

Thankfulness, as to deprive us or our Children, of the unspeakable mercy of so good a Prince, but may in peace and prosperity continue You and Your lawful Successors, in Your Hereditary and daily Merited Dominions, so long as the Earth shall endure. So pray

Dread Sovereign,
Your Majesties most Loyal
and Dutiful Subjects,

Lintz, Sept. 14. Yesterday arrived here the Baron de Holtz, from the Imperial Camp, who gives this short account of the Battle, of which he was an Eye-witness. That the Christian Army advancing in the Order agreed upon, toward Vienna, The Duke of Lorraine sent out some Troops to possess themselves of Kalemberg, an important Post; That part of the Turkish Army came out of their Lines and engaged the Christians, but that they were beaten back to their Camp with a great slaughter, the Christian Army advancing still in their order of Battle, but so slowly, that they were three hours marching one German mile; That being come to the Enemies Camp, the Pioneers under the protection of the Grenadiers and other detached Parties, were sent to throw down the Enemies Lines, which was done accordingly, the Turks that defended them being beaten from their Posts, and the whole Christian Army entered the Enemies Camp in Battalia; The Duke of Lorraine with some Regiments of Dragoons, and the Regiments of Foot of Baden and Grana, went immediately to the relief of the Town, which had endured a very furious assault, and falling upon the Turks, that made the attack, they were all cut in pieces, and the great Cannon, on the Batteries against the Scotch-Gate and Bastion, were taken. While this was doing on this side, the King of Poland attacked the quarters of the Grand Visier, and gained all the Posts, which opposed him; and thereupon the Enemy fled, leaving all their Tents, Baggage, and Cannon behind them, except some of their greatest Cannon which they had sent off. The Christians having obtained this great Victory, continued however in Arms, not being allowed the plunder of the Field till the next day, when there was no more danger of the Enemies rallying. The 13. early in the morning, the King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorraine, sent their Horse and Dragoons to pursue the Enemy; and just now arrived here a Courier, with the News, that the Christians having overtaken the Enemy, had obliged them to quit their Cannon, and had slain many of them, of which we must expect the particulars.

Cologne, September 21. Our Elector has by several Expresses received the happy news of the Defeat of the Turks before Vienna on the 12th instant. The account we have of it, is, that upon the approach of the Christians, part of the Turkish Army quitted their Camp, and met the Imperialists, whom they attacked several times, but were still repulsed. That the Christians made a halt when the Enemy came to charge them; but when the Turks turned their backs, the Christians still advanced without quitting their order of Battle; that having opened their way by the Defeat of these advanced Bodies of the Enemy; they attacked their Camp, and without any great opposition made themselves Masters of it, the Turkish Horse retiring towards the Evening in great Confusion, and leaving their Tents, Cannon, and Baggage behind them. In the mean time the Janitaries that had that day the guard of the Trenches, gave a very furious Assault to the Town, but between

the besieged (who likewise lost a great many men) and the Army, they were all cut off. The Christian Army stood all the night following in Battalia, and the next Morning the Horse and Dragoons were sent in pursuit of the Enemy; And the Emperor arrived at Vienna. The King of Poland had taken two Horse Tails, the great Standard of the Turks, and the Grand Visier's own Horse.

Hamburg, September 21. The King of Denmark is still at Rensburg, but will suddenly return to Copenhagen. We are told he is going to raise 5000 men. The Danish and French Fleet continue to cruise off of Bornbohm.

Hague, Sept. 24. We have received by several Expresses, an account of the signal Victory, which the Christian Army obtained against the Turks the 12. Instant, whereof we have the following Relation.

That the King of Poland, the Duke of Lorraine, and the other Generals, having adjusted all things in relation to the great Enterprize they were going upon, they advanced towards Vienna; That on the 10th. the Baron Mercy, who commands the Lorraine Troops, was sent out with 3000 men to learn news of the Enemy, and to post himself at Kalemberg; That the Grand Visier understanding that the Christian Army approached, sent out a body of men, to observe them, who having marched about two miles, their advanced Guard was attacked and beaten back by some Imperial Troops commanded by Colonel Heuster. 60 of the Turks being killed and eight taken Prisoners, with two small Field-Pieces; That the Prisoners reported, That the Grand Visier was resolved to maintain his ground before Vienna, and that he had with him 10000 men, though he had lost 8000 in the Siege. That on the 12. a great body of Turks advanced towards the Christian Army, which was marching through the Forest of Vienna, and attacked their Left Wing, but were very vigorously repulsed; That however this ill success did not dishearten them, from making a second attack upon the Troops of Bavaria, but these being seconded by those of Franconia, Saxe Gotha, and other Troops of the Empire, who had with them some Cannon, the Turks were forced to quit the Wood and to retire in great disorder, and being for the most part foot, and the Christians pressing hard upon them on all sides, and playing their Cannon upon them, few of them escaped, and nine Pieces of Cannon, which they had with them, were taken. The Christian Army having thus opened their way, advanced towards Vienna, and attacked the Enemies Camp, about two in the Afternoon, which they did with some bravery at four several places, that the Enemy were put into great disorder, and their Cavalry fled, and their Foot, being environed by the Christians, were all slain, and the Enemies Baggage, Cannon, Tents &c. were taken. To secure this great Victory, the Generals did forbid all Plunder till the next day at Noon, when there being no more danger of the Enemies giving them any disturbance, they were allowed it, and the Spoil was great. The loss which the Christians sustained in this great action, was very inconsiderable, and of Persons of Note we yet hear only of the Count of Trautmanndorf, and the Duke of Croÿ, and the Count of Scherfberg being wounded, the first mortally; Besides those slain in the Town, for the Grand Visier at