

to consent to the payment of any Contribution whatever. The Dutch Troops are still lodged about *Rhyneberg*, and Monsieur *Fariaux* has sent another Messenger hither, to acquaint his Electoral Highness, that he has fresh Orders not to stir till the Moneys demanded by the States be paid.

Brussels, Jan. 11. We are told that this evening or to-morrow, his Excellency expects an Extraordinary Courier will arrive here from *Spain*, with final Orders to his Excellency, concerning his leaving this Government; In the mean time, it is certainly said, that the Duke of *Villa Hermosa* will have the Government of these Countreys, till such time as Don *Juan of Austria* arrives. Our Letters from *Germany* confirm the news we had of a Rencontre that happened the 29 past between a Body of the Confederate Troops, and 4000 French Horse, Commanded by Monsieur *Montauban*, near *Mulhausen*, that the dispute was sharply maintained, and many Men killed on both sides, and that at last the French were worsted, 700 of them having been killed upon the place, and Monsieur *Montauban* taken prisoner. The Prince of *Newburg* is at present here *incognito*, intending to pass from hence into *England*.

Hague, Jan. 11. The absence of the Prince of *Orange*, who hath been diverting himself at his House at *Honflardye*, as well as the indisposition of the Pensionary *Fagel*, hath been the occasion, that very little of publick business hath for several days past been transacted here. Our advices from abroad give us an account of the march of the Swedes, and of their being upon the point to declare in favor of the Crown of *France*; and that we must suddenly expect to hear of some great action between the French and the Confederates in *Alsacia*, the success whereof will be of great importance to either party. The Deputies of the respective Admiralties are in daily Conferences, to consult about the next years Equipage by Sea, which after all, will, its thought, not be so great as it was this last Summer, unless *Spain* will contribute towards the charges of it.

Paris, Jan. 12. We have now a particular account of what hath passed between Monsieur de *Turenne* and the Confederates since the 28 past, which is as follows.

The King's Army having marched two Leagues on the other side of *Befort*, and Monsieur de *Turenne* being informed that the Imperial Troops were retired behind the River *Ill*, and that those of *Brandenburg* and *Luxemburg* were on the side of *Colmar*, he resolved to cause the Army to march with small Journeys towards *Mulhausen*, and to advance himself to a certain place where he knew the River was fordable, to take an account of the posture of the Enemy, which the Countrey people reported very confusedly; accordingly taking with him the Brigade of *Sourdis*, composed of the Regiments of *Orleans*, *Beauregard* and *St. Aoust*, and the Regiments of *Cateau* and *Boncourt*, as likewise his *Gendarmes*, he marched the 29 past till he came near *Mulhausen*, which was about two Leagues from the place where he left the Army: arriving near that City, which is Neutral, being allied with the *Suissers*, he sent out a Squadron, with orders to pass the *Ill* at a certain place where it was fordable, but the Commander thereof sending back word to Monsieur de *Turenne*, that several Squadrons of the Enemy appeared on the other side, he immediately caused two squadrons commanded by Monsieur *Montauban* to pass the said Ford, the rest of the Troops being about 5 or 600 paces from thence: while these two Squadrons passed the River, the Enemy drew up 5 or 6 Squadrons in a Meadow, which made Monsieur de *Turenne* cause the Brigade of *Sourdis* to advance; but Monsieur *Montauban* finding the Enemy came towards him, and that the other Troops had not yet passed the River, he charged amongst those 6 Squadrons, and put them into disorder. At the same time several other of the Enemies Squadrons drawing up in a Body, Monsieur de *la Trousse* found another place fordable on the right hand, while the Squadrons of *Sourdis* and *St. Aoust* marched with diligence to the place where Monsieur *Montauban* had passed the River; in the mean time, Monsieur de *Turenne* finding the service grew hot, suffered the general Officers that were with him to pass the River, viz Monsieur de *Poncinis*, the Count de *Loze*, the Count de *Cloye*, and Monsieur de *Gerdie*, he himself remaining only with the Regiments of *Cateau* and *Boncourt* on this side; the Enemy being still re-inforced, charged our Troops with a great deal of fury, having with them all the Imperial Cavalry, except the

Regiment of *Gondola*, and all the *Lorraine* and *Munster* Horse; some of the Enemies Troops behaved themselves very well, but after several charges they were entirely routed, Monsieur de *Turenne* fearing some other Troops might come to reinforce them, passed likewise the River with the other two Regiments, but before he arrived, the Action was over; our Troops expected till evening whether the Enemy would appear again, but they did not, being gone off in the greatest confusion imaginable. A Colonel who commanded the *Munster* Troops was taken Prisoner, a likewise the Major of the Regiment of *Caprara*, and the Major of *Dunewaldt*, with several inferior Officers; we have also taken 14 Standards, and a Kettle-drum. On our side we have not yet a List of the killed and wounded, Monsieur *Montauban* is missing, and we hope a Prisoner, though the Enemy we are sure hath made no other Prisoners.

The prisoners that we have taken, are sent to *Befort*; we have since taken up several stragglers, and the Regiment of *Paris*, who marched all the night to join the Cavalry, lost in their march, 100 Men, put themselves for their security at last, into a certain Castle, which on the 31 was attacked and taken by our Troops, and in it the said Regiment of *Paris*, consisting of 700 Men, who were all made prisoners of War; after which, the Enemy forsook *Enfiseym* on the River *Ill*, and Monsieur de *Sourdis* took possession of it, with 5 or 600 Horse and 200 Dragoons; in the interim, Monsieur de *Turenne* sent out the Count de *Laufen* with 300 Horse, to observe where the Enemy designed to assemble again; Monsieur de *Lusigne*, and Monsieur de *Renel* were also sent out with their several Brigades, upon the like service, who brought an account, that the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Duke *Luxemburg Zell*, had drawn up their Armies in *Batalia*, near *Colmar*, upon which, Monsieur de *Turenne* resolved the 5 instant to march up and fight them, but being arrived near them, he found them in a Post, where he could not well come to attack them in the front, he thought best therefore to charge them in the flank, and to that end, caused his Army to march towards the left hand, and seized on a place called *Cunquim*, which very much facilitated his design; the Elector of *Brandenburg* to prevent it, Commanded his Infantry to attack ours, who so briskly received them, that in a short time 700 of them remained dead upon the place, and the rest of the Confederates being thereby put into great disorder, took the advantage of a Mist to cover their flight; *Colmar* soon after surrendered upon discretion, while the Elector of *Brandenburg* made the best of his way towards *Strasbourg*, and the Duke of *Zell* towards *Siebstadt*, in pursuit of whom several Bodies of Horse were sent out; so that we must expect till our next Letters to have a farther account of this great Victory.

Colmar, Jan. 7. The first instant about two in the afternoon the French Army commanded by Monsieur de *Turenne*, having with it 20 pieces of Cannon, marched in Battallia through the large plaine before this place, in sight of the Confederates, who it was expected would have advanced to fight the French, but they did not, till the French had made themselves Masters of a small place called *Curquem*, and were going to possess themselves of a certain passage, when part of the Infantry on both sides became engaged; the French were at first repulsed, but being reinforced after a sharp dispute, they wholly routed the Germans that were engaged against them, and not onely made them give way, but put the whole Confederate Army into so great confusion, that they immediately dispersed and begun by flight to provide for their safety, the Elector of *Brandenburg* retreated towards *Strasbourg*, and the Duke of *Zell* towards *Siebstadt*, whither the French Horse pursued them: About the same time Monsieur de *St. Claire* with a body of Horse entered this place, which was upon his approach immediately surrendered to him; and all the Garrison made prisoners at War; the Electress of *Brandenburg* having parted from hence the night before. It is reported that the French in the pursuit have taken two or three of the Confederate General prisoners; In our next we may be able to tell you farther of this great action.

Advertisements.

Lost on Tuesday the 22 of December last, about the Custom House, *London*, one bundle, containing 40 Deben-ters, and 25 Certificates, being for Wines and other Goods, in the name of *Humphrey Edwin*. Whosoever shall bring notice of the said bundle to Mr. *Edwin* House, Merchant, in Great *St. Hillens*, or to his Office at the *East-India House*, shall be very well rewarded.