

veral of the Miners were taken. One Fougafs was sprung, but happily without occasioning any Loss. The Horn-Work was entered by the Gorge. The Probability of this had been foreseen; but it was reckoned useless to attempt a Lodgment, for Want of proper Communication; and indeed nearly impossible to effect it. The original Orders given for this Case were, therefore, to spike the Guns and retire. A Passage being however discovered, which went under Ground from the Ditch into the Work, and no Enemy appearing in the Counter-Garde, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the Workmen, it was determined by His Royal Highness to take the Advantage of the Moment. The Lodgment was made before Day-Light; and the Troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect Security. This is of the greater Consequence, as the Horn-Work is found to be strongly mined, and it must, therefore, in the common Line of Operations, have required a considerable Time, and occasioned Loss of Men in Course, to have gained Possession of it. Measures are taking, with all possible Expedition, to profit of this Success, by erecting a Battery, for the Purpose of battering in Breach the Counter-Garde, which is between the Horn-Work and the Body of the Place.

His Royal Highness has expressed himself to be highly pleased with the Gallantry and good Conduct of Major-General Abercromby, Colonel Leigh and Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, as well as with that which was shewn by Colonel Langerke and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney. The Conduct of the other Officers, and that of the Troops in general, as well in regard to their Discipline and the Order which they preserved, as to the Gallantry of their Behaviour, merits every Commendation. Lieutenant-Colonel Count Dietrickstein, Captains Count Orlandini and Thiangie, of the Austrian Corps of Engineers, were attached to the Left Column, and their Conduct is spoken of by Major-General Abercromby in Terms of the strongest Approbation.

The Attack of the Flèche upon the Right was carried on with equal Vigour and Success: Several of the Enemy were killed, and Twelve taken in the Work. Small Parties made their Way into the main Ditch.

The Croatz, upon the Side of Mont Anzin and St. Sauve, carried several detached Works, killed about 50 of the Enemy, and took 30 Prisoners.

Major De Drieberg, Commandant of the Second Battalion of Hanoverian Grenadiers, advanced with a Detachment from Briquet to the Crest of the Glacis upon that Side, where he remained till Day-Break, kept up a Fire upon the Works, and made a useful Diversion.

The total Loss of the Combined Troops upon this important Occasion does not exceed 150 Men and Officers killed and wounded. I inclose the Return of the British. The Hanoverians had One Man killed and Six wounded; the Hessians none. His Royal Highness regrets the Loss of a brave Officer in Ensign Tollemache, who was killed by a Shell in the Third Parallel.

I inclose the Copies of the Summons sent by His Royal Highness this Morning to the Town, with the Letters which have afterwards passed. These give a reasonable Ground for Hope, that the Siege will not be of much longer Continuance.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the British Troops in the Attack of the 25th of July, 1793.

Brigade of Guards, Flank Battalion, 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.
 Ditto, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, 1 Ensign killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
 Ditto, Coldstream ditto, 1 Rank and File wounded.
 Ditto, 3d Regiment, 2 Rank and File wounded.
 Brigade of Infantry, Flank Battalion, 3 Rank and File wounded.
 Ditto, 14th Regiment, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.
 Ditto, 53d Regiment, 2 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
 1st Regiment of Guards, Captain Warde, wounded; Ensign Tollemache, killed.
 Lieutenant Duer, of the 14th Regiment, wounded.

Ja. Murray, Adjutant-General.

SUMMONS TO THE COMMANDER.

THE Wish to prevent as much as possible irremediable Misfortunes was the Motive of the Proposal I made to you on the 14th of June. Either you thought yourself able effectually to resist our Attacks, or flattered yourself with the Hopes of Assistance, and did not listen to it. But now that both these Errors are destroyed, I offer you, from the same Motives of Humanity, a Capitulation, which will save your Honor, and what remains of their Property, to the unfortunate Victims of your Obstinacy. Are you determined to force us, by the Necessity of War, completely to destroy a beautiful Town; or will you preserve what has hitherto escaped?

Lamenting the dreadful Consequences of an Obstinacy for which you have no longer any legitimate Excuse, either Military or Political, I must observe to you that your Answer will irrevocably decide the Fate of Valenciennes. You will not be admitted to capitulate after To-Day: I shall no longer listen to any Proposals, and the Town being taken by Storm, you know too well the terrible Consequences it has to expect.

Signed, **FREDERICK Duke of YORK,**
 Commander in Chief of the Besieging Armies.

SUMMONS TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

I SEND you herewith a Copy of what I have written to the Commander of your Town, and inform you that he will expose you to the most dreadful Fate, if he still persists in his Refusal to accept the Offer of a Capitulation, by which the Honor of the Garrison, and what remains of your Property, will be preserved. You will owe this Fate to an Obstinacy very ill understood, as you must be sensible that, in the present Circumstances, you can neither defend the Place, nor expect Assistance. His Proclamation of the 21st of June is a Libel against the Armies now before your Walls. The Reputation of these brave and well-disciplined Troops cannot suffer from his Calumnies; but you have every Thing to fear from the Vengeance of Soldiers provoked by such Publications. It will not be in the Power of the most humane Chief to screen you from it, if you oblige