriage, the more securely to destroy him ; That he had been lur'd to Court by the Project of the *Low-Country* War, and the fair shews of Confidence and Esteem ; That she had consequently pressed the young Duke of *Guise* to revenge on him his Father's Murther, to which this Prince was too much inclin'd, having only refus'd to do it for fear of displeasing the King, and losing the Friendship of the Nobility, who would after this Action have look'd upon him, as a Man without Honour or Faith ; That the Queen had eas'd him of this Scruple, by representing to him, that he would do a signal Service to the State in exterminating its most formidable Enemy ; That 'twas the greatest Sign of Fidelity he could shew the King ; And, in fine, that the Duke of *Guise* engaged not in it, till he had first got an Order, written and signed by the Princesses own Hands.

But whether it was the Queen, or the Duke of *Guise*, or neither of them that were the Authors of this Enterprize, the Admiral was no sooner carryed into his House, but the *Hugonots* ran thither in Crouds, filling the Town with Complaints and Murmurs. They had the Confidence to accuse the King, as well as the Duke, publishing, that none durst have committed such an Attempt, without his Majesties Protection ; and yet the Queen had so carefully concealed it from him, that he knew nothing of it, till News was brought him of the Accident be-
fals

faIn the Admiral. He went presently with the Queen to see him, testifying his Displeasure and Sorrow, and promising to make an exact Enquiry into it, and severely to punish this Assassination. He left also his Guards about his House, as well for the Honor, as Security of his Person : but understanding at his Return to the *Louvre*, that the *Hugonots* suspected him to be privy to it; and accordingly were so impudent as to threaten him, he fell into a terrible Transport, which the Queen Mother, who absolutely Govern'd him, diligently fomented; taking hold of this favourable Moment to make him resolve on a suddain Extirpation of his Rebelious Subjects, and ridding himself of an Enemy, so much the more dangerous, in that he was irreconcilable.

They were perswaded at Court, that, as soon as the *Hugonot*-Lords were departed, they would begin a new Rebellion, much more Bloody than any of the former, and would call in Strangers to their Assistance. The *Admiral* himself could not forbear letting slip some little Menaces, when the King, comforting him about his Wound, told him, *It was not dangerous : I care not*, answered he coldly, *for losing the use of a hand : for, provided I keep my Head, I hope, all will go well.* It was said by some, that the King held afterwards a Council with the Queen, and some of their intimatest Confidants, in which 'twas resolved no longer to endure these

these Insolencies, but forthwith to dispatch the *Hugonots*, and commit the executing of it to the Duke of *Guise*; and that the King, not to awaken their Distrust, sent him out of *Paris* on pretence of some Discontent; but he returned, according to Agreement, the One and Twentieth of *August* at Night, accompanied by the Duke of *Angoulême*, the Kings natural Brother, glad of the opportunity of serving his Master, and also to Revenge himself without fear of Punishment.

But there went at the same time a Report, that the Admirals Friends, assembled in his House, had taken very wicked and detestable Resolutions, he having himself, by a very pathetical Discourse incited them to rise up in Arms; That being all animated by the same Fury, they cryed out to go immediately to attack the *Louvre*, and destroy the King, the Princes his Brothers, and the King of *Navarre*, whose Death they had resolved, though he were of their own Religion, because the Admiral feared his Wit and Courage. But whilst he loses time in being too curious to take his Measures, he delivers himself up to his ill Fortune; and the King, informed of his Practises, hastens the Punishment of the Rebellion. Some endeavour'd to make it be believed, that this Conspiracy was a Story, invented by the Queen Mother, who foreseeing the Horror, the destruction of the *Hugonots* would cause, endeavoured
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by these Calumnious Reports to mitigate the Peoples Indignation. However it was, the Duke of *Guise* about one of the Clock in the Morning forc't open the Admirals House. A young *German* Gentleman, who had been bred a Page with the Dukes Father, and was ambitious of the Honor to give him the first Blow, entred his Chamber. The Admiral, rising out of his Bed, conjur'd him to have Respect to his old Age and his Infirmities; and grant him his Life. But the *German*, reproaching him with Treason and Apostasie, mortally wounded him, and caused him to be thrown out at Window to the Duke of *Guise*, who guarded the entrance into the House. 'Tis said, *Coligny* fell down as dead; but hearing the Duke of *Guise* calling to have him thrown out, he made some resistance against those that went to take him up, and cast him forth into the Street, desiring them to let him dye in quiet; whereupon they dispatcht him. The Rabble, vomiting out a Thousand Curses against him, dragg'd him for some time in the Dirt; they tore him asunder, and filled the Town with pieces of his Body. A young *Parisian* cut off his Head, and carryed it on a long Pole into all the Publick Places, and the Trunk of his Body was hung up by the Feet on the common Gallows.

Thus ended *Gaspar de Coligni*, Admiral of *France*, who was raised to so great a Fortune, that his Court was no less than the
King's

King's. He made himself redoubted by *France* and *Spain*, and though he made not War upon King *Philip*; he created him Trouble enough by stirring up the *Low Countries* and *Germany*, and under-hand protecting the Prince of *Orange*: He often imposed on the King his Master a Necessity of making Peace and War; but what renders his Memory most durable, is, that having been twice taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards*, and lost three Battels, he still kept the same Authority with his Party, and never shewed more Courage and Constancy, than in the midst of his greatest Disgraces: yet it is certain, he was rather a cunning, than a valiant Captain, very skilful in choosing his Post, but distrustful of the Fortune of War in Battels, and not engaging himself, but in the last Extremity.

The Count *de la Rochefoucault*, *Teligny*, *Paradaillan*, *Glermont*, *d'Amboise*, and several other *Hugonots* of Quality were slain the same Night. *Mongommery* was for some time pursued by the Duke of *Guise*, who eagerly sought to kill him; but he fled into *England* at the first Report of the Admiral's Death.

The *Hugonots* had so highly incensed the People, that it was impossible to moderate their Fury, till they had made a very great and lamentable Slaughter.

The Emperor gave always Hopes, that he would sign the Treaty of Alliance, though he had a very great Repugnance to make War
upon

upon the Infidels : he could not resolve to break the Peace with them, tho' their Faithfulness rendered it uncertain and ill assured. But he desired also not to discontent the Pope nor the *Venetians*. That, which held them thus in suspense, was the Passion, he had to get the Prince *Ernestus*, his Son, chosen King of *Poland*, *Sigismund Augustus*, the deceased King, having left no Heirs. *Maximilian* consider'd this Crown, as an Acquisition, that would much augment his Power. The *Polonians* were then at Peace with the Port ; but there was need of great Sums to purchase the Principal Electors Suffrages ; so that the Money and Favour of the *French* prevailing above the Authority of the House of *Austria*, the Duke of *Anjou* was preferr'd before the Emperors Son. In the mean time *Maximilian* treated still with the Pope, shewing the greater earnestness, the surer he was not to take up Arms. The Confederates, resolved to refuse him nothing, that they might draw him in, and all *Germany*, granted him Five Thousand Foot more than the Troops he had ask'd of Cardinal *Commen-don*. *John Delphini*, Bishop of *Torcello*, the Pope's *Nuncio*, with his Imperial Majesty, had agreed, That there should be given Five and Twenty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Five Hundred Horse, on condition, that *Maximilian* should bring into the Field as great an Army as the Succour of the Confederates amounted to. The Auxiliary Troops were to stay in his Service Six Months in the Year, to enter into Winter Quarters with his Army in

such Posts, as were most commodious, and advantageous for the Progress of the *German* Affairs, and this Treaty to continue, as long as the War should last; the Emperor desired farther, that, whoever of the Confederates should break the League, should be look'd upon as an Enemy, and that the Pope should with all requisite Solemnities issue out the greater Excommunication against him; but this last Article was refused him, and in lieu thereof 'twas agreed, That for the Payment of the Confederate Troops, destin'd to his Service, Money should be sent every Three Months to *Ausbourg*, for which the Richest Merchants of the Town should be security. The Emperor, on these Conditions, engag'd this Year to make War on *Hungary*, with a design to keep up the League; but he was determin'd to find daily new Pretences not to enter into the Field, excusing himself sometimes on the Tediousness of Assemblies and Diets, and sometimes on the difficulty of raising Soldiers and Money out of the Sovereign Estates of *Germany*. As soon as *Gregory* understood the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Emperor, he sent for the *Venetian* Embassadour, to whom he imparted this agreeable News, giving him Order to assure the Senate of it. The King of *Portugal* had promised to send his Fleet this Year into *Greece*; and the Pope, to encourage the *Venetians*, made Preparations to augment that of the Holy See. These fair Hopes, which, the *Venetians* well knew, would come to nothing, serv'd only to
make

make his Holiness take more heinously the Republicks Agreement with the Port.

The Spring was now far advanced, and the *Venetians* vehemently importun'd the Pope and the King of *Spain* to send their Fleets immediately to *Corfou*, when *Tipoli* received advice from the Senate, that the Peace was concluded at *Constantinople*. *Barbaro* had no sooner received Power to treat with the *Grand Visier*, but he applyed himself seriously to it. He knew, 'twas the Intention of the Colledge of *Ten*, whose Favour by this means he should gain: He also knew the Weakness of the Commonwealth, and that he should at the same time recover his own Liberty. The *French* Embassadour at the Port concerned himself much in this Affair by Order from the King his Master, and fervently sollicited *Mahomet* about it: but these good Offices served only to render this Minister more difficult, because he would not share the Honour or Profit of this Negotiation with any one. *Barbaro*, perceiving it, pretended to be sick, and ask'd leave for *Solomon*, the same *Jewish* Physitian, he had already made use of, to come to him. *Solomon* was no sooner entred the Chamber, where he was kept, but *Marco Antonio* making him Presents and Promises, conjur'd him to do his Endeavour, to procure an end to his Imprisonment, and Repose to his Country, letting him understand, that 'twould be no less to his Advantage than his Honour, if he brought it to pass. The *Jew*, leaving *Barbaro*, went to the *Grand Visier*, whom the difficulty of setting forth a new Fleet rendred

much more tractable: He sounded him, to find how he was inclined to an Accomodation, and afterwards propos'd it to him. *Mahomet* at first entred into a particular Debate upon the Articles of Peace, demanding, that the Republick should give the *Grand Seignior* the Isle of *Corfou*, the Towns of *Cataro* and *Budua*, and should pay him all the Charges of the War. *Barbaro* answered with a great deal of Constancy, that the Republick would part with nothing of what they possessed before the War, that they would restore *Supoto*, and only in respect make *Selim* a Present of Threescore Thousand Crowns in Gold, who should also cause the Lands, which the *Turks* had taken in *Dalmatia*, to be restored. The *Grand Visier* receded from the Demand of *Corfou*, but insisted on the Surrender of *Cataro* and *Budua*, saying, that Peace was not to be mentioned but on these Conditions, and threatening *Soloman* to have him strangled, if he did not oblige the *Venetian* to yield him these two Places. *And what?* added he with a fierce and angry Countenance, *The Venetians, to obtain a Peace, granted Solyman the strong fortified Towns of Nauplia and Malvasia, with all they had in Peloponnesus: and do they now make a Scruple of yielding the Grand Seignior Two: One weak and half-ruin'd, and the other dispeopled by the Spoil, the Plague has made in it?* To bring the *Venetian* Embassadour to his Bow, he spread a Report, That the *Musulman* Fleet should be composed of three Hundred Gallies, and as many small Vessels, and that the *Ottoman* Emperors had never as
yet

yet set forth so numerous and formidable an one ; That the *Grand Seignior*, assisted by his Forces of *Asia* and *Europe*, would come in Person, and cover the Earth and Sea with Soldiers and Vessels. But *Antonio*, who knew the Pride of these *Barbarians*, fear'd not so much these ridiculous Menaces, as he did the Weakness and Necessities of the Commonwealth.

After many goings to and fro, and a very long discussion, the *Grand Visier*, who had certain Information of what was resolved on at *Rome* for the next Campaign, feared to break the Negotiation, and re-imbark himself in a much more troublesom War, than that, which it was in his Power to end ; so that becoming much more reasonable, he agreed on a Peace with *Barbaro* on these Conditions : That the *Venetians* should restore *Supoto*, with all the Canon they had taken in that place ; That the Inhabitants, who would not stay there, should have liberty to depart, and take with them their Moveables and other Goods ; That the *Grand Seignior* and the Commonwealth should retain the places, of which they were then in possession ; That the Ancient Limits of the two States should be re-establish'd, and that every one should re-enter into the Lands of the Continent, he enjoyed before the War ; That the *Venetians* should pay fifteen hundred Crowns a year Tribute for the Isle of *Zant*, though they had till that time paid but five Hundred ; That they should give the *Grand Seignior* Three hundred and fifty Thousand Crowns in ready Money, and Threescore Thousand to his first Minister

for his Negotiation ; 'Twas added, that the Merchants on both sides should be set at Liberty, and their Effects restor'd ; That an Estimate should be made of such as were no longer found in *specie*, and that in other things the Treaty concluded with *Solyman* should be executed, *Barbaro* presenting *Selim* this, to ratifie it by Oath, the *Sultan*, beholding him with a threatening Look, said nothing to him, but that he would exactly observe these Conditions, provided the *Venetians* fail'd not in their Respect to him, and gave no Council nor Assistance to his Enemies. *Barbaro* immediately dispatcht his Son to *Venice* with a Copy of this Treaty. The Young Man, who knew of what Importance this Affair was, with which he was charged, made such speed, that he was but Twenty days in going from *Constantinople* to *Venice*, which was more than ever any Courier did before him. He went in his *Turkish* habit to the *Doge's* Palace, where the Council of *Ten* was then happily assembled. These Magistrates, having read his Dispatches, were of Opinion, that he should not appear all the rest of that day, and that his Arrival should be conceal'd, till the Senate was acquainted with the Conclusion of the Peace. They foresaw, that such surprising News would cause a very great Rumour and Commotion in the Town. The Council of *Ten* declar'd the next day in full Senate the urgent Reasons that had forc'd them to an Accomodation with the Port, and procur'd the Peace to be ratified, which was at the same time publish'd. One
would

would have thought this News should have given no little Joy to People, bred up in Repose, and endebted for their Greatness to the Exercises and Arts, which are cultivated in Peace. In the mean time the People of *Venice*, though disquieted by new Preparations for War, incommoded by the Interruption of their Trade, and loaded with extraordinary Impositions, were for some days in such a Consternation (so little do the Multitude understand their own Interest) that, to see the Dejection and Sorrow of the Inhabitants, you would have imagined the City to be threatned with utter Desolation. The People of the other Confederate Estates, who saw not the Commonwealths pressing Motives, conceived such an *Odium* against them, that their Subjects, nay their very Embassadors (whose Character is respected amongst the most Barbarous Nations) were not safe amongst them. The Emperor, whose slowness and delays were partly the cause of this Agreement, reproachfully ask'd *Giovanni Corario*, the Republicks Embassadour, What the Breakers of the Publick Faith merited; and this Minister did very Wisely to keep himself for some days shut up in his Palace at *Vien-na*, and not expose himself to the Fury of the Vulgar, who were then ready to offer all manner of Outrage to those, they called *Venetians*. But soon after *Maximilian*, understanding that the King of *Spain* receiv'd this news with Indifference enough, treated *Corario*, who had threatned him to retire to *Venice*, and set the Republick at difference with him, as civilly as before.

When the *Venetian* Embassadour had told *Philip* the Second, That his Masters had been forced by their Inability to put an end to the War, this Prince answered him calmly enough, That he engag'd in the League only at his Holynesses Request; That he believ'd the Senate wise enough not to do any thing without mature Deliberation; That 'twas sufficient for him to have shewn all *Europe*, that he had undertaken and carryed on this Affair with as much Zeal as Constancy; and in fine, that 'twas just to yield to the Sentiments of the Parties that were chiefly concerned.

Tiepoli receiv'd about Noon this News by an express Courier, and went immediately to acquaint his Holyness with it, who was gone to take the Air at *Frescati*, in the Vineyard of Cardinal *Altamps*. The Pope ask'd him, smiling, What Good News he had to tell him: To which this Minister answered very seriously, That he came to communicate to his Holyness the Conclusion of a Peace between the Commonwealth and the *Grand Seignior*. The Pope, strangely surprized, interrupted *Tipoli*, forbad him to say any more, and commanded him to be gone. The Embassadour humbly did his utmost to pacifie *Gregory's* Displeasure; but he would hear neither his Reasons nor his Prayers, and passing into another Chamber, enjoined him to return immediately. *Tipoli*, fearing lest the People of *Rome*, or the Soldiers, who passed continually to go and embark at *Naples*, might offer him some Violence, assembled his Friends in his Palace. He met several
of

of these Soldiers on his way, as he returned to *Rome*, who would have done him a Mischief, had they distrusted that he came from confirming the Reports of Peace, which were already spread about the Town. One of his Domesticks, a Native of *Padua*, being behind his back, when he opened his Pacquets, cast his Eyes on the Letter, which gave advice of the Peace, and no sooner saw his Master on his way for *Frescati*, but he went to acquaint Cardinal *Cornaro* with the news. The Pope, perplex'd and troubled, returned at Night to *Rome*, and gave order for the Sacred Colledge to assemble on the morrow. His Holinesses sudden Return made this Matter very publick, and the *Romans* were so incens'd at it, that if any one would have Headed the People, the *Venetian* Embassadour would have been attack't in his Palace, against the Doors and Windows of which the ruder sort began already to throw Stones. The *Venetians* were publickly styl'd forsworn Traitors, some of them were outrag'd, and their very Name was for several days abhorred at *Rome*. The King of *Spain's* Ministers, who had the greatest Reason to be displeased, shewed nevertheless far more Moderation than the Popes Subjects. His Holiness, desiring to blacken the *Venetians*, and render them still more culpable, represented in full Consistory, that, when the Emperor was at his Request, in fine, about to declare War against the Infidels; when the King of *Portugal* had assured him by his Embassadors, that he would enter into the League; when he hop'd on certain Conditions

to break the Alliance between *France* and the *Port*; when, to compleat their Felicity, he had certain Advice, that the new King of *Persia*, the declar'd Enemy of the *Ottomans*, was setting on Foot a great Army, to invade *Turkie*; and when the *Christians* had conceived the greatest Hopes Imaginable to break their Chains, and exterminate their common Adversary: the *Venetians* had overthrown all these great Designs by perfidiously making a shameful Peace with these *Barbarians*. He then inveighed very much against them, treating them as perjur'd Traitors, and revoking all the Graces, his Predecessors had granted them in consideration of this War. He even enjoin'd them to restore the Money they had levyed on certain Benifices, to which they immediately paid an exact Obedience. He forbid all the Subjects of the Holy See to engage without his Leave in the Service of the Repulick, shut up the *Granaries* of *Puglia* and *Marca di Ancona*, and did them several other Displeasures, which, though apparently very grievous, were much less terrible, than what the Senate expected from the publick Indignation, and the Wrath of a Sovereign Prelate, who might strike them with all the Thunders of Excommunication.

The *Venetian* Embassadour, who saw that *Gregory* affected to appear much severer than he naturally was, feared, lest in the first motions of his Choler, he might carry things to the utmost Extremities; but his Holiness breaking forth only in Reproaches and Menaces he procur'd the *Venetian* Cardinals to intercede
with

with him. They besought him to consider, that the Destruction of the Commonwealth would be no less prejudicial to the Holy See, than the aggrandising of a Foreign Power, which already threatned all its Neighbours: that their Ruine would be fatal to all *Italy*, and draw with it that of the Ecclesiastical State. *Tipoli* observ'd, that these Reasons had already made some Impression on the Popes Mind. He did his endeavour to obtain an Audience; but *Gregory* still refus'd to give him any, telling those that solicited it, He would not receive the excuses of the *Venetians* but in the presence of the Sacred Colledge, and other Witnesses of the Treaty, which they had so basely violated. In the mean time his Anger by little and little abated, and *Tipoli* knowing that he used a great deal of Violence on himself to pass for an inflexible Man, proposed to the Senate the sending an extraordinary Embassadour to *Rome*, not doubting but so unusual a Proceeding, might find some favour with him. The Senate approved of this Expedient, and *Nicholas Ponti*, who was Four-score years of Age, was chosen for this Embassie. He departed immediately, and arrived sooner at *Rome*, than his Old Age seem'd to permit him. He found the Pope resolute not to give him Audience any where but in the Consistory. In the mean time some of the Principal Cardinals obtained of the Pope, that he should be receiv'd in the same manner as the other Embassadours were. *Ponti* with a great deal of Clearness and Eloquence laid open the Reasons and Motives which obliged the Republick

lick to make their Accommodation with *Selim*. *Gregory* heard him quietly, and appear'd so much the more satisfied with his Discourse, as he flatter'd himself at the sight of this venerable Old Man, who was Ten years older than His Holyness, *That he might live yet several years*; and this agreeable Thought contributed not a little to the Satisfaction, which the *Venetians* receiv'd in this Audience. The Pope complain'd only of their making a Peace without acquainting him with their Intention, and dismiss'd the Embassadour with Testimonies of a perfect Reconciliation. *Ponti* visited all the Cardinals apart, confirming to them what he had said in publick to his Holiness, and leaving *Tipoli* in the Functions of his Employ, returned to *Venice* to give an account of the happy Success of his Voyage.

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