An extract from "Memory's Tribute; A Family in Eternity. "Afflictions from above,

that this good of exacidity had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been celled forth to the shap feeling six had been considered to the shape of the shape

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of those who are Tabouring and heavy laden? Am I not one of those to whom the Saviour here says? I to to one of those to whom the Saviour here says? I the toleration of religion and the toleration of lits opposite will give you creat? I could not but rejoice. It seemed as if I had all at once found Him that would save meet and ever since them, I take delight in nothing so mach as in reading about Christ, Mother, do you mach as in reading about Christ, Mother, do you mach as in reading about Christ, Mother, do you mach as in reading about Christ, Mother, do you mach as in reading about Christ, Mother, do you mach think I hat Christ will have mere upon me? May I not then also be haptized.

This guileless, unsophisticated, and almost infantle discourse of Mary Annua quite wereame the feelings of lier mother. Her heart was too full for utherances. Notwithstanding the destinies of the old King Charles of Spain.

The Duch End By Mary Annua quite were and joy.

Notwithstanding the destinies of the old King Charles of Spain.

The Duke de Bourbon has committed, suitified and fortunes, particularly females, receive list life and fortunes, particularly females, receive cour commiscration. It is no fault of theirs, that their out of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of light of the ancient dynasty annualied the decrease of the old star of the liberty of the

"New York, 18th 3 to,
"President N Y. Typographical Society.
"Sir: The accompanying specimens of typography have just arrived from England." As I conceive that some of the members of the society of which you are President, may take pleasure in inspecting them, as a sample of the progress of the art in that country, I beg them to accept of them.
"I am, Sir, your obedient,"
"ROBERT DALE OWEN."
NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1850

since the death of their son. Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter were one day sitting together alone, when Mr. Lindsley came in and sat for a while silent and apparently in deep thought.

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The straint from "Affecting of the state of the state of the straint of the state o

ROPE.

Revolution in tac Netherlands.

The picket ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 21st August inclusive, and Liverpool to the 2d of September. The packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebbard, from London, labelings London papers to the evening of ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebbard, from London, also brings London papers to the evening of September 1st. and the packet ship Edward Quesnel, Paris papers to the 19th Aug. They furnish intelligence of great interest and importance. We make our selections chiefly

September 1st. and the packet dip Euvard
September 1st. and the packet dip Euvard
Guenel, Paris papers to the 10th Aug. They
Guenel and Aug. The

mage which they had done during the nigh had set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice, Van Maanan, in the Petit Sablon—had entered and demolished the hotel of the Governor of the capital, and had attacked the residence of the capital, and had attack on residence of the commandant of the girrison, in the square called Le Grand Sablon. The troops of the line, in endeavouring to disperse the mob, had killed nine persons, five of

rest sections of the opposition benches. The London, Westminster and Middlesex elections have been got through at an extraordinary cheap rate—the whole expense not exist to be beaten or destroyed in detail, in Patrice of the Middlesex elections have been got through at an extraordinary cheap rate—the whole expense not exceeding £2000.

In Paris every thing appears to be tranquil. The workmen, who were at one time some what disposed to be tumultuous, have been equiet. The new sovereign of France has been equiet. The new sovereign of France has been the salabeledged by the King of England, and it is the gardinary that he would also be recognize, and looking to the parts. They have all that he would also be recognize, and looking to the parts. They have a which I now write.) Several detach by the gardinary that he would also be recognized and by the gardinary that he would also be recognized the by the gardinary that he would also be recognized to be a preparing articles of impeachment against the ext-ministers, four of whom, Messra. depole of the King of Royal we have now the ext-ministers, four of whom, Messra. depole in the ext-ministers, four of whom, Messra.

consist of two battalions—and of drayous and another of infantry—trom Antwerper meetin.

The Garde Communile marches past the line of the King prous to release guard at the different posts, without giving or becoming any challenge.

The troops bave formed in the values keysle to proneer the King's Palete and the pelies establishments. Keeping together in a body, they render an attack hopeless, and cannot be massared in detail, as they would in the streets.

streets. Several small parties have deserted from the line and surrendered their arms to their fellow citizens.—They are seen parading the streets in their uniform and mixing careless. ly with the groups of the insurgents.

The attack on private property Continue, thus giving our insurrection a distinctive chiracter from the late glorious revolution in Path.

The hotels of the Minister of Justice, and

of the Commandant of the Garrison, are still burning; the windows, doors and furniture of the Governor's house have been entirely de-

the Governor's house have been entirely de-molished.

The Communal or Civic Guard having now got undisturbed possession at the posts of the town, and being introsted by their fellow citizens with the protection of their property, a task which the general government cannot in present circumstances exercise—there has of late been no collision between the military and the people. A stormy night, however, is and the people. A stormy night, however, is expected, unless the wealthier and more respectable class of citizens form themselves into patrols, and overmaster the rabble who are disposed to mischief.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M. The hope above expressed is likely to be realized. The better class of shopkeepes and inhabitants are now under arms. Strong patrolling parties traverse the streets in eventual traverse tr ry direction and in every quarter. The tri-colored flag, however, is still displayed, and the people from time to time shout Vire la Republique! Vive Napoleon II!

Republique! Vive Napoleon II!

The lamps last night were all broken. To night the city is illuminated—whether in token of victory, or as a preventive of mischief, I do not know. Probably both considerations have their weight, as they affect different classes. It is seldom that Brussels has been so brilliantly illuminated.

TEN O'CLOCK. The troops are still drawn up in the place where they have remained for the last 20 hours, and the hopes of peace are likely to be realized for the night, as the civic grand protects the town. The landlord of the Hotel de Bellevue, where I lodge, has upwards of 100 men enggel to protect his houst.

A party of the city guards have arrived to have a nietley with the comminding officer of

have a parley with the comminding officer of the dragoons. The conference was short, but the deputation went away satisfied, as they shouted "Vivent les braves Belgus; viventles dragoons!"

Five o'clock . M. Friday morning, Aug. 27.—There have been no disturbances during the night. No attack has been made on the troops, or on the lives or property of the inhabitants. On looking out this morning, we

Is the morning, the fire of musketry was almost uninterrupted; blood flowed; and this new resistance of the troops, by exasperating the people, necessarily animated and protong determines. Accordingly, the people continually cried to the troops. Their surrender, return to your barracks and promise not to fire any more. It must be said to the honour of our soldiers and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it grieved Beir hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends their brethren. They listened to these repeated exhortations; by degrees they were seen to cease firing, and to ask that their neutrality should be respected on condition of their not interfering. The contest then became less violent, and there was every reason as the combat.

Leavily as eight o'clock in the morning the

the combat. As early as eight o'clock in the morning the one of t As early as eight o'clock in the morning the principal citizens were joining the officers of the civic guard in the barrack of the Annon-rades. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patroles of the Barsher Guard were organized and appeared in the streets. They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the carrison. the garrand.

About eleven o'clock, a proclamation of the placed

Magistrates was distributed and posted up, amouncing the abolition of the Moutere, still enisting at Brussels as a municipal tax, and initing all the citizens to take arms and project the sample of wide for the maintenance of the public security. This promise concerning the Moutere, was intended to calin the inferior classes, irritated at the increase of the price of corn and bread, and who might have proceeded to pillage in the midst of the inevitable confusion of an insurrection. Meantime, about noon, the Bargher Guard, whost numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. There was no more firing. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the King's Palace, where the Boyal Guards stood assembled, or retired to the continuation of the conti the maintenance of the public securithe Royal Guards stood assembled, or retired into their barracks, ceasing all resistance. Some soldiers were, however, obliged to fire from a window of the barrack on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few ly reco

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About one o'clock only a few musket shots were heard singly, and, for the most part, firelin the air.—The troops, in order to avoid every effusion of blood, had prudently made peace. The Magistrates, by a new proclamation, had engaged that they should remain in their barracks. They again confided the safety of the city to the armed inhabitants, and promised that the public wishes should be subjected to a serious examination, and speedily lightness. jected to a serious examination, and speedily ligature

jected to a serious examination, and speedily satisfied.

About three o'clock the ancient standard of Brahant was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burgher Guard carried it about the streets. It is red, orange, and black. The three colours are disposed horizontally, the red above, the orange in the middle. This banner ought to become truly national. The orange cockade had disappeared, besides, that is only the colour of a family, and not of a people. The tri-coloured flag blue, white and red—is Dutch and French. The red, yellow, and black, is Belgiau and national at the same time; the black would be for us, the orange for the dynasty, the red for Holland.

By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon we have the following important in telligence. The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steamboats were freighted to convey 200 men each to thing. were freighted to convey 200 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the deputies from Liege and threw those from Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot orders .- He had determined not to to the comply with the demands of the people of On the Brabant, and had ordered 20,000 Dutch troops under the command of the two princes, to practice proceed aginst the Delgians. At Brussels all My su remained quiet.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press THE LIFE OF

BISHOP HEBER, BY HIS WIDOW. In Two Volumes. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

- NOTICE.

The President and Directors of the ANNA-POL'S TOBACCO INSPECTION COM FANY, request the stockholders thereof to pay Adam Miller on Monday, the inst. an instalment of five dollars for each share of stock subscribed.

By order, A RANDALL Sec'y. ct. 14. (8Nov. Oct. 14.

IN CHANCERY,

Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trasice for the sale of the real estate of James Abderson, of Abalom, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 27th day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be losested three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Amappolis, at or before the 27th day of stetober next. The report states that thingly eight; acres sold for one dollar and sixty two cents and a half per acre. The creditors of sale lanes known are no the du file their plains with the register of the first day of February next.

True flow.

True Copy Test RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur, Can. القباق .. 7.7

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