

POETRY.

(Original.)

TO ISABELLA

"Alas! how oft does goodness wound itself!
And sweet affection prove the spring of woe."

What trees dae warse wi' the blast,
And feet scarce tread but mine;
I roam at even' gloamin gray,

Langsyne, what do ye no bring back
Wi' sorrow to the heart?
To think that a' your joys are gane

It is a thought that yields delight,
But that is only thine;
Now ye have tried to break that link

When first I met ye, in the dance
Whar ever ye did shine;
I had nae thoughts o' joys gane by

Return'd the gifts I gave to thee!
Sae dear to me is thine;
I'll ne'er surrender such a gem

Your letter means that I hae brak
The bonds that I nee did twine;
But sic a fault I'd never commit

It is a bond can ne'er be broke,
Reciprocal, condign;
Tho' made on earth 'tis registered

Gang ye to Dunchatton,
Spre at that frien' o' thine;
She'll nae advise ye thus to drown

My heart is now sae desolate,
When strangers treat me kin';
I close the thanks I gie to them

But there is ane aboon us-a',
Wha sees your heart and mine;
He, be the judge between us twa

Frederickton, N. B. 18th October, 1830.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

WAR OFFICE, August 31.—Rifle Brigade.—To be Captains; Lieut. V. Webb, without purchase, vice A. R. Wellesley, deceased, dated August 19, 1830; and Lieut. H. F. Beckwith, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted, dated Aug. 31, 1830.—To be First Lieutenants; Second Lieut. J. Martin, without purchase, vice Webb, dated Aug. 19, 1830; and 2d Lieut. J. Buckner, by purchase, vice Beckwith, dated August 31, 1830.—To be Second Lieutenants; Ensign G. P. Malcolm, from the 21 Foot, without purchase, vice Martin, dated August 31, 1830.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 5.

England has already announced officially her recognition of the new Government of France. On Tuesday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, having received letters accrediting him as Ambassador to the King of the French, repaired to the Palais Royal with his new credentials, accompanied by his Secretaries, where he was introduced at an audience of ceremony, to the King. His Lordship, after having presented his credentials, was introduced to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. This being the first diplomatic recognition of the King of the French, by any Nation or Government, great interest was excited; an immense crowd was collected round the Palais Royal, and the Ambassador, on leaving the Palace, was loudly cheered by the people.

His Majesty and the Duke of Wellington have lately had several conferences on the subject of the Civil List, and it is said that the King has given instructions to the Duke to reduce its amount to the greatest possible extent. It is supposed that the reduction will extend to one-fourth.

Despatches were received late on Saturday night at the Foreign-office, from Brussels, brought by Colonel Seymour, informing Government of the disturbances which had broken out in that capital. An express was sent immediately to Lord Aberdeen. His Lordship arrived in town on Sunday when the Dutch Ambassador Baron Falck, had an interview which lasted five hours.

FRANCE.

LAFAYETTE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, pays the following tribute to the virtues and moderation of Lafayette.

I think we shall have peace! But believe me that question depends upon the voice of one man—and that man, was General Lafayette. If on Friday night when two hundred of the bravest and most intelligent of the youth of Paris marched down to the Chamber of Deputies to demand that there should be no hereditary Peerage, and in fact no Chamber

of Peers; if, I say, at that moment General Lafayette had said to those brave young men, "yes my friends, we shall have a republic," before twenty-four hours France would have been declared a Republic by the people. I do not say by the Deputies—by the Bankers—by the rich merchants or men of property; but I do say by those who effected this revolution—that is to say by the people. And even yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, when Lafayette rose to address, and when each one dared not to breathe till they had heard some few words from this republican hero—if then, Lafayette had said, "I protest against your proceedings. France shall have a Charter—but shall not have a King." France would have had no King—and France would have maintained her position though millions should have been slain. It is to General Lafayette that the Duke of Orleans owes the crown, which to-morrow will be placed upon his head.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. The same writer thus speaks of the new King. The Prince selected is the "King of the French," and not the King of France. Mark this. Note it down in your memory. France belongs to Frenchmen, and not to her King! France, this land so dear, this land of liberty and love; France is no longer a territory belonging to legitimate Princes—but France belongs to Frenchmen—who will honor, respect, and love a Constitutional King!

When the Deputation of the Chamber of Deputies arrived at the house of the Duke of Orleans, they entered without form, and were received without ceremony. He was surrounded by his wife and children. They were his only guards. The people were at the doors, and the doors were open; but the people respected the private dwelling of a citizen, and did not enter to disturb the quiet harmony of the family circle. The Deputies came in the name of France to invite him to be King. They said that a Constitutional Monarchy established by the people appeared to the people to be the best government, and the people thought that the Duke was the best citizen they could select. What was the reply of this princely and noble-minded citizen. "Exempt from ambition, and I habituated to the life of peace which I have led with my family, I cannot conceal from you the sentiments which agitate me at this moment; but there is one passion which entirely predominates over the rest, and that is—the love of my country. I am fully impressed with the duties which I owe to her, and I will perform them." Noble Prince! Virtuous Patriot! Excellent Father! and honorable Man! May thy reign be more happy than thou canst thyself desire, and may France at length have the question answered to her satisfaction. "When shall Frenchmen be governed?"

In the Chamber of Peers, on the sitting of the 30th ultimo, some debate ensued, on the order of the day, concerning the oath of public functionaries. Count Dubouché contended that by this law Peers would be deprived of their privileges, and that there was a material difference between the duties of deputies and those of peers. If the former were absent from the Chamber during a single sitting, the interests of their constituents might suffer. It was not so with the peers of France; his absence out to be optional; and at least a law of such importance ought to have resulted from a careful consideration of the question by both chambers, whereas it was hastily proposed by the lower chamber, and the concurrence of the peers was demanded as a matter of course. The Minister of public Institutions could not agree with the Count. He thought the duties, and by consequence the presence of peers in their Chamber as imperative as that of the deputies. The Duke de Cazes objected to the shortness of the time allowed; and Count de Cazes inquired whether, if a peer delayed to subscribe the oath, his successor would be received immediately? This was answered in the affirmative. The project to abolish the law of sacrifice was read by the Count de St. Priest, and its further consideration postponed. The whole of the law concerning the oath of functionaries was then adopted by a majority of 57 against 11. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th, the question discussed was the law of elections to supply deficiencies, and the changes in the qualifications of electors. M. Mangin inquired if the Chamber as it now existed, could be considered a legal body—he thought not. The government of Charles X. being abolished, and the Chamber of Peers mutilated he considered that the fragment of the old system existing in the Chamber ought to be remodelled. M. Dupin, senior, entered at length into a defence of the Chamber of Deputies, to prove its legality, and the necessity of defending the position it had taken. "No, gentlemen," said he, "we will not quit our seats. We have given liberty to France, we will maintain it. Let the Chamber be completed—let us revise and modify the laws—let us complete the revolution; and though some clamour may be raised against us, now France and posterity will do us justice." The whole of the project was then investigated article by article, occasional amendments were made, and the law was adopted by a majority of 234 against 12.

TOURS, Aug. 26.—At two o'clock this morning the Diligent containing the three ex-Ministers and their escort set out for Paris by the Vendome road. All was conducted with the utmost order and silence. There has been a report to-day that political troubles had broken out at Turin. The order of the Day of General Lafayette, and the Ordinance of the Prefect of Police, produced the effect which might have been expected, and the workmen are now perfectly tranquil. Yesterday morning the painters and locksmiths had a meeting, and a great many of them have obtained work; only six were taken up and committed as chiefs of the cabal.

At this moment all is restored to order. (From the Journal du Commerce.) It has been said at the Bourse, and at the Chamber of Deputies, that telegraphic despatches had been received, announcing a general insurrection in Belgium. The Chamber of Peers was presided to-day by M. Segnier, who was named Vice-President by the King this morning. M. Pasquier, President, and M. de Semouville, Grand Referendaire, had gone to St. Leu to hold an inquest on the body of Prince de Bourbon-Condé, who was found dead this morning, at seven o'clock, on entering his bed-room. It appears certain, that he committed suicide himself, and the cause of this dreadful action is supposed to be the bad state of his fortune, which the new state of affairs could afford him no hopes of repairing by Royal munificence. The Prince was 74 years of age.

Madame de Polignac has returned to France, on hearing of the arrest of her husband; she must be now at Paris. (From Le Moniteur.—Non-official Part.) PARIS, Aug. 27.—The King will go into mourning for three weeks, on account of the death of the Prince de Condé, his uncle.

SPAIN. The London Times has an interesting article on Spain, from which we extract the following passages: We have no hesitation in affirming it to be unquestionable, that the entire overthrow of the tyranny of Ferdinand the perfidious is now on the point of taking place.—Those who are not accurately informed with regard to the Spaniards, seem disposed to found their opinion of this great and happy occurrence on the recent establishment of constitutional liberty on the other side of the Pyrenees.—They are altogether deceived. The destruction of that horrible system under which Spain has groaned

ever since (with one short interval) the restoration of the Bourbons to the sovereignty of France, was actually prepared, and would in a very few months, perhaps weeks have been accomplished, even if Charles X. had still kept possession of the throne. From the hour of which the last French division marched homewards (we suspect before it) an active and well managed correspondence has been carried on through all the provinces of the Peninsula; and the brave and distinguished exiles in foreign lands have willingly answered the invitations of their countrymen to join them in striking one more blow for freedom.

It cannot therefore, be alleged with any justice to the constitutional Spaniards, that they took cue from France, or that their noble country was but an offshoot from the victory of the French people. The fact is that Spain was already ripe. It is not only fair to acknowledge, nevertheless, that if the Spaniards had prepared themselves to act, without waiting for any impulse from Paris, the glorious example which has been set them, in that capital must infinitely facilitate and expedite the success of their own national project. There is now in France a Government from which liberty at home or abroad, has nothing, we trust, of which to be apprehensive. Vainly will the tyrant appeal to the "Citizen-King," who occupies the Palais Royal, for support.—A single regiment ordered to the Pyrenees on suspicion merely of such a purpose would hunt Louis Philippe from his yet unsteady eminence.

A body which calls itself the directing Constitutional Junta has issued "A Manifesto to the Spanish Nation," which has been abundantly circulated through most of the provinces of the Peninsula.—This document is historical, patriotic, and energetic. It denounces the crimes of Ferdinand, describes the state of Spain, and calls upon every Spaniard for the sake of his own honour to rescue his country from intolerable degradation. The manifesto is certainly one of very high character, and may be considered as the appeal of the constitutional party, who are now about to act openly against Ferdinand. There is nothing Jacobinical or revolutionary in the address. The champions of the insufferable despotism rest their charge against the insufferable despotism which he has groined under, and wish only to restore those known and recorded safeguards which the constitution grants for the welfare of King, nobility, and people.

CONCESSION.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces, that orders have been given by the Spanish Government for the admission into all the ports of Spain of vessels bearing the tri-coloured flag. (From the Courier Francais.) LISBON, Aug. 14.—The late events in France have obliged Don Miguel to give up his project of passing several days at Caldas, Ailebarca, and other villages of the neighbourhood, and he has returned suddenly to Queluz, where he has shut himself up. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police all the news from Paris transpires, and has quite torn away the veil by which the truth was concealed. The consternation of the government is such, that it has not thought of any preparation for the festival of the Assumption, which is generally celebrated at Court with great solemnity. Numerous patrols of soldiers and of the police are continually going through the town night and day. Some arrests have already taken place. Not a single soldier is to be seen in the streets, all the regiments remain in the barracks, and pass the night under arms. The change is quite a solitude during the last two days. It is even reported that it will be shut. Yesterday a vessel arrived from Oporto with 144 individuals, condemned to transportation, and the greatest part of them on account of their political opinions.

NETHERLANDS. REVOLUTION IN BRUSSELS.—From the Courier des Pays Bas.—BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—Most serious events are this moment taking place at Brussels.—We shall simply confine ourselves to the office of Reporters. It is pretty generally known how much the Belgians, of all classes, and in all the Provinces are dissatisfied. Our Deputies in the Chambers, and the independent Journals, have frequently alluded to this fact. The day before yesterday the public mind was surprised and chagrin in an article in the Gazette des Pays Bas (the official Government Paper), which spoke with emphasis of the happiness which all the Belgians enjoyed, and of the intentions and rejoicings they are plunged into. This language was the more affecting, as for some days past the public exasperation had been violent, and given rise to much uneasiness respecting the disposition of the public mind.

Yesterday evening the performance of La Muetta de Pared had attracted an immense crowd; the house could not contain all the visitors, and the crowd had even stationed itself on the square of the Mint. At the conclusion of the play numerous groups formed themselves, and proceeded towards the office of Le National, Rue Fosse aux Loups. In a moment the windows were smashed, and it was attempted to burst open the door. A voice exclaimed "Let us go to Liberty!" At these words the crowd retraced its steps, and went to the residence of Libry Bagnano, at the Polymathic Library, Rue de La Madeleine, near the great coach office. The multitude increased every moment. The windows were broken; the doors were burst in; all the furniture was demolished, the papers and books were torn, and a crown of the window in tatters. By a fortunate accident, Libry Bagnano, the principal Editor of the National, was not found at home, by which his life was saved.

The crowd choked up already the broad street La Modegne. It was 11 o'clock at night, and during the flight of the police the police wisely abstained from acting; its intervention would only have proved pernicious. The gendarmes were told—"Don't act, and you will be let alone." Towards midnight the crowd dispersed. One group went to the Place Royal, preceded by a flag composed of the curtains of Libry Bagnano. The chief of that post came out, and asked what they wanted? The commander of the town came forward likewise.—Nothing but confused cries were to be heard of "Liberty! Liberty! Justice!" A soldier stepped out of the ranks, and with tears in his eyes, supplicated those present to withdraw, saying, "For God's sake disperse and spare us the disgrace of being obliged to shed any Belgian blood!" These simple words produced a more decided effect than resistance would have done.

Another group went by the Rue de l'Empereur to the street Ruysbreek, stopped before the Palace of Justice, and in a moment broke all the windows of the Hall of the Court of Assize, with cries of "Down with Van Maanen! Long live De Potter!" Shortly after the General who commands the town proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and the Horse Gendarmes commenced to patrol about in detachments. A more numerous crowd proceeded to the Rue de Berlaumont, to the house of M. de Kuyff, the Director of the Police. It was forcibly entered, and there, as at the residence of Libry, every thing was broken and destroyed; but there, likewise, not a single article was taken away.—One individual wanted to carry off the cloak of the Director of the Police, but he was trampled upon by the people, and the cloak itself was torn into a thousand fragments. The Crowd began there already to assume a more

serious and violent aspect. The whole town began to be apprised of it. The inhabitants left their houses, and the troops got under arms.

The first musket shots that were heard were fired towards one o'clock, when the commotion became directly more tumultuous and decisive. The crowd ran with great noise towards the Hotel of M. Van Maanen, the Minister of Justice, situated in the Place du Petit Sablon, opposite the prison of Petits Carmes. When the people were before this residence, the exasperation seemed to have reached its highest pitch. The doors being burst in, shortly afterwards gave free admittance to the multitude, who poured in it with cries of "Down with Van Maanen!" Furniture and effects of every description were demolished. The troops wished to restore order, but they were too feeble. They were attacked, disarmed and obliged to retreat. After this first explosion, the multitude seemed to concert measures, and set fire to the building. The smoke appeared rapidly; the crowd rushed out, and it would not retire before the building was burnt down to its very foundation. The conflagration made great progress. The flames were perceptible already from afar—the firemen hastened to the spot, with their engines, towards four o'clock, but they were repulsed, and forced to return to the Hotel de Ville. This vast edifice being set on fire served thus as a point of assemblage—a great number of workmen ran to the spot without pillaging, but likewise without retiring.

During the night the gunsmiths had been compelled to deliver up the arms contained in their stores. The people distributed them, and some muskets were taken from the soldiers, or abandoned by them, that they might not fire. Workmen were seen to surround an officer near the Palace of Justice, putting a pistol to his breast, and asking him, on his word of honour, that he should not order the people to be fired upon.

Towards five o'clock in the morning, and when the broad light of day illuminated the movements, the armed force displayed itself more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a battalion of Grandiers spread themselves in companies through the streets where the agitation was greatest. It was in the Place du Sablon where, about six o'clock in the morning, an officer ordered a platoon fire, and where the struggle became bloody. Presently the wounded were seen being carried home; men among the people were seen to fall down dead, being struck by the balls of the soldiery; and gore stained the pavement.

This armed force traversed the streets, firing multiplied volleys; it fired sometimes into the air, and sometimes on the crowd. This repeated firing of musketry resounded throughout the whole town, and spread consternation afar. The houses were shut up, and the windows lined with women and curious people; the streets were crowded, being sometimes invaded and sometimes deserted. The inhabitants were armed with guns, swords, and cudgels; they posted themselves at the corners of the streets, all which gave so extraordinary an appearance to Brussels, that one might have supposed it to be a town expecting to be taken by storm.

The house of M. Schuerman's, the King's Procurator-General, has been assailed during the night, and the windows of it have been broken. Some workmen have torn from the shops of the Purveyors of the Court the Arms of the Royal Family, and many of the tradesmen have spontaneously taken them away. This morning two dead corpses were lying extended near the hotel d'Angleterre, and the pavement reddened with blood.

In the street De Louvain the sentries of the militia were firing from a window about ten o'clock, when a child, ten years of age, was killed. We are officially desired to declare that, if the arms of the "Gardes Communaux" were deposited in a barrack, it was because experience had shown that they had not been kept in proper order. Good citizens have come to an understanding and met. It is of importance that public order shall not be disturbed, that the safety of persons and property should remain inviolable, and tranquillity be restored.

The Citizen Guard will be immediately organised. It is required as a safeguard, for alone can prevent great misfortunes. It will interfere with efficacy to stop disorders, which would soon become inevitable; and to prevent reactions if any such should be attempted. All good citizens are invited to proceed to the barracks of the Gardes Communaux. A council is permanently sitting there. They will be furnished with arms, and they will concert measures with the Chiefs of the Gardes Communaux.

The house of M. Kuyff, chief de police, has been gutted, and the entire contents burnt and destroyed in the public streets. He himself escaped, and is gone off to Antwerp, having given a stable-keeper 600 francs to convey him thither. About 5 o'clock the same afternoon I saw his private carriage burnt by the populace in the street opposite the Hotel de Biehmont for that purpose. M. de Potter's at Paris, and from thence he wrote a letter of advice to the King, which letter was printed in the Courier des Pays Bas of Sunday the 22d instant. M. de Potter has also written a letter to the people exciting them to strong measures—at least so it is said. The letter it is also said, was printed in Paris, and dropped about the streets of Brussels secretly.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—We related yesterday the events of the preceding night. They proceeded during the course of the day, and at this moment the Gardes Bourgeois is in possession of the whole town. The citizens do their duty; they occupy every post, and watch themselves zealously over the public safety, which they thus secure. During this morning the fire of musketry continued almost uninterrupted. Blood flowed, and this resistance of the troops, by exasperating the public mind, produced unnecessarily the effect of animating and prolonging the combat. There were incessant exclamations to the troops "Retire! surrender! return to your barracks, and promise not to fire again!" It must be acknowledged to the honour of our soldiers, and especially of their officers, that being Belgians, their very hearts bled at the thought of shedding the blood of their countrymen, their fellow-citizens, friends and brothers.

They heard these repeated admonitions, by degrees they were seen to slacken and cease their fire, and to demand that their neutrality should be respected on condition of their restraining from firing. From that moment the intensity of the struggle abated and it was to be expected that there would be, if not an end, at least a suspension of hostilities. Since eight o'clock in the morning the distinguished inhabitants joined to the officers of the Gardes Communales, in the barrack of Annandides; they demanded arms, which were given them, and in a short time the patrols of the Gardes Bourgeois were organised, and appeared in the streets, interposing between the combatants, and relieving divers posts occupied by the firemen or the troops of the garrison.

Towards eleven o'clock in the morning a Proclamation was circulated by the acting magistrates, announcing the abolition of the Monte (Monture), which still existed at Brussels as a Municipal duty, and inviting all the citizens to take arms to watch over the public safety. This promise respecting Monte impost was designed to allay the ferment of the lower classes, whom the increase of the price of grain and bread had irritated, and who might have indulged in plunder, favoured as they were by

the disorder inevitable in an insurrection. During the whole afternoon patrols went the rounds continually. All the armed men that were to be met with were enlisted, and their presence had become necessary, because suspicious characters began to show themselves, to plunder during any disorder they might have excited; but the firmness and activity of the citizens prevented such a misfortune.

The inhabitants appeared now in crowds in the streets, and passed unimpeded. The houses and shops remained shut, but this was from motives of precaution. Ladies walked about every where, and the crowd thronged in preference to the Rue la Madeleine, and the Sablon, to see the Hotel of Van Maanen and the house of Libry Bagnano completely demolished.

In the evening, and during the night, the houses of every street were illuminated. The Gardes Bourgeois did duty in all places. Since the afternoon platoons appeared, having at their head a flag, with the motto of "Liberty! Safety!" These armed citizens, greeted each other with "Bravos!" and shook hands, shouting "Liberty for ever!"

At present, order and quietness are every where restored. The wrath of the people is appeased. Nothing more is desired now than to see the Government better enlightened respecting its true interests, and to respect the voice of the people a little more, who have shown themselves to possess the gift of patience in so high a degree, but which never suffered itself to be put down, nor to be openly tricked out of its rights, interests, and just will. The Guard remains under arms, and continues to do duty. There is a general complaint of the scarcity of muskets, which bear no proportion to the number of people calling for them.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28.—The Monte, a municipal tax of Brussels has disappeared. This forms a material and local disadvantage. It requires only to show some perseverance, to desire liberty in every thing and for every thing, order and security, which endear liberty to us. It requires the union of all good citizens for the public good. Let this national will be sacred, let us keep it like a oath; let it be immutable; and let us consider it as a condition of our existence.

M. Van Maanen will be discarded from all his public functions. With that man there would never be any such thing as repose or confidence. Those who were only the instruments of this unpopular man will be removed as well as himself. The penal responsibility of Ministers must be immediately enacted by law. When harm can be committed with impunity, then the Charter is but an empty sound.

We can but turn our eyes towards the throne as citizens devoted to our country, to order, and liberty, without which national liberty will be necessarily compromised. We demand with confidence and respect the things we apply for, but also with firmness; let the king go hand in hand with us, for such is the design of the fundamental law. PROCLAMATION.—The Burgomaster and Councilors to their Fellow-Citizens.—Disturbances inflict your beautiful town. Be the cause, then what they may they must be put a stop to. To attain this object, which the whole population desires, we have resolved on the following measures:—

The troops have been requested to retire in their barracks. They have ceased to interfere in a deplorable struggle. The Monte, duty has been suppressed from this day, and will not be replaced by any other tax of a similar nature, be its name what it may. If any other legitimate demand remains to be made, let it be addressed to us; we shall join our efforts to those of all good citizens to obtain their ample concession.

But these measures will be ineffectual unless tranquillity is restored, which alone can produce happy consequences. Disturbance and bloodshed plunge whole families into mourning, and can only do harm. Fellow-citizens! hear the voice of your Magistrates. They watch over your common safety; by your co-operation is indispensable. Let every one defend his home, and a provisional guard will be organised in every quarter. Let a spontaneous illumination shed light over the city during the night. As to ourselves, we reside in the centre and shall not abandon that post of duty, till the tranquillity you wish for is restored. It is to the citizens that the guarding of public and private property is provisionally confided; and the Magistrates, appealing to their honor and patriotism, confide in them.

Given at the Sitting of the College in the Hotel de Ville, the 25th August, 1830. J. DECKAUX DE SAIRE CUYDRES, Sec. "BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first had treated very haughtily, desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this treatment and of his threat produced the greatest agitation among the Gardes Bourgeois and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last several days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people about 10 o'clock on Tuesday, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpace the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain united, and in arms till the Prince came to terms. Waggons were overturned across the streets—barricades were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstructions—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. Yet this was no test of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued from half-past 12 o'clock at night, when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday afternoon with some members of his staff only, and without any troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming on Brussels, or at least to suspend their march and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain inactive in their position. The commandant of the civil force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful whether his Royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point of honour, and he was obliged to intrust himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8,000 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of his family, and assumed those of the ancient province.—2,000 stand of arms had arrived the day before from Liege; and it probably is no exaggeration to say, that no less than 10,000 burghers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their