

and likewise retreated towards *Schlestadt*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the other Generals, not thinking fit to hazard a general battel, seeing they had no great Cannon with them, as the French had; and that besides, the *Münster* Troops begun already to go off; this is the most modest account that is given with any truth of this action, adding to it, that the French have taken *Colmar*, and put a relief of Men and Provisions into *Brisack*; though at the same time, some do not stick to report, that in the action near *Ruffach* above-mentioned, the French were worsted, a far greater number having been slain on their side, than on the Confederates, who though they thought fit to make a small retreat that night, yet the next day they drew up again, in order to the giving the French Battel; but amongst other circumstances which convince us of the contrary, and that things go ill on the part of the Confederates, is the arrival of the Electress of *Brandenburg* here in great diligence, together with the Electors Baggage from *Colmar*, in our next we may be able to give you a more certain and particular account of what has happened, though in the mean time, it is said, the Allies retreat this way.

*Cologne, Jan. 11.* The Imperialists who are lodged in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, fortify their Quarters every where all they can, and have taken away the Bridges that lay over the Rivers, to hinder the incursions of the French at *Maeßricht*. The Dutch Troops lye still near *Rynberg*, their principal Quarter being at *Alpen*.

*Amsterdam, Jan. 15.* According to our advices from *Alsatia*, things are greatly changed there since our last the Confederates having been forced to retreat before the French, *Colmar* taken, and *Brisack* relieved; which hath so surprized all people here, who had expected Matters would have fallen out far otherwise, that they can hardly believe it, notwithstanding it comes confirmed from all hands. The 11 instant the Count *Waldeck* passed by *Wesel* on his way towards *Vienna*. It is said that the Prince of *Orange* has sent Orders to all the Cavalry, to hold themselves ready to march.

*Hague, Jan. 15.* Our Letters from *Germany* bring us a very distracted account, of what hath happened between the French and the Confederates in *Alsatia*, since the 5 instant; some report, that there having been on the said 5 instant, a Rencontre near *Colmar*, between some of the French and Confederate Infantry, about a passage, that the former after a brisk dispute, were forced to retreat to their main Body; however, that the Confederates, because they had no great Cannon with them, as well as for other reasons, thought fit to retreat a litle, that their Artillery which they had sent for, being come up with them, they might offer a Battel to the French, having in the meantime sent 3000 Horse towards *Brisack*, to keep any succors from coming to it; and that at the departure of the Letters of the 7 instant from *Francfort*, news was brought thither, that the Armies were come to a general Battel. But after all, the truth is, that on the said 5 instant, both Armies appeared in sight of each other in the Plain of *Colmar*; and that in the afternoon some Battalions of Foot engaged on both sides, near a small place called *Ruffach*, that the Confederates being at last forced to quit their Post, the whole Army thereupon retreated towards *Strasbourg* and *Schlestadt*; the French about the same time making themselves Masters of *Colmar*, and sending a supply towards *Brisack*, which arrived there the next day; that the 6 instant in the morning, the Electress of *Brandenburg* arrived at *Strasbourg*, whither the Elector of *Brandenburg* followed with his Forces. The Prince of *Orange* will now in a day or two begin his journey towards *Golderland*. The Penitency *Fagel* begins to be much

better, so that there is great hopes of his speedy recovery. The Swedish Ambassador some days since gave in a Memorial to the States-General, to desire them not to send any Forces towards *Bremen*, which, he said, would render the matter of the Peace much more difficult.

*Brussels, Jan. 15.* The advices we receive by this last Ordinary from *Strasbourg*, do not at all please us, and though we moderate then all we can, yet are we forced to acknowledge, that part of the Confederates having been engaged the 5 instant, with part of the French Army, Commanded by Monsieur de *Turcène* near *Colmar*, the former, after an obstinate dispute, which lasted four hours, were worsted, that thereupon the whole Confederate Army retreated in the night towards *Strasbourg*; that *Colmar* had surrendered to the French upon discretion, and that *Brisack* is relieved; to recompence this, it is said, that the French, as well in this action, as that which happened the 29 past, near the River *Ill*, have lost a great many Men, and more, then the Confederates; who will however, according to all appearance, be obliged to repass the *Rhync*. Here is a report in Town, that certain passengers, who came some days since from *Bergen-op-Zoom*, give out, that 12000 Dutch Troops are to be very suddainly embarked there, in order to their transportation into these Countreys, to which we know not as yet what credit to give. From *Luxemburg* we have advice of the death of the Prince of *Chimay*, Governor of that Province, who dyed there the 12 instant, generally lamented. His Excellency has again this week published very strict Orders, for all Officers to repair to their respective Commands, without the least delay. We do not yet hear that his Excellency has received his final Orders from *Spain* for his leaving this Government, which it is said, his Excellency expects with some impatience. Here is again an Envoye from the King of *Denmark*, to consult, as is said, with his Excellency, about the measures to be taken upon the march of the Swedes.

*Antwerp, Jan. 16.* Just now we receive Letters of the 11 instant from *Strasbourg*, which give us an account, that the Confederates had repassed the *Rhync* there; that the Münster Troops had been dismissed, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* with his Forces, took his way homeward to oppose the Swedes, who, his Electoral Highness had advice, were entred into his Countreys in a hostile manner, and that the Imperialists were marched into the Territory of *Wirttemberg*, and thus that great Army, from so which much was expected, is wholly broken up and separated.

*Paris, Jan. 16.* Here is as yet no particular Relation published of the late great success of his Majesties Arms in *Alsatia*, it being deferred till some body arrive from Monsieur de *Turenne*, and give an exact account of all that has passed, who is hourly expected; in the mean time, we have advice that *Brisack* is relieved, that the Confederates have passed the *Rhync* at *Strasbourg*, and that that City begins now to incline again to the French. From *Marseilles* they write, that they had advice there of the arrival of the Chevalier de *Valbelle*, with the Ships under his Command at *Messina*, having brought those Inhabitants a very considerable Supply of Provisions and other necessaries, of which they were in great want before, and that Monsieur de *Vivonne* was suddainly expected there with a farther Supply, who, it is said, is to have the Title of Viceroy. Our preparations against Spring, are carried on with all imaginable vigor.

*Plymouth, Jan. 6.* By a Vessel arrived here from the *Barbados*, we have advice of the arrival there of Sir *Jonathan Atkins*, His Majesties Governour of that Island, on the 30 of *October* last.