

ready, two Days before, been warned not to approach ours; and consequently what has passed must be imputed to themselves.

On the contrary, what pressing Motives have engaged the Queen's Army, under my Command, to remain till now upon the Territory of the Empire, has been communicated by her Majesty, not only to the whole Roman Empire, but also to all its Powers and Courts particularly, by her Ministers residing there.

That her Majesty is pleased to cause the exactest Neutrality and strictest Discipline to be observed throughout all the Circles and Countries of the Empire, notwithstanding what has happened, as her sole View is not only not to offend the States and Circles of the Empire, who are not engaged in the War, and much less a neutral Imperial Fortrefs, but on the contrary to defend the manifest Constitutions, and to maintain the Liberties of Germany, a Truth of which, the Circles of Franconia and Suabia, through which her Troops have already passed, are undeniable Witnesses.

And since it is my chief Design to continue to maintain the Neutrality with the holy Roman Empire and its States, which has till now been so religiously observed, and to preserve the Countries of the States of the Empire, their Inhabitants and Vassals, from the almost unavoidable Inconveniencies, through the sharpest Discipline amongst the Militia under my Command; so I cannot but find myself the more touched by your entirely groundless Reproach about the driving back a Patrouille of the Troops under your Command, which have no Connection with the neutral Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, or with the Business its Inhabitants may have in the Fields, as the Proceeding which is represented by you in a Manner so directly contrary to what goes before, can by no Means be qualified as a Breach of the Neutrality.

Accordingly I hereby declare very sincerely, that if any one under my Command should commit any Thing that is in the least contrary to the System of the established Neutrality of these Countries of the Empire, and especially if any one, contrary to Expectation, should commit any the least hostile Act against the said Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, which might give Occasion to the least grounded Complaint, such a Proceeding would be directly contrary to the express Command, Will and Intention of her Majesty, as well as my own; therefore I earnestly beseech your Excellency, that you will, in any such unexpected Case, either acquaint me with the Offender or with the Fact, with sufficient Proofs, and please to be assured beforehand, that the Party which has thereby suffered, and the whole Roman Empire, shall be satisfied by the immediate Execution of the sharpest Punishment, and the procuring of the most signal Satisfaction to the Sufferer.

Believing therefore that hereby every Thing is exhausted that may serve to confirm the Purity, of our Views on this Side, with respect to all the States and Circles of the Empire, and our good Intention to persevere in the same.

As for the rest, I would not fail to answer your Excellency, that with Respect to the Exchange of so many Prisoners as you had proposed to Count Nadassy, the proper Orders are already sent.

*Extract of a Letter from Lisle, June 28, N. S.* The French have made inexpressible Efforts against Ypres, having attacked it on three Sides, with a Fire so infinitely superior, that in a short Space of Time they dismounted all the Batteries of the Besieged. This however did not hinder them from killing great Numbers of the French. In the Night between the 23d and 24th, about Two o'Clock, they attacked the Covered Way in two Places at once. The Attack on the Right was commanded by Mess. de Segur and Courteaumer, and that on the Left by my Lord Clare and M. de Beauveau. The Troops which attacked were the Regiments of Lorraine, Royal Marine, Hainault, and Bourbonnois. The Attack was very brisk, and cost the Lives of a great Number of Officers; since it is said, that of the Regiment of Bourbonnois only, there were 18 killed and wounded. Major General Beauveau died soon after of his Wounds. M. Poniotowski, Aid de Camp to Marshal Noailles, is dangerously wounded; a Dutch Officer was killed by a Grenadier who offered him Quarter, which he would not accept. Our People could not retire, by Reason the Bridge of Communication had been broke by a Bomb, so that there are four or five Officers Prisoners, and about ninety Soldiers. Soon after the Loss of the Covered Way, the Besieged were obliged to abandon the Low Town, which the French immediately took Possession of. After this, a prodigious Fire of Bombs and Granadoes was made from the City, but on the 25th, at Nine at Night, the White Flag was hung out. The King pretended the Surrender of Fort Knocke was comprised in the Capitulation, which retarded the Signing of it for some Time, for the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal was obliged to shew that it did not depend on him to comply therewith. The Conditions are much the same as those of Menin. The Garrison is to march to Breda. Furnes is also invested.

*Brussels, June 29.* Ypres surrendered to the French on the 26th. We do not know all the Terms of the Capitulation, but the Garrison is permitted to march out with the Honours of War, four Pieces of Artillery, and a proportionable Quantity of Ammunition, and to go to Breda.

*Admiralty*