

was gone I gazed through the dark, misty night, in the anxious hope that I might catch a glimpse of her, but I could discern no shadowy trace whatever. I rushed along the deserted street, peering into every nook and doorway; I described her to solitary strangers, returned to the gaming house and questioned the servant, but all my inquiries were fruitless. Still I never relaxed, but through the lone, dismal night I traversed every street in the town. What was my restored wealth to me? What the priceless blessing of Jane Stornaway's love? What even life itself if it was doomed to be covered by the dark shadow of that night's crime.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

Seduction and Murder.

A BROTHER TAKES VENGEANCE ON THE SEDUCER OF HIS SISTER.

The Hamilton (Ont.) Times says:—A fatal encounter occurred last night, at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, near the corner of Concession and McEab sts., resulting in the death of a young man named Patrick Shaughnessy, from a pistol shot fired by John Slater, the affair growing out of the seduction by the deceased of a young woman named Elizabeth Slater, sister of the murderer. Shaughnessy, who was a young man of about 23 years of age, was a boiler maker by trade, and was formerly employed at the works of F. G. Beckett & Co., in this city. He had formerly kept company with the young woman named, but left here about nine months since for Detroit, where he remained up to last week, when he returned to Hamilton for a visit, and renewed his former intimacy. The young woman was engaged in attending the refreshment stand at the boat house, being a sister-in-law of Mr. H. L. Bastien, the proprietor. On Saturday she disappeared, and her friends became greatly alarmed, apprehending that she had been enticed away by Shaughnessy, and that her ruin had been accomplished. The suspicions proved to be too true, the discovery being made by the police, who endeavored to return the misguided girl to her home, but the two had passed the night as man and wife at McKee's tavern on John street opposite the county buildings. On learning the facts the brother of the girl, John Slater, who follows the calling of a sailor, started in search of Shaughnessy, with the design of a deadly wrecking revenge, as the result would indicate. Mr. Bastien was also on the watch for Shaughnessy, being apprehensive that the latter designed taking his victim off to Detroit for a base destiny. He had expressed such fears to several parties; and whether he had any other object in looking for Shaughnessy than to prevent him from conveying the girl from the city, or whether he was aware of the design of her brother, we have no information as yet, but Mr. Bastien was in company with Slater when the fatal encounter occurred. The two met Shaughnessy shortly after 11 o'clock last night, on the side walk on the south side of Concession street, near McEab street. What conversation took place, if any, is not yet known; but Slater drew out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Shaughnessy's left leg, below the knee, severing an artery. He started to escape and ran the distance of two squares, finally falling from the loss of blood near the corner of Hughson street. Slater pursued some distance, and fired four shots from his revolver, but only the first took effect. The cries of the wounded man speedily attracted a crowd, and he was conveyed to the city hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock this morning, several times stating before his death that he was shot by John Slater, and that Bastien was present with him at the time. The police were early informed of the affair, but up to this afternoon have not succeeded in apprehending the murderer. Mr. Bastien surrendered himself to the authorities this morning, and is now in custody. He appears to be greatly cast down by the affair, and has little to say concerning it; but we understand he protests that he had no previous suspicion of Slater's design. Coroner Macintosh appointed an inquest to be held on the body of Shaughnessy, at the city Hospital, this afternoon.

The reputation of the deceased was that of a brotth frequenter, and after having accomplished the ruin of his victim, he is said to have boasted over his success in bar-rooms about the city, stating that he came to Hamilton for the express purpose of doing the job, and that the girl could shift for herself now, as he was not one of the marrying kind. These reports came to the hearing of her brother, and are said to have exasperated him to a degree bordering on insanity.

Bank Robbery.

Still another heavy bank robbery has been developed in New York, the particulars of which are somewhat mysterious in their nature. It seems that on the 2nd instant the second teller of the importers' and traders' Bank of that city, before leaving for the night, placed the sum of \$100,000 in a drawer of the safe, after which it is claimed, the safe was closed and the doors locked, the key of each lock being in possession of a different individual, so that it required the presence of five parties to open the safe. The outer doors of the building were also securely fastened and everything appeared secure. On Monday morning, 6th inst., the second teller repaired to his desk as usual to commence operations for the day. The five persons who held the keys of the safe were called together, and the safe was opened, each man opening particular lock with the key in his own possession. The latter unlocked his drawer, and on opening it was astonished to find that the greater portion of the money and securities had disappeared. On a closer examination it was discovered that upwards of \$80,000 had been abstracted. Nothing else in the safe or the bank had been disturbed, nor was there the slightest evidence of a forcible entry. The police detectives were at once informed of the affair, but as yet their efforts have been fruitless.

MORMONS GOING EAST.—A train of twenty-three wagons of Mormon seeders has arrived at Cheyenne, 56 miles east of Laramie by the Pacific Railroad. They express themselves very much disgusted with the way that they were treated by Brigham. They assert that the portion of those who acknowledge Brigham are not true Mormons, but Brighamites, and that he is not a true prophet or the legitimate successor of the head of the Church, but an impostor who, in the name of the Church, makes arbitrary laws for his own personal advancement and gain. The recent importations will be needed to keep the faith. Jefferson Davis and family left in the last Canadian steamer for Europe. He will be represented at the coming trial in Richmond by his counsel. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase and other officials interested in the trial have assented to the arrangement, and it is not expected that the trial will take place until after the presidential election.—Hx. Paper.

According to the New York journals the Jews of that city are fast abandoning the practices of their fathers. Going up on Fifth Avenue is a Jewish temple, the like of which has never been seen. It is to cost over a million of money, and is being built by the wealthiest Jews of the city. It is to be the home of the Reformed Hebrews, who are leaving the old Jews behind. The custom of perching the woman up in the galleries, as unfit to be in the sanctuary, is abandoned, and pews are to be erected, in which families are to sit together, as in a Christian Church. The old ram's horn, or horn of silver, with which worship was wont to be conducted, gives way to a magnificent organ. The chants of David yield to modern melody, of which the Jews are very fond. Sunday schools are established to keep the little Jews from Christian schools. Even the diet which has kept the Jews to themselves for so many centuries, yields to Christian food. Cincinnati hams, Shrewsbury steaks, and other prohibited food can be found on the tables of wealthy Jews. Intermarriages with Christians is a very common occurrence.

IMPOSITION EXPOSED.—A few weeks ago, Rev. Messrs. Butler and Rice, Ministers of the Bible Christian Church, left P. E. Island with their families, to settle in Ontario. They passed through Boston, but on landing there they were obliged to pay the "head money" tax on the whole lot, because the could not reply "yes" to the query put by officials: "Have you ever been in the States before?" In their case it amounted to \$16 in gold, merely for the privilege of passing through "the freest country under the canopy of Heaven." A correspondent of the Charlotte Town Patriot says that in passing from P. E. Island to the upper provinces, "the best plan would be to avoid Brother Jonathan's country altogether, by taking the steamer at Pictou or Sackville, which runs along the north shore of New Brunswick, directly to the city of Quebec. This route is less expensive and almost as speedy as by Portland, and the traveller saves the trouble and vexation caused by frequent changes from steamboat to car, and vice versa, and by opening all his trunks to pass them through the hands of the Custom House officers of the American and British Governments."

Crime is reaching an enormous height in the United States. Killing and wounding are going on all over the country. A postman was waylaid and assassinated in cold blood, in the streets of New York, a few days ago. Just before that, three robbers out West, while in charge of the law officers, were seized by the country people and hung from the nearest tree. In Memphis, in two days, there were four shooting affrays in which three negroes were killed.

Irish Progress.—The Irish poor law report has disclosed some unexpected facts. In February last it is shown that there were 62,123 persons in receipt of relief within the Kingdom, whilst in February 1867, the total number was 58,075. The outdoor paupers had also increased to 18,839 in 1868, as compared with 17,087 in 1867. The difference between the years is not serious, but a decline was rather to have been expected. The commissioners remark upon the prevalence of distress in certain manufacturing districts of Ireland, as accounting for the increase, the agriculture population having been rather better circumstanced than in the year. They add several important expressions of opinion, as, for example, that distress occurring locally in certain districts has been made the object of exaggerated descriptions in the public press; that the Irish farmer is better fed, and at far less cost, than his representatives in England; that his clothing is much superior now to what it was before the famine; that more than four hundred thousand of the worst class cabins have disappeared from the country; and that the "most remarkable evidence of the improved condition of the Irish peasantry has been their comparative freedom from epidemic disease during the last eighteen years."

BEAUTIES OF ANNEXATION.—The Republic is an excellent country to be annexed to, and following excellent reasons persuading thereto, are specially recommended to the notice of those few representatives who, at caucus, talked annexation. "A Laboring Man" writes the following to the Bangor, Me., Democrat. For four days' work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days. For one ton of coal, in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same day's work I can now buy but two pounds. For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds. For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds. For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds. For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year. To do the same now, I am obliged to work two months and a half.

I might thus go through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is that we are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the public treasury.

The Latin word for women is "mulier." To be considered a "mule" is to be considered about as obstinate as a man can be. To be mulier, we presume, represents the superior obstinacy woman kind are capable of showing.—Hx. Paper.

His Excellency Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, has been the recipient of an address from the Wesleyan Sunday School at Fredericton, of which Institution he has been Superintendent for seventeen years. He replied in a very fine strain of high christian tone, and said that he felt he owed so much to the Sunday-School and had such a love for it, that if he had been required to take his leave of it before he could receive the office of Lieutenant-Governor, he would not have complied with the conditions. All honor to him.—Hx. Paper.

The Fenian picnic on the 28th ult., at Buffalo was largely attended. There wasn't "blood for supper," but there was strong language. Senator (?) Melhan said "the foundations of the bloody old British Empire whose chains have surrounded us for over 700 years, are rotting under yonder steaks, and brave hearts and sharp weapons shall give her the coup de grace. Beyond that river England's hirelings are trembling to-day for fear of you." The trouble seems to be at this end of the Dominion, Fenian spouters getting the go-by.—Hx. Paper.

The Galveston News says: "According to an exchange the farmers all over the State have pleasant countenances. The earth is bringing forth like Egypt in the fruitful years of Joseph. Corn, Cotton, vegetables, fruit, every kind of crop, is doing splendidly—better than for many years past."

Very Latest Telegrams.

New York, Aug. 5.

Late advices from Hayti report, that a battle took place near Jacmel on the 2th July, between the revolutionists and the forces of Salnave, which ended in a victory for the former. Port au Prince was closely besieged. Gen. Lynch, a revolutionary commander, has issued a manifesto, protesting against the cession of any Haytian Territory to the United States. The Dominion troops have crossed the frontier and commenced the invasion of Hayti.—Gen. Bayer and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country. Advices from St. Domingo represent that the revolutionary movement against Baze was steadily progressing under the leadership of General Laperrone.

London, Aug. 6, p.m. The Portuguese Council of State have concluded not to prohibit the royal exiles of Spain from remaining in the country, and the Duke and Montpensier have taken up their residence in Lisboa. Despatches received from various parts of Spain represent the whole country in disquiet, and the utmost efforts of the Government are required to prevent an outbreak.

London, Aug. 8. The Sublime Porte of Turkey has formally proclaimed the eldest son of Viceroy of Egypt as the rightful successor to the Vice regal throne in the event of the death of Ismail Pasha.

Jeff. Davies appeared on charge at Liverpool yesterday, and was loudly cheered.

London, Aug. 10. Her Majesty the Queen of England, arrived at Luzerne, Switzerland, Saturday.

Paris, Aug. 9th. Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign Office here yesterday, during which questions involving the present and prospective Peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is said that Lord Stanley on behalf of the British Government expressed a desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the Powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions for the continuance of the present friendly relations with the Empire of France. M. Moustier responded in like manner, and held that while his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, and her Majesty, the Queen of England, enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two countries, that fact was itself a guarantee of the future peace of Europe.

Ottawa, Canada, 10th. The Gazette contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extraterritorial Act between Canada and the U. States.

London, 10th, —ev. It is reported that the Northern Damos had taken possession of Yeddo. The Mikado party were acting with great vigor, and had mustered a large army to meet the rebel forces.

The Portland Commercial Convention.

The hopes which we took occasion to express in our issue of the 13th inst., in reference to the assembling of merchants to be convened in the city of Portland on the following day, have been entirely realized, and the Convention, of the proceedings of which we have presented our readers with very full reports, would appear to have been altogether satisfactory in the action which it took upon the various questions that were brought before it. The representation was as general as could have been anticipated under the circumstances. The discussions were sensible, and the prevailing spirit was in sympathy with the best interests of the community. The Convention, as a large number of gentlemen from the Dominion of Canada, and from Prince Edward Island, which stands as a domain by itself; and to listen to what we cannot doubt to have been the hearty and sincere expressions of unity and regard which they exchanged with the delegates from the cities of the United States. The members of the Convention from British North America declined, from motives of delicacy, to serve on the committee and to vote, and they took a moderate share in the debates, but they were careful to say, both publicly and in private conversation, that they had listened with the deepest interest to the statements which had been made respecting the growth of the interior portion of the Dominion, and to the increased facilities of land and water transportation, and its anticipations, as the result of these, in the giving of a new and powerful impetus to both our domestic and our foreign commerce.—Boston Journal, Aug. 7.

The Editor of the Globe, writing from Portland of the withdrawal of himself and the other Provincialists from the Convention, fully confirms the TELEGRAPH'S estimate of the affair. He says: "The Convention is nothing more nor less than a well laid scheme on the part of Mr. Poor and his friends, to create public opinion in favor of the extension of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad to Odgensburg and thus cut off the Grand Trunk. All the other delegates before the Convention are but auxiliary to this; and to secure an expression in its favor, Mr. Poor and his conjurers will vote confidence in a Puget Sound Railway, or in a railway to the moon for that matter."—St. John Telegraph.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:— I would like to know whether the General Butler, whose trumpet the last number of the Charlotte Town Herald takes so much pride in blowing, is the individual who once issued a disgraceful proclamation in reference to the females of New Orleans. If he is the same person, then the reception he ought to receive when he comes to the Island, should be one in which our public men should take no part. Such fellows as Butler need not think to hoodwink the intelligent people of this Island, and the Government had better be careful to whom they throw open the public offices, or give information, as well as how they waste the public money in receiving such spies, and defraying the expenses of Delegates to a moonshine Convention. Enough of the people's money, of this colony, has hitherto been squandered on useless delegations and humbug conventions. It is high time our Representatives learned wisdom. Surely the many acts of deception that have been practised on the Island have paid for a little common sense. If the American Government want to form a treaty with the British North American Provinces, why do they not send their delegates to the Mother Country? We are yet tied to her apron strings (thank God), and therefore have no power to enter into treaties with a foreign nation. What absurdity to think that these Yankees believe that we have any such right as to grant them any privilege on our shores, other than they now enjoy. Does not Old England send out her "bull dogs" to guard her fisheries on our coast? There is something more, you may depend on it, than Reciprocity in Brother Jonathan's eye—some deep laid scheme. Perhaps Butler imagines he may acquire a lot of territory down here in the way he acquired it out South. I know Reciprocity would be a benefit to this Island, but it would be still more so to the States; but let it come through the right channel. Let us have a Treaty with all the Provinces. You may rest assured, Mr Editor, that your love for everything British, and outspoken opposition to Annexation, are appreciated. Our people are now contented and happy. We want to be left alone. We want neither Confederation or Annexation, nor any other thing, but if either must come, I pray for the former. From Annexation I pray "Good Lord deliver us."

AN OLD ENGLISHMAN.

Prince County, August 10, 1868.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE PATRIOT AND RECIPROCIITY.

THE Patriot, in its issue of the 6th inst., seems anxious lest our remarks on the subject of Reciprocity should operate unfavorably at Home. We think, however, that our utterances would be there differently, and more correctly, interpreted. Our object has not been to oppose, or even delay, any equitable Free Trade scheme between this country and the United States, but to draw the attention of the people of this Island to the peculiar circumstances connected with the recent offer of the Americans,—circumstances vastly different from those attending the Treaty of 1854. Then the different Provinces were included, no distinction was made. Those Provinces occupied the same relation to one another. But at the present time this is not the case. We are isolated from the others by our refusal to enter the Confederation. They have thrown around them certain ties which, while they serve to bind themselves one to the other, also serve to separate us. In this state of things he must be blind who cannot see that if the United States wish to court our allegiance they have a better chance of doing so than if we were part and parcel of the Dominion; provided, of course, that unlike Nova Scotia, we were contented and happy. No persons are better aware of this fact than the Americans, who have always opposed Confederation, lest it should interfere with their long cherished hopes of Annexation. Their pleasure at our continued isolation, and at the mutterings of the Repealers in Nova Scotia, together with the object of their smiling advances at the present time, is shown pretty clearly by the following paragraph which we clip from an American paper:— "Prince Edward Island is getting ready to join the Union. A special treaty with it has been introduced into Congress. Yarmouth in Nova Scotia hoisted the American Flag on the Fourth, and did not the Dominion Flag on the First—two straws. Newfoundland also should be annexed, so that we can control one end of the Cable. Come in, friends; there's room, plenty."

The New York Tribune has been echoing the same strain. "Two Straws" which show how the current runs.

General Butler's resolutions, when thus illuminated by the public opinion of the States, do not, we think, present the very embodiment of disinterestedness after all; and while we believe that we can make use of them, and turn them to good account in a commercial point of view, it is only right that the people of this Island should thoroughly understand the spirit that prompts their introduction.

Whether these views be entertained at Downing Street or not, they are certainly founded on truth, and should have weight in the minds of all interested in the future of this island. If our people are wise they will make use of both hands. With one, seize the benefits of Free Trade, grasping the commercial hand of the Americans, now outstretched to them; and with the other maintain a strong hold of their British connection, freed as they are thereby from all share of the American war taxation. This is the part of wisdom. No man living supposes that if this Island were incorporated with the Republic, it would be exempted from the work of helping to sweep away the enormous debt now pressing on the people of the States. Whereas, to all English taxes we are utter strangers; and occupying middle ground between the two countries, we are in an excellent position to make the best of both.

Let Reciprocity come, then, as quickly as may be. We may rest assured that no obstacle will be put in the way by the indulgent Mother Country, unless her legislators should see some strong political reasons for doing so. Unless, however, the United States include in their offers the Dominion also, we cannot expect as cordial a consideration of the subject as if we had ourselves first consulted the wishes of the Home Country in the matter of Confederation. That special legislation should now be asked in order that we, as a somewhat refractory colony, should be placed in a better commercial position than the New Dominion, may tax the good nature of England a little, or even delay, as regards any Treaty with the States. But Reciprocity with the whole of British America is already receiving the attention of Congress, as will be perceived by the following extract from the Scottish American Journal:— "It is reported that the House Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon a report on the question of trade with the British Provinces, but had not an opportunity to present it. The report of the committee states that the question of trade with the Provinces includes also the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the adjustment of the fisheries; that the latter two matters are questions over which the British Government and the Provinces exercise control, and that, therefore, the proper course to pursue is to open negotiations with that Government and to ascertain what concession Great Britain is willing to offer for a liberalization of trade between Canada and the United States, and which will cover all matters of commerce, navigation and the fisheries."

There is an element of character that we may well copy from the Americans, and that is a love for, and a pride in, one's own country. We wish that these feelings were more strongly developed among our people, inducing them among other results to stand by the old ship, to carve their way energetically to competence and comfort in their own land, instead of emigrating to another. There is surely a fault somewhere, when in this young country sufficient work cannot be found for every man. Our bone and muscle, our youth and flower of population, our talent and enterprise, instead of gravitating as they do to the States, should now be engaged in weaving around our beautiful Island home the interesting associations of early, pioneer labor. There

is a noble country here, and we want it for ourselves, instead of giving it and its population to our neighbors. When will our legislators and chief men wake up to a consideration of the disastrous effects of the wholesale exodus now taking place from our midst? And when will there strongly take possession of our youth the spirit of patriotic devotions breathed in Scott's immortal lines: "Land of my sires! what mortal hand Can e'er untie the filial band That knits me to thy rugged strand!"

THE LAST DELEGATION.

While we believe, that every man should to the full extent of his means and influence, exert himself for the good of his country, we also believe that no man should, too hastily, lend his means or personal influence to act on behalf of his country, in any Embassy or Delegation, which involves interests, which from their very nature require grave and deliberate reflections. We are willing to accord to the Delegates who, from this Island, attended the Convention lately held in Portland, and those who sent them, the best intentions, yet we did at the time, and do still, regard their action as too precipitate. "Be swift to hear, but slow to speak," is a wise admonition, and when applied to the case in point, means—that public men should carefully consider and examine any proposal of importance submitted to their notice, before acting upon it, but the reverse has been the practice of those who sent, and of those who went to this Convention, and we have no doubt the sequel will afford them abundant leisure for reflection. Since the above was written, we have been in conversation with the delegates from the Island, who returned by the steamer yesterday. They admit that when they arrived at Portland they were themselves distrustful that they had been too prompt in accepting the invitation; but these impressions were happily dissipated before the convention closed. We hope their expectations may be realised, but still adhere to the opinion that this convention will not be productive of the commercial advantages anticipated. It is said that the Western States will oppose a renewal of the Treaty.

The Nova Scotia Legislature met on Thursday last. As soon as that body was organized, the Hon. Attorney General remarked that a Convention had been formed for the purpose of discussing the condition of the public affairs. They all appear to be unanimous for repeal. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:—

Whereas this Convention have fully considered the reply of the British Government to the address of the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia to her Majesty the Queen, praying for a repeal of the Act uniting Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the course which it is expedient to pursue in the present crisis of the public affairs in this Province: Be it therefore resolved, It is the opinion of this Convention that it is necessary to use every lawful and constitutional means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a Confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will.

The following item will inferentially show that the Summerside Magistrates, when placed in comparison with the authorities of other countries, are not so very far behind the age in extirpating rowdism as is supposed; and that Summerside is not the worst place in the world, after all:—

"The New York rowdies are notorious for their brutality and impudence. A gang of them, Wednesday night, stopped a horse car containing a picnic party on the way home, and maltreated and robbed the passengers in a brutal manner, one individual with a livelier imagination than the others proposing to set fire to the ladies' dresses. He even lighted a match with the avowed intent of carrying out this purpose, when the conductor, who had previously preserved a condition of mastery inactivity, interposed and prevented its consummation. At this juncture two policemen put in an appearance, at the sight of whom the ruffians decamped."

We have been requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Freeman will (D.V.) preach in the Grammar School House, in Summerside, on Sabbath evening next, 16th inst., at 6 o'clock.

New potatoes and vegetables of different kinds have been on sale during the past few days. Berries are very plenty this year, but garden fruit is scarce.

On Tuesday night about 50 tubs of butter was shipped to St. John in the steamer. We hear that butter is likely to be scarce over there this fall, so that our farmers may get a good price for what they have to sell.

We learn that the rust is affecting the wheat, and in some places the weevil is doing considerable damage.

The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable for hay making, but the showers of rain which fell will doubt help the late grain.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ISLANDER.—We are glad to learn that Lieutenant R. W. Davies, R. N., has passed his examination for Gunnery Lieutenant at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and was shortly afterwards appointed to H. M. S. "Favorite," on the North American Station. Lieut. Davies has now risen as high, we believe, as examinations can take him, without having been once "plucked." Our talented young friend is the eldest son of the Hon. B. Davies of this city.—PAT.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The annual election for Mayor and five Councillors, was held yesterday in the various wards of this city. Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., was re-elected Mayor without opposition. In— Ward No. 1.—Mr. Jas. Peake was elected with out opposition in place of A. H. Yates, Esq. Ward No. 2.—Mr. A. McNeill was elected without opposition in place of A. Mitchell, Esq. Ward No. 3.—Mr. W. B. Allen was elected without opposition in place of John Brecken, Esq. Ward No. 4.—Mark Butcher, Esq., was re-elected. Ward No. 5.—Mr. David Hooper was re-elected.—HER.

Temperance Convention.

This organization met in the Temperance Hall in this Town on the 30th ult., when the following gentlemen were elected as officers, viz:—

President.—P. G. W. P., Wm. Sanderson. Vice-Presidents.—Prince County—F. G. W. P., H. Bell, Esq., M. P. P., and Rev. W. E. Frame. Queens—D. Ferguson, G. W. C. T., John Scott, G. Scribner, King's—P. W. C. T., Rev. W. T. Hunt, and—McVein, Esq.; Secretary—J. H. Fletcher, G. W. Councillor, I. O. G. T.—Corresponding Secretary, P. G. W. P., J. G. Cooper, Esq.; Treasurer, P. G. W. P., J. W. Morrison, Esq.

On the evening of the 31st a public meeting was held in the Drill Shed, which was ably presided over by the President of the Convention. On the meeting being called to order, the Rev. Mr. Fraser gave out two stanzas of the one hundredth Psalm, which were sung, when prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Frame. Dr. Marshall, Esq., G. W. P., of the Sons of Temperance, from Nova Scotia, drew attention to light houses and their uses, in forcible language, and called the consequences which would ensue to those who go to sea in ships, if by any means those lights should be removed, and from this idea went on to show the benefits arising from the establishment of so many Temperance lights, and the probable direful consequences which would follow if they were to be broken down,—pointed out the dangers of the headlands, rocks, and maelstroms of intemperance, against the first of which so many are making shipwreck, and down the vortex of the other where so many are being drawn into present and eternal ruin,—urged the necessity that existed for supplying oil for the Temperance Lamps, and called upon parents to place a Temperance Light in their dwellings, as a beacon to which their children may look when tossed by the billows which roll on the ocean of life.

R. M. Barret, Esq., of Halifax, said he would not insult the intelligence of the audience by attempting to point out the evils resulting from the liquor business, but would invite parents seriously to consider the subject and use such means as, with the Divine blessing, may preserve their children from these evils. There are many fearful crimes committed in the world, which make "countless shudder when they hear of them," and who in all likelihood little imagine that the pen of the unerring scribe of God's Providence had retraced the first influences which led their victims gradually on, until their ruin was closed by the perpetration of these very crimes, to some example, act, or word, of those same people.

Avard Longley, Esq., C. C. of R. W. Nova Scotia, remarked that it was not easy to know, at all times, what we ought to say, or to express what we should utter, but was fully convinced that all who would calmly consider the matter would admit that the Liquor Business, in all its departments, was evil; and that there was no one vice which carried with it in its train such an enormous amount of ruin; but as he wished to address himself to their understanding he would invite them to note the manufacturing and retail establishments for the various liquors, in their community or any other place, and name, if they could, one single advantage which had accrued therefrom, to society. There was something revolting associated with the object for which the building in which they met had been built, which was that in it men might be instructed in the art of war. In glowing and eloquent language he portrayed the horrors of the battle field, but yet said that war had produced some glorious results, which mankind fully recognized and acknowledged; but the liquor trade had not one single redeeming feature which any man could place to its credit—it was like the deadly Malaria, which rises but to injure all who come under its influence.

Rev. Mr. Miles and Mr. McNaughton, followed. The former indulged in illustration, anecdote and pleasantry, which were well and appropriately applied. The latter called on the young to enlist around the Temperance Standard, invited the ladies to co-operate in the Temperance movement, and concluded by reciting the affecting piece of poetry which will be found on our first page.

A vote of thanks to the Speakers—all of whom were from Nova Scotia—having been moved by Rev. Mr. Frame, Finlay McNeill, Esq., had much pleasure in seconding the motion, and said that the great Mr. Panshon remarked that there were giants in the days of Goliath, and he (Mr. McNeill) thought he had just been listening to intellectual giants in the cause of Temperance, and was glad he had had the pleasure of listening to one who advocates of the cause, in Summerside, agreed with Mr. Longley that it was our duty to aim at obtaining a prohibitory law, and hoped all political parties in this Island would soon rally around the prohibitory standard, but regretted to know that the political Leader of the ins, and the late Leader of the outs, were both engaged in the whiskey business. He was glad to see his old friend, Mr. Sanderson, occupying his present position, and congratulated the Convention on their choice of a President.

The Chairman had much pleasure also in hearing his old friend advocate the grand cause of Temperance with so much ability. He had known him in Georgetown several years, but as the capital of King's County had not progressed as fast as Mr. McNeill desired, he was happy to know he was so well engaged in the capital of Prince County.

Mr. Sanderson then in most appropriate words conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the speakers. Rev. Mr. Miles, in a few words, acknowledged the vote of thanks, and to show the natural thoughtfulness of women, related the incident of a man who was placed on the top of a tower, with no means of getting down. While a crowd stood gazing and enquiring how to assist him, his wife happened to come along, and looking up to her husband, said: "Unravel your stocking, John, and let the end of the thread down." "Ah!" said Mr. Miles, "this was a fine wife, for there was no hole in his stocking. Go, ladies, throw out the line and draw them underneath the Temperance Flag, where alone they can be safe!"

The Doxology was given out and sung. Rev. Mr. Fraser pronounced the Benediction, when the larger, pleasant, and we hope profitable meeting, was brought to a close.

The following parties were passengers in the Bark Undine which sailed for England on Thursday:—Chas. Dalgleish, Esq., and Mrs. Dalgleish; Dr. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, Master and Miss Inglis; Mr. Playfair and Miss Blatch.—PAT.

Her Majesty the Queen, has been pleased to approve the retention by the Hon. Benjamin Davies, of the rank and title of an Executive Councillor. We understand that the Hon. T. H. Haviland intends offering his lands on Lots 56 and 43, to the Government, at an early day, and that the Government will be prepared to treat with him with a view to its purchase. We enlighten and patriotic determination, and his tenants upon the prospect of their becoming freeholders before the expiration of many months, and thus completing a lapse of many years ago, of riding, finally and forever, the inhabitants of King's County of the thraldom of landlordism. The arrangements will be to the advantage of both landlord and tenants.—Hx.