

Account, above 2300 Men. They send off six or seven Carriages full of Wounded every Day to Lisle, and bury great Numbers upon the Spot. Their Batteries against the Lower Town have been dismounted, and the Cannon from the Upper Town have play'd with so good Success, that on the 22d the Enemy was not far advanced. The Prince lately caus'd two or three Sallies from the Town to be made upon the Enemy, which were executed with very great Slaughter on both Sides. They have dried up the Canal of Boffingue, and are continually hovering about Fort Knocque. Upon the 21st the King went from Flammering to view the Batteries of Cannon before Ypres. The Army under the Count de Saxe remains in its former Situation: It was reinforced on the 18th with three Battalions of the Royal Regiment des Vaisseaux. The Dragoons of the Regiment Dauphin were at Work on the 23d in the Road to Ghent, in filling up the Ditches in the Places wheré they are to encamp. The Duke d'Harcourt lies between Mons and Maubeuge, having been reinforced with 6000 Men; and a Train of Artillery from Rocroi, Charleville, and Givet. The French have been twice to reconnoitre St. Ghilain; and the Count de Nava, who is in Mons, takes the necessary Measures for a vigorous Defence. The French have fortified a little Place upon the Confines of their Territory, between Dunkirk and Ostend, and are making Roads towards the latter Place.

Hague, June 26, N. S. We hear from Provence, that Admiral Matthews very often appears within two Cannon Shot of the Coast: That the French Squadron is at Anchor in two Lines in the great Road of Toulon; and it is thought that the English are not strong enough to come and attack them, tho' they are in a Condition to prevent the Junction of the Squadron from Cartagena: That in the mean while the English take great Numbers of Ships in those Seas. By a Letter from Toulon of the 9th of this Month there is Advice, that M. de Maurepas having visited the Arsenals, the Magazines, and all the King's Ships which are in that Harbour, called a Council of War, and that it had been resolv'd therein, that the whole Squadron, as soon as it was joined by that of Spain, should sail out and seek Admiral Matthews.

Hague, June 26. Several Provinces having sent in their Consent to the March of General Ginkle's Corps to join the Confederate Army in Flanders, Conferences are holding with the Council of State for regulating every Thing relating to the said March, that it may be begun with the utmost Expedition. All the Letters, both from the Confederate and the French Army, make very honourable Mention of the Prince of Hesse Philipdhal's Defence of Ypres. We this Moment have Advice, that the Delft, Captain Welestein, fell down this Morning to Goeree, to proceed on his Voyage to Spithead; and that Vice Admiral Hooft had received Orders to do the same.

Vienna, June 17.

The following is a circular Rescript from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, to her Ministers at Foreign Courts, concerning the late Hostilities near Philipsburg, between the Austrian and Bavarian Troops.

Maria Theresia, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, &c. &c.

On the 2d Instant our Feld Marshal Lieutenant Nadasdy met with a Bavarian Patrouille near Neudorf, which he drove back, and made 19 Prisoners of War. Upon this Occasion, the Bavarian General St. German desired to speak with the said Count Nadasdy; but as he was already returned, the said General expressed himself to Count Kalnoky in the following Manner: That Count Seckendorf was the more surprized at this Proceeding, as on their Side all Hostilities were forbidden under Pain of Death, and that the Prisoners had been made upon a neutral Territory of the Empire. Whereupon he was answered provisionally, that they must attribute such a Proceeding the more to themselves, as their Patrouilles had roved, contrary to the Warning given them, as far as Neudorf, and that moreover one of them had first taken Arms against ours.

Two Days afterwards, viz. the 4th Instant, Count Seckendorf wrote the Letter, N^o 1. to our well-beloved Brother-in-Law Prince Charles of Lorraine, to which a becoming Answer was returned, as appears by the inclosed, N^o 2.

It is not difficult to comprehend what the other Party intended by Seckendorf's Letter, but it is hardly credible that any Body will be so weak as to be deceived thereby, especially after the steady Answer given thereupon. The Connection it has with the Transactions at Nieder Schonfeld is sufficiently explained by the Rescripts of the 10th and 20th of July of the last Year; nor is it less circumstantially remarked in our Letter to the Circle of Suabia, of the 11th of February, how little, on the other Side, they minded regulating their Conduct in Consequence of the said Transaction, as soon as they imagined that they had thereby saved the Bavarian Troops. In the mean while, we had Time and Opportunities enough to make Good what we had neglected in June last, for the Reason alledged in the last mentioned Letter, especially since no clear nor satisfactory Explication had been given in Answer to the Contents of the abovementioned Rescripts, or of the succeeding *Pro Memoria* delivered to the Circle of Suabia, notwithstanding the strong Representations of the said Circle; but, on the contrary, the most hostile Views were continually discovered, in many Respects, on the Part of the Court of Francfort, the Proofs of which we have had a long Time in our Hands. But we would rather be charged with an excessive and perhaps imprudent Moderation, than with the least Precipitation.

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