NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

WALLACHIA AGAIN EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.

The *Oest Correspondenz* has the following authentic intelligence:—"On the 27th July the Russians quitted, and the Turks occupied, Frateschti. The Russians were retreating in forced marches to Schelava, and thence to Poposoti and Obileschti, with all their artillery and wagon trains. The Bucharest hospitals were to be evacuated by the evening of the 29th. Oltenitza was evacuated by the Russians during the night of the 27th, after the *tete de pont* and the bridge of boats had been destroyed. The Turks immediately occupied the island opposite Kalarasch. On the 28th the Russian army quitted Kalugerene, and in the evening were to bivouac between the Argish and Suban. Their artillery carriages, hospital and baggage trains were leaving on parallel roads towards the Sereth. The complete evacuation of Bucharest was to be effected on the 3 1st of July. During this retreat, or flight, the thermometer was 104 in the shade." At Bucharest, on the 27th July, the Turks were expected in two or three days, and will have a splendid reception. The *Presse* states, under date Belgrade, August 1, that according to a despatch from the Turkish head-quarters, the Russians are leaving Wallachia in three columns. The province is to have an army of occupation of Turks and Austrians. The immediate evacuation of Moldavia is not expected.

PARIS, Aug. 1—The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Bucharest, dated the 28th ult., according to which the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugereni. Its vanguard was at Schelava, two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage, and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching towards the Sereth.

THE BLACK SEA.

Dates from Constantinople to the 24th of July state that a strong body of the allied troops had gone in 15 ships from Baltshik to Anapa. Five Russian boats had been sunk by two English steamers while raising the engines of the Tiger. In the arsenal of Constantinople many gun-boats are being fitted out. Cholera has appeared at Smyrna and Varna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The Banshee has just come in from the Black Sea. It is said that the fleets are to move in three days from Baltshik; it is therefore presumed that the Crimea is at least to be attacked. A Corsican general in the French service has just died of cholera at Gallipoli.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Aug 1.—The evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians must be for strategic reasons, as no official communication of the fact has been made by the Czar to the Austrian Government. The Diplomatist Gortschakoff has been informed that after the Emperor of Austria had joined the army no further negotiations relative to the evacuation of the Principalities can be carried on. Montenegro is in a very disturbed state. Generals Hess and Kellner arrived from the army to-day.

VIENNA, August 2.—The Emperor returned this morning at 11 o'clock. An hour later Feldzeagmeister Hess was with him. In high military circles it is believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia. The army corps under Prince Francis Lichtenstein is ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallicia. The Austrian army in Gallicia is moving towards the frontiers. Archduke Albrecht has removed his head-quarters to Cronstadt, in the south-east corner of Transylvania.

ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

VIENNA, July 30.—At ten o'clock on the morning of the 23d the Russians attacked the Turkish entrenched camp near Giurgevo, but were totally defeated, with the loss of 2000 men and 5000 prisoners. On the 25th 200 wagons, loaded with wounded men arrived at Bucharest. The Turks are said to have been defeated in Asia by the Russian army under General Andronikoff.

Telegraphic accounts of the 27th from Bucharest make no mention of the defeat of the Russians on the 23d. Silistria has been victualled for three months.

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

The London *Times* correspondent asserts that the expedition to the Crimea is at least resolved upon. It is to be commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud, who is to bring with him 25,000 men.

CONDITION OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, July 26.—General Liprandi has protested against any diminution of his corps, which is barely able to meet the expected attack of the Turks. General Budberg has called the Russian general officers together to consult respecting the best course to be taken, and it is belived that a second retreat will take place. The greatest uncertainty prevails, and all sorts of rumours are in circulation.

RUMOURED EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Austrian Correspondenz* states that it is believed General Alderberg, on the 24th, brought orders to Prince Gortschakoff at Bucharest to evacuate the Principalities.

The *Presse* announces that the Russians are in full retreat from Frateschti to Bucharest, followed by the Turks under Omar Pacha. The latter portion of this report is probable.

An English officer arrived in London on the 29th ult. with despatches from the British army in Turkey, and after his arrival attended the military authorities of the Horse Guards.

The former Arab chief Bou-Maza embarked on the 26th ultimo at Marseilles for the East, where he is to take the command of a corps of bashibazouks in the pay of France.

It seems that curiosity induced the Russians at Odessa, after the wreck of the Tiger, to open one of the Moorsom shells: it exploded, and they lost 17 men.

The *Sentinelle Toulonnaise* of the 30th ultimo states that a number of pieces of siege artillery had been embarked at Toulon for the East. They are to form five batteries, with 833 cannoneers, who have nearly all arrived at Toulon.

MALTA, July 29.—The Manilla had arrived with ammunition. The Simla, with the 4th Dragoons, and the Colombo, with the 20th regiment, arrived on the 26th and departed on the 27th. The Medora, with a company of artillery from the garrison, sailed on the 27th.

Narrow Escape of the Czar from being Captured by the English war Steamer.

The *Times*, in a leading article, gives an interesting statement of an incident which might easily have been turned to account in the capture of the Emperor Nicholas and part of the imperial family. An English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston had ventured so near to Cronstadt that a Russian steamer put out to sea with the intention of cutting her off. A war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief and soon obtained such a position that the yacht was saved. This being accomplished, the commander of the English steamer put her head round, although the little Russian steamer could easily have been captured had he known that on board of this Russian vessel were the Emperor Nicholas, his son, the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess, his wife, and the Russian Admiral.

BERLIN, FRIDAY.—The Western Powers have formally rejected the Russian proposals and made their own, which will likely form the subject of a conference at Vienna; but it is improbable that Russia will accept them.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

An officer on board the Blenheim writes as follows:

Bomarsund, Aland Islands, July 23.

On the 18th the screw squadron under Sir Charles and the French and English sailing line-of-battle ships left Baro Sound. On Thursday night, the 20th we anchored, owing to thick foggy weather, and on Friday, about 12 a. m., the French and English admirals proceeded, leaving Admiral Corry's division behind, to look out at sea. We reached the Sound, 20 miles hence, that evening. Yesterday (Saturday) signal was made at 5 50 a. m. to weigh.

We proceeded through the most lovely and romantic scenery you can possibly imagine, through islands studded with huts, pine trees coming down to and growing luxuriantly by the water's edge, and wild flowers in abundance; here, there, and everywhere huge masses of pink and grey granite rock. In a most intricate and narrow passage the Ajax got ashore, and the Magicienne also. Both came off without injury. You might have pitched a biscuit on shore.

We were told that the woods were lined with rifle-men, and therefore fully expected a volley. By way of precaution, shot and shell were ready on deck, men all at their guns, our 10-inch guns loaded canister to rake the woods, in case we were fired upon, hammocks in the tops and round the wheel, to prevent our men from being hit. It was most exciting. At four p. m. the Edinburgh, Blenheim, Hogue, Ajax, Amphion, and Alban arrived off the forts of Bomarsund, and took up our position just within range of the batteries. We had only just let go our anchor when a puff of white smoke and the sound of shot screaming and rending the air ploughed up the water close to the Edinburgh, from a masked battery on shore. Another and another from the long fort and one of the martello towers—bang, bang—ricochetting with beautiful direction at the Edinburgh and Amphion, but all fell short. Another shot from a masked battery fell just short of the Blenheim; another came ricochetting and ploughed up the water close by our stern and just ahead of the Hogue. Presently, whiz—bang, and a shell from a mortar fell short and burst in the air. (The Russians evidently do not understand the cutting of fusses.) The Admiral made signal "weigh," and we shifted our berths and got out of range of the shot, as he has express orders to do nothing—not fire a shot, if he can avoid it—but wait for the troops.

Bomarsund has one long large casemated battery and three martello towers in commanding positions, of great strength, it is said. The scenery is lovely, and we are only about a cable's length from granite rocks on each side of us, clothed with pine. We can see through our glasses the Russian officers riding about; soldiers wheeling about, artillery in their long gray coats; women walking, and soldiers lazily lounging in the sun (West India heat hear), and looking at us. They will catch it, but we shall not get off scot free. This morning the French liner Duperre, two French steamers and the Hecla steam sloop joined us. The latter bambarded the place for some time about a fortnight since, and I can, through my glass, see the shot-holes she has made quite plainly. The squadron under Sir Charles and the French fleet are now in Led Sound; Admiral Corry is gone home invalided per Dauntless. Plumridge has hoisted his flag in the Neptune, 120, and Commodore Martin, late of the Nile, has taken command of the flying squadron, and hoisted his pennant on board the Leopard, 16. I am glad to say the cholera has abated.

A large number of ship furnaces for making shot red hot have been shipped at the London docks, for the use of the Baltic fleet.

ELSINORE, July 30.—An English steamer with the transport No. 109, with troops on board in tow, arrived from the North Sea, last night, and proceeded for the Baltic. The English screw steamer, No, 107, with the transport No. 108 in tow, passed this morning to the southward, both with troops on board.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Last evening all the British ships of war and hired transports, with the exception of the Vulture, left our waters. To day the Buledog arrived, and also the steam trasnport Kangaroo from Southampton.

LATEST OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The operations of the belligerent armies in the Danubian provinces have asumed within these few days, a character considerably more decisive than before. The Turks, it will be remembered, crossed the Danube from Rustchuk on the 7th of last month, and subsequently established themselves in the town of Giurgevo, on the opposite bank. The Russians had retired to Frateschti, a village within a very short distance of Giurgevo, and on the line of communication with their head-quarters at Bucharest. At this conjuncture General Gortschokoff, as was positively asserted, summoned to Frateschti all the force under his command, with the obvious design either of attacking the Turks and driving them back across the Danube, or of opposing their advance. A few days later we received intelligence that the former of these intentions had been carried out by a grand attack upon Giurgevo, but that the assailants had been repulsed with signal loss. This action took place on the 23d, and we yesterday published its natural sequel in the announcement that the Russians had retreated from Fratechti on the 27th, that they were preparing also to evacuate Bucharest, and that the victorious Turks were advancing rapidly on their track. It is probable, indeed, that Omar Pacha has by this time entered Bucharest, and that the capital of Wallachia is once more in possession of its lawful sovereign.

Important as such events are in themselves, they acquire additional significance from the circumstances attending them. It is evident that the retreat of the Russians is general—that is to say, that it has taken place in pursuance of concerted orders and from all points at once. Not only Frateschti, but Kalugereni, a place midway between Frateschti and Bucharest, Bucharest itself, and Oltenitza, the old scene of conflict on the banks of the river, were all to be abandoned, and the artillery and baggage from each of these positions was already moving by parallel routes towards Moldavia. The evacuation of Wallachia, therefore, would be complete. But we are further informed that this retreat is conducted by forced marches, a proceeding which nothing short of the most imperative considerations could have suggested, for the heat (104 degrees in the shade) was tremendous, and the Russian troops, already demoralised by defeat, and distressed by the fatigues of a most painful campaign, must have left half their number on the road.

The question then arises as to what considerations could have induced such a movement. In our telegraphic correspondence it is reasonably inferred that, as no communication of the circumstances was made to the Court of Vienna, the retreat could not have been ordered in pursuance of any understanding to that effect with the German Powers, and that it must consequently have been due to "strategic" causes, or, in other words, to considerations of a purely military character. Such conclusions may have been suggested either by the advance of the Turks or by apprehensions entertained of Austria. The Turkish army in Wallachia is, no doubt, very strong, for, as we learnt by our last despatches Bulgaria, every man had been moved from the garrison at Shumla with the exception of a few companies of irregulars, and the uninterrupted career of their success must have animated them with an irresistible spirit. Nevertheless, considering the magnitude of the force still under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the resolution recently avowed on the part of the Czar to hold the Principalities against any odds, it is scarcely probable that a retreat by forced marches could have been occasioned by fear of the Turks alone. The attitude of Austria is more likely to have been influential, and our correspondence from Vienna undoubtedly gives promise of speedy action in that quarter. Perhaps, on the whole, we should not be far wrong in attributing the evacuation of Wallachia to this cause, but inferences, we still think, of great importance remain to be drawn with respect to the Russians and their army. In a few words, it is perfectly clear that either indecision or disorder must prevail in their councils. Within the last five or six weeks we have seen all their proceedings counterordered and reversed without intermission. They have retired from the Danube and advanced again, have made demonstrations alternately of defending their positions and abandoning them, have called up their reserves one day and retreated *en masse* the next, and have acted throughout as if they could not determine whether to evacuate Wallachia promptly or maintain it to the last. It is barely a week since we were authoritatively told that 200,000 soldiers would hold the province for the Czar against all attacks, and now we are informed that it is abandoned with all the precipitation and suffering of a flight. Such orders as these, acting on an army already discomfitted by repulses and fatigue, must occasion a loss of men as great as that experienced in the most sanguinary battles.

It is not to be inferred, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia will facilitate the operations of the allies; on the contrary, it will materially increase the difficulties of action. The Russians, it is understood, are not retreating to their own territories, but retiring to Moldavia, where they will occupy a position on the line of the Sereth. This river bisects that province in a direction parallel to the Russian frontier of Bessarabia, so that General Gortschakoff will be closely approaching his own resources, while his assailants are drawn, exactly in the same ratio, away from theirs. The relative positions of the allies and Russians would thus be reversed. Hitherto the Russians have marched from their own frontier and confronted the allies on the line of the Danube, whereas now the allies will be compelled to leave the Danube, and confront the Russians on the banks of the Sereth or the Pruth.

This position, however, although it will relieve the Russian army from the danger of being taken in the rear by Austria, will still leave it open to attack in front, while it will be exposed to the operations of the allies in command of the Lower Danube. It will be observed, too, that this is no surrender on the part of the Czar of the "guarantee" which he so wrongfully seized. He will still be occupying Turkish territory, and still maintaining that position which has been condemned by the voice of Europe. The provocation, in short, will remain exactly the same as before, and call for precisely the same action, though not the same operations, on the part of those who have declared against him. In the interval, however, he has been ignominiously beaten in open combat by those very troops which he affected to despise. The armies of the Czar have been repeatedly routed in fair fight by equal or inferior numbers of Turks, his best generals have been unable to retreive the credit of his arms, and, though he may still rely on the multitude of his legions, the prestige of his power has been utterly lost.—London *Times*, August 4.

Important Announcement.—Invasion of the Crimea by the Anglo-French and Turkish Army, of Between 8,000 and 100,000 *men.*

The *Times* says—We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations and surmises on the movements of the allied armies in the East. About the time we write, if not on this very day, a force made up of English, French, and Turks, and amounting to between 80,000 and100,000 men, will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgement on the heights commanding the harbour of Sebastopol. The preparations have been some time in progress, and the rumoured visit of Generals Brown and Canrobert to the Circassian coast, with 5000 men, was really to secure a landing on the Crimea. It is then with the greatest satisfaction that we now announce an enterprise corresponding to the dignity and resources of the two great western powers, England and France, and so far justifying the confidence of Turkey. A fortnight will probably elapse before any tidings of the result can arrive, but at an earlier date we shall learn from the East that all the disposable forces have embarked for the neighbourhood of Sebastopol. It is possible that the attack may degenerate into a blockade; and, if we only persevere, we must ultimately starve out the garrison of this proud fortress; but we hope to report an end of the affair long before it comes to that pass; and, with the forces at our disposal, there is no reason why every stone and every plank in the fort should not be at the mercy of the allied armies in a very few weeks or even days. We may then if we please hold the Crimea against the Russians as long as it may answer our purpose to retain a material guarantee.

In the British Parliament Lord Dudley Stuart's motion of a want of confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry was negatived.

Eight new ships of war have been commenced during the week, ranging from eight to twenty guns. Several more gun-boats (steam) have been launched, and would reach the Baltic the second week in August.

UNITED STATES.

Destruction if San Juan Nicaragua by order of the American Government.—United States papers received during the week contain the particulars of the destruction of the town of San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th of July, under most extraordinary circumstances. It appears that Mr. Solon Borland, U. S. Minister to the Central American States, having been recalled, when on his return home, was a passenger on board the steamer *Northern Light* in May last, and being in the harbour of Greytown, interfered and made use of his rifle in preventing the arrest of an American captain of a river steamboat, for killing a native boatman. The populace subsequenty attempted to arrest Mr. Borland, when he pleaded his official privileges, although his functions as Minister had ceased. In the affray he was struck by a bottle thrown at him from the crowd. The Mayor, a Frenchman, disclaimed any share in the attempt to take the diplomatist into custody, and offered a reward for the apprehension of the party who threw the bottle, Mr. Borland, on his arrival at Washington, reported the ciscumstance to his Government.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* was ordered forthwith to Greytown, and Commander Hollins instructed to exact reparation or take revenge. He arrived there on the 11th inst., and on the 12th issued a proclamation, warning the inhabitants that by 2 a. m, on the following day the authorities must make an ample apology for the insult to Mr. Borland, and must hand over twenty-four thousand dollars to the Transit Company by way of damages. The penalty for non-fulfilment of this injunction was bombardment of the town! The inhabitants paid no attention to the threat, beyond placing themselves and their families in the woods, and out of the reach of gun-shot. Commander Hollins was punctual to the minute. During several hours his great guns played upon the dwellings and the warehouses: until finally, at 4 p. m., finding the process tiresome or troublesome, he sent a detachmeut of Marines on shore to apply the torch and complete the work. Greytown speedily disappeared in smoke and ashes. It was the rainy season, and though, owing to the total evacuation of this place, no lives were lost, the sufferings of the outcasts may be imagined. Viewing the provocation offered and the injury done, is it too much to say that the U. S. Diplomatist has instigated, the President of the U. S. has authorised, and a naval officer of the U. S. has executed, a most unjustifiable and inhuman outrage?

H. B. M. schooner *Bermuda* was lying in port at the time, and Lieut. Jolly, who commanded her, wrote a strong protest to the Captain of the *Cyane* against his barbarous and illegal act. The claim for damages is a future affair; at present, if the Press, of all party shades in the United States may be taken to represent the public, there is universal indignation felt at the Vandalism just committed, and at the dishonor frankly acknowledged to have been cast upon the American flag.

SACRAMENTO CITY AGAIN DESTROYED.—A fire broke out at Sacramento a little past noon on the 13th of July, which rapidly extended in all directions, and before it could be checked nine entire blocks in the heart of the city, except a few brick buildings, were laid in ashes.

CANADA.

CANADA ELECTION.—The classification of the members of the new Canadian Parliament vary in the different papers, and it probably will not be known until the assemblage of that body whether the ministry is sustained or not. There is probably much truth in the remark of *Mackenzie's Weekly Message*, that "clasification as Ministerial Reformers, Liberals, Conservatives, &c., are mere nonsense." Among the members elect is William L. Mackenzie, who is returned for the twelfth time. Malcolm Cameron, one of the ablest of the ministers, lost his election, though he will probably be returned from some borough which is without a representative.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—The parliamentary election in Upper Canada is completed, and the returns show the election of 31 ministerial reformers, 23 tories, 6 opposition reformers, and 5 doubtful.

On the vote of want of confidence, the Ministers will be sustained in the new House.

A despatch from Quebec announces the death of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th regiment of British Infantry there, of Cholera, on Monday. He commanded the regiment during the Gavazzi riots.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most Effectual Remedies ever known, for Gout and Rheumatism.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomass Wyborn, druggist, Eton, dated April 26, 1853. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—A case lately came under my notice, which I think should be publicly known. It is that of a poor man who suffered so dreadfully from chronic rheumatism that he lost the use of one side of his body, and endured incessant pain. He was under different medical treatment, and at Westminster Hospital the faculty pronounced him incurable; however, by the use of your Ointment and Pills, he has been restored to health and strength."

ORGANS.—The present organist at Breslau, Prussia, gives in a book just published, some curious facts respecting the external embellishment of the organs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One had the whole case ornamented with statues, heads, of angels, vases, foliage, and even figures of animals. Songs of nightingales, cries of the cuckoo, celebrated holy Christmas, and proclaimed to the Christian assembly the birth of the Redeemer, and eagles flapped their wings or flew towards an artificial sun. The crown, however, of all these absurdities was the foxe's tail. It was intended to frighten away from the organ all those curious and inquisitive persons who, by thronging round it, often disturbed the organist. Thus, when they pulled out, this stop, suddenly a large foxtail flew into their faces. Another absurd contrivance is the *tremulande*, a register which on funeral services, fast days and on Good Friday was to indicate the sobbing, sighing, and trembling of men.

AMONG diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 19, 1854.

THE news from the seat of war by the last English Mail is not of that determinate and satisfactory character which we had hoped it would have been. So far from Cronstadt or Sveabourgh having fallen beneath the united force of the Allied Nations, they are now supposed to be impregnable, at least such it would appear from Admiral Berkley's speech in the House of Commons, is the opinion of Admirals Napier and Chads. As to the escape of the Russian Fleet from Sebastopol, we see nothing of it. In Europe, the Turks are still victorious, though they have sustained some reverses in their dominions in the East, not, however, of any serious consequence. The war does not seem to be carried on with that degree of spirit that the recollections of former days of British and French valor would have led us to suspect. The British Ministry are said to be divided in opinion. In a question in the House of Commons on the "Russian Securities Bill," the object of which, is to render any dealings in Russian securities in the English money market illegal, Lord Palmerston, Secretary for the Home Department, warmly advocated the Bill, while Mr. James Wilson, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, made a determined stand against it, in which he was supported by Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Lowe, two other members of the Government, but who, when the division was called for, shirked from voting; one secreting himself in the Lobby, and the other taking refuge in the Library. It is said, however, that something decisive is about to take place, both in the Baltic and the Black Seas. In the former, the Islands of Aland are said to be the object, with a view of permanently occupying them. It is also said, that all the Sweedes want, is, that some decisive blow should be struck, to induce them to abandon their neutrality, and take part with the Allies against Russia. The occupation of the Isles of Aland will, it is thought, effect this. The conduct of the King of Prussia meets with no quarter, it is very possible that he may be called upon to explain as soon as Austria makes an overt act in favour of the Allies, a contingency of which there seems to be little doubt, and only retarded by the tedious forms of Austrian diplomacy. It is reported that the Russian Senate, headed by the heir apparent, have ventured to remonstrate with the Emperor. If this be correct, the most important results may spring from this movement. Those who attempt to advise a despot, must be previously pretty well assured that they have the means of protecting themselves against the consequences of his displeasure; and when the latter begins to manifest itself, there is but one alternative—to destroy, or be destroyed—and it is neither impossible nor improbable that Nicholas may share the same fate of some of his predecessors.

Blooming Rose Division, S. of T. Belfast.

It may not be uninteresting to the friends of Temperance and especially to the members of the Order, to hear from their Co-workers in this Section of the Island. The Blooming Rose Division was founded in April 1852, and for a short time prospered well, but as is frequently the case after the first excitement was over, matters cooled—a desolating tide rolled back upon us—and but for the persevering energy of the few members who set their faces like a flint against all difficulties, our Division would have been extinct.

When in January last the Temperance Association were kind enough to send Mr. Arbuckle their agent to visit us, and who was so cordially welcomed, the number of adherents to the Division was *ten*, and having at that time taken a fresh start and having used still more vigorous efforts, we have prospered to a degree far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Instead of *ten* we now number seventy-four of as active and enterprising young men as our beautiful and flourishing settlement can turn out, among whom are some merchants who had been accustomed to deal in spirituous liquors, but have now discontinued the traffic and are determined to throw all their influence in the scale of Temperance. Fresh accesions are made at every meeting, so that if things continue for any length of time, in this prosperous condition in which they now are, drinking usages must soon cease among us, and the banner of Temperance gracefully wave over our land.

On Thursday the 27th ult., the Division had a demonstration and Tea party. Members met in the Division room at 12 o'clock, noon, from which they and the friends to whom tickets were given to participate in the enjoyments of the day, had a drive previous to their going to the place selected for Tea. The members and officers of the Division being clothed in their proper *Regalia* and accompanied with the music of the *Pibroch*, formed quite a *phalanx*, with their armour, as it were, girt on for the Conflict against the direful foe of intemperance.

Having arrived at the verdant and picturesque Square where the tables were arranged, a good and delicious repast, quite creditable to the parties appointed for that department awaited them. The large number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled on the occasion, having partaken of the hospitalities provided, passed the remainder of the day in entertaiments of various kinds,—in the exercise of the social faculties, the sweet interchange of thought,—in listening to the appropriate speeches delivered on the occasion,—charmed with sweet melody, the soul stirring enchantment of music, and not until the last ray of the setting sun lingered upon the hilltops did the happy company disperse all delighted with the entertainments of the day. In short it was a *great day* in Belfast, and has no doubt strengthened our cause materially in this neighbourhood.

Friends of Temperance, let our motto be onward. Let us more and more persevere in the cause. Enlighten the public mind. Make it ripe for the *Maine Law*. Every shock of the battering ram shall be heavier and stronger till all shall give way. Put your sinewy arms to the work, your shoulders to the wheel, and the triumphant car must move not as that of Juggernaut in the destruction of its votaries but like the chariot of Phœbus, diffusing light, radiance and brillancy in the darkest corners of our land.

MEMBER OF BLOOMING ROSE DIVISION.

Belfast, Aug. 14th, 1854.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 17th inst, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Donald Nicholson, to Miss Jessie McDonald, both of Murry Harbour Road.

Died,

At Fredericton, on Wednesday morning, after a short illness, William Watts, Jr., Esq., Barrister at Law, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 16th August, inst., Emily Louise, infant daughter of John Longworth, Esq., aged 4 months.