

of cannon. After a very heavy firing on both sides, Dalton, perceiving that the place was no longer tenable against so much bravery, capitulated for the immediate retreat of his whole garrison; and the request having been acceded to, about one o'clock they departed, with great precipitation, through the Porte de Namur. But as all the soldiers are not equally inclined to follow him at the moment this is writing they are squabbling among themselves without the city. Already we have got more than 3,000 prisoners; but few killed, and no houses plundered.

Authentic. itatem lesor.

{Signed} G. B. A. SCHERLKEN,
Greffier.

When I had the pleasure of communicating the taking of Brussels last post, the news had just arrived here in general terms; and every one naturally imagined that the victory had been purchased by General Vander Meis, with his main army (the more so, as it was reported the day before, that they were within three leagues of Brussels;) but upon the arrival, since then, of the particulars, it affords matter of surprise, that General d'Alton should have permitted the inhabitants of Brussels only, to have driven him away with his whole garrison. No doubt the apprehensions of Vander Meis's immediate arrival, with his forces, was the only cause of his surrendering the city; which it would have been impracticable to defend, when a free passage was opened for their entrance during the term of the armistice.

Count Trautmansdorff finding that the Emperor's last proclamation of amnesty failed, like the former, in its effects, published two other declarations to this purpose. The first regretted the little success which attends the paternal sentiments of tenderness of his Majesty towards his people; and imputed it to the want of his express guarantee for the performance of the stipulations therein contained; that Minister therefore, ardently desiring that the public tranquillity and allegiance should be restored, and unwilling to neglect an opportunity which might rest with him, for the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose, takes upon himself to pledge his word of honor, and to become a full and unreserved guarantee for all the proposals made in his Majesty's said publication. The latter signifies, that, having a full confidence in the loyalty and good conduct of the citizens of Brussels, he thus directed the trenches thrown open in the streets, to be filled up, and the arms to be again put into their hands for their own defence as before. These orders have been accordingly put into execution;

and the event of them has been, that the Burgesses have used their arms in the assertion of their liberties and privileges, as before described.

What measures the main army under General Vander Meis may take on account of this victory, will perhaps transpire against next post.

One of the Members of the Etat de Brabant presented last week to the Assembly, a plan of accommodation between the Emperor and the Patriots. The most important substance of his proposals was as follows, consisting of 35 articles: That all privileges, immunities, &c. should be restored in the different Provinces. That, to put it out of the sovereign's power, to exercise any undue influence with the states individually, no Province should, of itself, grant any subsidy. That the ancient Etats Generaux should annually assemble at Brussels, in the months of January and February, for the affairs of the country; to consist of six deputies from each of the Provinces, and twelve from the states of Brabant and Flanders. That all the Members of Government should be natives of the Low Countries, except the Governor and Captain-General, if they should be of the Blood-Royal. That every two years a National Council should be held for the administration of Episcopal affairs; to have the Archbishop of Malines for President, and to be composed of the Bishops of Antwerp, Namur, Ghent, Bruges, Ruremonde, and Tournay; and all the foreign Bishops and Prelates whose dioceses extend into the Pays Bas Autrichiens, until separate Bishopsricks shall be formed for the Provinces of Hainault, Luxembourg, and Limbourg. No foreigner to be admitted of the Etats Generaux. All the ancient feudal rights to be purchasable, and the premium to be fixed by a Committee of the Etats Generaux; such as Main Mort, Corvete, Bannalite, &c. The right of hunting to be common to all upon their own property; and, in respect to the woods and forests, to be regulated by the Joyeuse Entry.

The right of fishing to be common to all, except upon private property enclosed. The Droits de Columbiere to be revived. The Nuncio of the Sovereign Pontiff to be recalled. The proprietors of seigneuries not to be admitted to sell any office of Baillics, Mayors, Efteven, &c. and an oath to be administered for that purpose to both parties. And lastly, the Kings of England, France, and Prussia, to be guaranteed for the performance of these stipulations.

At Ghent 400 workmen are constantly employed in demolishing the citadel built by