

has received from Paris. Our Army stirs not as yet, his Highness expecting first to see what the Prince of Condes intentions are. It was this day hourly reported here, that 5000 French have been shipped at Dunkirk to be transported to Britany.

Hague, August 2. The Letters from Germany give an account, That Monsieur de Turenne moving on the 23 instant with his Army (with what intent is not certain) Prince Charles of Lorraine who was abroad with 3000 Horse, fell upon the Van-guard, commanded by Monsieur de Vaubrun, and after a sharp fight, forced them to retire to their main Body. Its said, that the French lost 2000 Men; that Monsieur de Vaubrun's own Regiment of Dragoons was wholly ruined, many Officers killed, and Monsieur de Vaubrun wounded. The several Letters relate this Action variously, and some speak the French loss to have been onely of 600, and others of 400. Our next may bring us the certainty. This day the States have received advice of the Emperors having declared War against Sweden, which we are told the King of Denmark only defers to do, till he hath increased his Army to a greater number than it is at present; that so he may be able to pursue the War effectually. This day the States of Holland have been assembled, and its supposed they will without any difficulty agree to execute the resolution of the States General, for the seizing the Effects of the Swedish Merchants in these Countries, in return of what hath been done in Sweden.

Amsterdam, August 2. The 31 past was published here the order of the States General, containing, That seeing contrary to the meaning of this State, the King of Sweden had caused all the Ships and Effects of these Countries to be seized, they had resolved to do the like, and accordingly commanded, that all the Ships and Goods that are belonging to the Subjects of Sweden shall be seized and arrested, with injunction to the Swedish Merchants here, to give in an account within eight dayes of their Estates and Effects, on severe penalties if they fail therein. The Men of War designed for the Streights are still in the Texel and the Maese. We are told of four Men of War that are fitting out for the account of the Elector of Brandenburg. From Brussels of the 31 past they write, that orders were given for the march of our Army yesterday.

Paris, August 3. The last news from our Army on the Rhine, that hath been made Publick here, is as follows.

On the 18 instant, Monsieur de Turenne commanded out the Regiments of Champagne and Orleans, with nine Squadrons of Horses under the command of the Marquis de Rane Marechal de Camp, to march towards Urslaf, and join the Chevalier du Pleffys, upon the advice he had, that 4000 Imperial Horse were abroad, with design to cut off the said Chevalier; who having received this reinforcement, marched towards Wagshouff, which was the most commodious place, for the hindering the communication between the Imperialists and Offenburg, the two Battalions of Foot, who came off from the guard of our Bridge, and the retrenchment on the Renobens, as likewise the Regiment of de la Ferre were likewise sent to the assistance of the Chevalier du Pleffys. The 23, General Montecuculi sent to take an account of all our Posts, and the same day Monsieur de Turenne went out with a Body of Horse, and six Battalions of Foot, likewise to join the Chevalier du Pleffys, leaving the Count de Lorge at Bisheim, to command the Troops that remained there; in the mean time the Enemy, who knew not of Monsieur de Turenne's march, resolved to cut off the Chevalier du Pleffys; and to that end, the Count de Caprara had order to draw out the Infantry that was at Fruberg, and greatest part of the Cavalion of Offenburg, to form a Body of 2000 Foot, and 1000 Horse; he was upon a certain Signal to charge the Chevalier du Pleffys in the Rear, while the Prince of Lorraine with 400 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, attacked him in the Front; and to favor this enterprize, Count Montecuculi caused two false Attacks to be made at Bisheim, and at our Bridge on the Renobens; but the said Troops, under Caprara, having with them four pieces of Cannon, strayed in the night in the Wood. The

Prince of Lorraine, after having some time expected the Signal, charged one of our Guards of 50 Dragoons, and the Marquis de Vaubrun, Lieutenant-General, upon the noise of the skirmish, advancing thither, and engaging pretty far, was wounded, the Marquis de Rane, who was with him, had his Horse killed under him, and the Sieur de T. Major General, was taken Prisoner, as he went to Post the Regiment of Champagne, which fired very furiously upon the Imperialists; who understanding that Monsieur de Turenne was there in person, retired, after having lost a great many Men. The 25, Count Lesley came with 12 Squadrons of Horse, and 1000 Foot, to Gansshouff, with design to seize a great quantity of Forage that was there; but that Village being very near Monsieur de Turenne's Camp, he sent a Body of Foot and Dragoons to attack them, the Enemies were driven out of the Village, and saved themselves in a Church and Church yard hard by, where they defended themselves; but after some resistance, they were likewise forced from thence, having had 100 killed, and many taken Prisoners; amongst which was the Sieur de Croixvel, Lieutenant Colonel to Souches Regiment. On our part, the Chevalier de Hougmonst, Colonel of Dragoons, was killed in this Action, with some other Officers of Horse and Foot. On the 27, Monsieur de Turenne, who had resolved to give the Enemy battle, and was already possessed of many advantageous Posts, for the execution of the great designs he had formed, as he was observing towards Sarzbach a Valley, a Rivulet, and a certain Height, was killed with a Cannon Bullet.

Dito. We are told, that upon the receipt of the News on Monday last, of the death of Monsieur de Turenne, his Majesty sent immediately directions to the Prince of Condé, and the Duke of Englin, to go and command his Army on the Rhine, leaving that in Flanders under the conduct of the Duke of Luxembourg. It is said, that that morning which Monsieur de Turenne was killed, the Imperial Army, not being able to subsist longer in their Camp near Li brinnaw, for want of Provisions, especially after their communication with Offenburg was cut off by the French possessing themselves of Gansshouff, was retiring towards the Mountains, and that Monsieur de Turenne thereupon resolved to fight them; which he would have certainly done, had he lived. The first instant, the King by an Expreis received Letters from Monsieur de Vaubrun in which he gives his Majesty an account, That the Army was in a very good condition, and the Soldiers, notwithstanding the loss of their General, in very good heart, and very forward to engage their Enemy; That the Imperialists, about eight hours after Monsieur de Turenne was killed, having an account of it, came back, hoping to take some advantage upon them; but that they found things in so good a posture, that they durst not attempt any thing. The eight new Marshals of France, are the Count d'Estades Governor of Maftricht, the Duke de Navailles, the Count of Schomberg General of his Majesties Forces in Catalonia, the Duke de Daxas Governor of the Franche Comte, the Duke de Vironn, General of the Gallies of France, the Duke de la Feuillade, the Duke de Luxembourg, and the Marquis of Rochfort. Some of the Kings Musketeers are marched towards Britany, whither, its said, the first President of the Parliament at Rennes, has carried a general Amnestie of all offences committed by the Mutineers, which its believed they will readily accept of. According to our last Advices from Flanders, the Prince of Conde was encamped near Aeth, and the Prince of Orange not far from Hall.

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