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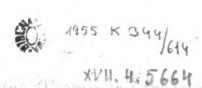
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Envoy Extraordinary from His Imperial Majesty, presented to the King of Great Brittain, the 3 of October, touching the Railing of the Siege from before Vienna.

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HE Underwritten Envoy extraordinary of his Imperial Majeffy, having received Orders from the Emperor his Mafter, to affure your Majeffy of the Continuation of his fincere and amicable friendship, and at the same time to give a Relation of the happy deliverance of Vienna, most humbly represents, pursuant to his Intructions, the Particulars following:

His Imperial Majesty having fince the Siege of Vienna, resided at Passaw, the better to hasten the fliccours of the Empire, descended the Danube, so soon as the said Forces had joyned the Army with those of the King of Poland, to Affist in Person towards the great and memorable Action they were about to undertake: but judging in his pallage to the Bridge near Tuln, there might probably arise some disorder or delay among so many different Nations, took a resolution to continue at a certain place named Durensteine, till all the Forces should have passed forwards, and every thing disposed for the attaque, thinking that the Forrest and Hill over which they were to March, would have been an Affair of many days; but as the Enemy, had wanted that Precautionary forefight to fortifie in the faid Forrest of Vienna, as they easily might have done, and twas expected they would, the Christian Army with far less difficulty possessed themselves of the said Forrest, on the 11th of September, and became Masters, after an Engagement bloody enough, of the Hill of Calemburgh, and thereon planted their great Cannons, after which Success and Advantage, the King of Poland, the two Electors of Bavaria, and Saxony, the Duke of Lorraine, together with the rest of the General Officers, resolved unanimously to fall upon the Enemy, notwithstanding they were Fortified with a deep Retrenchment at the Foot of the faid Hill, and defended with a great Body of their Troops, to oppose their descent; yet after some rencounter with them, they were forced to quit their Post, leaving the Christian Army an open Field, which gave opportunity to the Duke of Lorrain to advance on the Left with the Imperial Proops and Auxiliaries, endeavouring above all things, to afford fuccour for the City of Vienna, in which he met with that good fucces, that part of his Infantry took Post by fix in the Evening before the Scotch gate, which yet did not hinder the Enemy from continuing to play their Cannons against the City, with disposition to make and Assault until they were attaqued in otheir Trenches, and driven thereout. During this Transaction by the Left Wing, the King of Poland with his Troops, and others of the Auxiliaries, affailed the Enemy on the Right, and



with extraordinary Courage withstood their first onset, and in conclusion forced them to make a shameful disorderly slight, even to the abandoning of all their Camp, Cannon, Munition of War, Provision, and a valuable Treasure of Gold, insomuch that the City of Vienna was delivered from the Turkish Siege, on Sunday the 12th of September.

His Imperial Majesty primarily Attributes this Signal Victory to the Almighty Power, who in

this Fight for the Christians, so infatuated their Enemies with a haughty Contempt of the Christian Arms, as fcornfully to expect them in the open Country, without regarding the defences they

might otherwise have made.

The Night approaching Soldiers and ours by a continual March very much harraffed, would not pursue the Enemy, contenting themselves with the principal advantage they designed by raising the Siege; but knowing the customary Turkish usuage, to rally upon their Enemy when busied in plundering, which was feared they would now attempt, the Christians Army stood in Battalia all the Night in the Enemies Camp, where the King of Poland found, befides the Tent, movables and the Horse of Cara Mustapha, the prime Vizier, even to the value of a Million of Crowns; the greatest part whereof in ready Money and Jewels; as also every Soldier furnished with something of value, more than a Hundred pieces of Cannon, several thousand Quintals of Powder, and sufficient Provisions for the subsistance of the Turkish Army for three Months. After this happy Effort, his Imperial Majesty arrived on the Fourteenth of the same Month in Vienna, where being the next day solemnly congratulated on the part of the King of Poland, and invited into the Camp by his Under-Chancellor, by whom he presented the general Standart of the Prime Vizier; thereupon his Majesty lest the City, and met the King of Poland, who was at that time at the Head of his Troops, to dispose them for a March, and they approached each other on Horseback, expressing all possible demonstration of Friendship and Reciprocal love.

Afterwards the Army took their way for Hungary, to purfue the Enemy, and to befiege some important Garrison, as shall be judged most opportune, and take up Winter-Quarters for the Army, as far

as possible in the Enemies Country.

The faid Envoy, above the Relation that he most humbly presents to his Majesty, signifies how the King of Poland did Communicate to his Imperial Majesty an Original Letter, Signed and Sealed by above Twenty Hungarian Lords, in which they Congratulate the common Enemy of Christendom, the Turk, with the good fuccess he had to that time obtained, wishing him also the taking of Vienna, with a farther happy progress of his Arms; which horrid Treason, as it can in no wise be prefidented in a Christian; so no rigorous proceeding for the future, can be attributed sufficiently enough tobe rendred to fuch kind of Traytors feeing it is not a matter of Religion, which does interest them in it, and many of the Catholick Hungarian Lords being Conspirators in this execrable action,

In fine the faid Envoy, most earnestly declares, by the express instances of the Emperour his Master, that the Turk notwithstanding the defeat of many Thousands of his Men, and four Millions of Money loss, may be excited to pursue a Bloody Revenge, his force being not so far a-

bated but that he may as yet appear very powerful.

And therefore his Imperial Majefty finds himfelf obliged to reiterate his Instances with the Christian Princes, for a fuccour proportionable to the danger which threatens Christendom; and that it may please your Majesty to afford the Emperour his Master, some ready affistance towards the tranquillity of Europe : for which the faid Envoy has already made his request to your Majesty for, and of which now he promises himself a happy success in.

Done at London

Count de Thunn.

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