

greatly rejoice, that we have lived to see the day that the King from his Throne, should propagate this excellent Principle in such a publick manner.

And tho' we have not suffered so much (for Conscience sake) as our Friends in the Kingdom of England (by reason of the moderation of the Government here) Nevertheless, as we did sympathize with them in their Sufferings; so are we truly glad, and one with them in their Rejoycing, and true Thankfulness; First to Almighty G. d. and next to thee, O King, for this Noble and Eminent Act of Justice and Mercy: Which we do account ought to be an obligation upon all thy Subjects, to unite them in their Affection, Faithfulness and Duty unto thee; which we hope (through God's assistance) we shall perform.

And now (according to our Christian Duty) we pray God to Bless the King, His Royal Family and People, with Heavenly and Earthly Blessings, and endue him, and all in Authority under him, with abundance of Divine Wisdom, so Rule and Govern for God and the good of His Subjects, to God's Glory, and the lasting Renown of the King; And that his Dominions here may flourish in Righteousness; And he, hereafter, receive an Eternal Crown of Glory.

Signed in behalf of our selves, and the rest of our Friends in this Nation.

*Vicna, August 21.* If we had had no more from the Army, than only a Confirmation of the first Reports of the late Victory, it would have been sufficient to continue us in the surprize, that so great and sudden change of Affairs must necessarily produce in those who are so immediately concerned in them: But that this account should be capable of any Augmentation, is what would scarce have found Credit even here, but that we receive it from Persons of undoubted Honour, who arrive daily and report nothing but on their own knowledge, and what they have themselves seen. It has been already said, that the Prince of Savoy came from the Army the 12th Instant at night, as soon as the Battle was over; at which time there could be little more known than that the Christians were entire Masters of the Field, and of all the Enemy had left. The next day the Elector of Bavaria dispatched away Colonel Sarcori for Munich; who taking Vienna in his way, gives us these farther particulars: That the Enemies loss appeared the next day to be greater than was believed the first; that of 15000 Janissaries, there was, by the Confession of some of their own Body that were Prisoners, hardly 100 left alive; that their Bridges over the Drave, either by the disorderly pressing on of those that fled, or by command of the Grand Visier, were broken down; whereby the means of escaping were cut off from multitudes that flocked thither, and dispersed again into the Ditches, Marshes, and Woods; numbers of them being destroyed by our Men that pursued, and as many perishing in places where they could not be followed: And what the Turks loss here was, could not be then well known; for at this Gentleman's coming away, though the fighting part was over, yet that of killing was not; for the Imperialists were then abroad in Parties, looking out after these miserable Wretches, who had nothing left them but the choice of their deaths, whether by the Sword, drowning, or starving in some covert; Nor can there be an exact estimate made of the greatness of the Booty, it having been so soon divided into so many hands ready to catch at it; but it must needs have been exceeding considerable, since there is not that contemptible Creature in the whole Army, that has not something to shew of the spoils of that day: There was found in the

Camp several thousands of Oxen and some hundred of Burial's, which the Turks use in their draughts for the Artillery (whereof there was 65 Pieces) besides Miltars, with Camels and Horses: The Grand Visier's Tent, which would it self take up a large Relation to describe (the Grandeur and Magnificence of the Turks appearing in nothing else so much,) fell to the Elector of Bavaria's share, with the Visier's Plate, Jewels, and other rich Furniture of great value; besides 40000 Gold Ducats in Coin. But a more particular and ample relation of all that had passed from the beginning of this Action, was then preparing to be sent to his Imperial Majesty by Count Taaf; who (as was believed, would come away the 14th Instant) bringing with him several things to be presented to the Emperor as the Trophies of this Victory; which probably retards the diligence that he would otherwise make. In the mean time, the Duke of Lorraine who is sensible of the advantages to be drawn from the opportunities of Action, is intent upon the improvements that may be made of this Success; and we are told, that he designs immediately to pass the Danube with his Army, to form the Siege of Temeswar, on the Confines of Transilvania; leaving General Dunicmidt with a sufficient force to secure all on this side of the Drave. And as much as we are taken up with what so nearly relates to our own Interests; we cannot however but express the great satisfaction we have in that our Allies, especially those of them that are disposed to Act, keep pace with us in their successes against the common Enemy: And certainly it has scarce been ever heard, that so much has been done in the space of 22 hours, as lately hapned in the Morea; within the compass of which time, the Venetians are said to have routed an Army more numerous than their own; and to have taken 4 Towns and Castles, strong in their situation, full of Men, and provided with all things necessary for a long Siege; and wanting in nothing but the Courage of those that should have defended them; besides the gain of all their Naval force, consisting in 14 Gallies. We hear, that the Serafquier, with what he has been able to recollect of his scattered Troops, is retired to Corinth; that being looked upon as the almost only place they have left, that is tenable in the Morea, if he can persuade his Men which is hardly to be expected, to behave themselves better at one end of the Gulph, than they did at the other: Which mult now be quickly seen; for we are told, the Captain-General is preparing to follow them thither; and it is to be hoped he will carry the same terrors along with him. And as Calamities are seldom known to come unattended, the Turks have this further Mortification, That the Greeks begin to withdraw their Obedience; and it is said, that above 20000 of them have already declared for the Republick; by whose Example, there is great probability that the rest of them in those parts will suddenly change their Matters.

*Hamburg, Aug. 26.* The Baron Godevis is return'd hither from Lubeck, without having perfected the accommodation between the Senate and Commonwealth, which was the Subject of his Commission; but he hath given the Parties concern'd, a Months time to consider the Propositions he has made them as the means to terminate their Differences. The Electoral Prince of Brandenburg continuing his Residence at Cassell, after the endeavours used to bring him to Berlin, or some other place within the Elector's Territories, furnishes a large matter for discourse: Some Troops of the Duke of Zell having had Orders to post themselves in a small Island formed by the Elbe near to Lemzen, we hear the Elector of Brandenburg has taken Onbrage at it; and that Commands were given for the march of part of his Forces also, with some Artillery: But it was hoped, that these were the motions only of a Prince awakened and careful of his Interests; without any further consequence to the disturbance of the publick Peace. We hear no more of the great Armies of Poland and Muscovy, than if they were in the most profound Peace: And we begin to fear, that the Campaign will pass in an Intercourse only of Ambassadors, to enquire what forwardness they are in on each side.