

Summerside Journal.

AND WESTERN PIONEER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

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SUMMERSIDE, May 30, 1867.

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Potatoes per bush	25 2d	2s 3d
Turnips per bush	18 1s	1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	18 1s	1s 1d
Lard per lb	9d	10d
Tallow per lb	9d	10d
Eggs per doz	7d	8d
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aug. 9, 1866

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OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE,
next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1865.

POETRY.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way;
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grievous day by day,
Would we then so often chide him
For the lack of thrift and gain—
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on his soul a stain?

If we knew the cloud above us,
Held by gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away all trembling,
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows,
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden,
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our womanhood dare doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life hath many a tangled crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe,
Cheeks, which are tear washed, are whitest,
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to others' lives,
And with love toward erring creatures,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our drooping spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, dear Father, judge us,
As we judged our fellow man.

Select Literature.

EYES, NOT THEIR OWNERS,

BY S. A. R.

Concluded.

The youth's style of argument was somewhat in this wise. Past experience had taught him that the "me" side to the pole" rule of constancy applied but poorly to himself, therefore should he, "enact a deuce of a hobble" if he happened to change his mind. "He felt as if his mind were in no danger of changing for the trio sat under the cool trees before the house, Letty busying herself with certain little hand work, while Harding, at her side, read aloud. Kingsbury felt a little his voice instead, but concluded it was better she did not wish even the rival of a look to share his eyes. The truth was, reading was not among the gentleman's fortes. Letty had discovered that he read in a singularly soulless, tasteless manner, as different as possible from the one who now poured out the thoughts of the author he held. The shadows of the trees had crept all over the cottage porch. Letty sprang up.

"Oh my berries! Mother will want them for tea, and they are on a log over at the 'reach.' All your fault, sir," and she shook her finger playfully at Harding. "A fault I will endeavor to expiate by going after them straightway," returned he.

"Ah, that is much easier said than done. How are you going to find them when you get there? They are quite hidden from sight, and you might hunt all night in such a jungle without a glimpse of them. I will take the boat and row across, and, if you like, you can come down to the beach and wait for me."

The tiny boat had but a single seat in the middle, and would very comfortably hold but one, though two persons might be smuggled upon it. Letty did not by any means covet such an arrangement, so the utmost the gallants could do was to assist her in and push the shallop afloat.

The pond was not above a fourth of a mile from end to end, so it was not long before the light craft had left the lilies, which fringed deeply the edges, quite behind, and rode in the smooth, deep water of the centre. A certain pricking about the head made Letty aware that the pins which bound her hair were becoming loose. Hers was one of those few heads graced by long, heavy, shining coils of original hair, most difficult to restrain from its natural downward tendency. Shipping her oars for a moment, she took off her bonnet, but her hair was farther gone than she had imagined, and the little avalanche of coils rolled triumphantly down, one long end reaching down to the water.

"There, now, they will think I did that just for effect!" thought Letty, with a weird consciousness of the two spectators on shore. She began hastily to gather it up, but it was not so easy a matter; the treacherous pins had to be sought out among the hair, and she almost forgot she was in a boat over waters thirty feet deep. A creeping coldness over her feet made her start and look down. Merciful Heaven! The water was so swiftly rising in the frail craft, already it was beyond the lattice of her shoe. Her heart sank down within her, silent and cold, then it rose again with a hot, aching bold, then it stood up in the trembling boat, and stretched her bare white arms towards the shore.

"Kingsbury—Carlton, help me!"
As the cry floated to the land, the two saw for the first time their fearful strait. The man to whom she had appealed clasped his hands in nervous, incapable dread; but the other, though his teeth were firm set, and his face covered with gray paleness, flung away coat and boots, and was in the water, forcing himself through it with mighty strokes, as if it were his own life he sought to save.

There was good need, for even with this speed he did not reach her before the boat had sunk far below the water's surface, and the bright head, though struggling wildly to keep itself up in the free blessed air, and had gone down and risen up for the first of those three terrible times allotted to the drowning, in which, perchance, succor may come before they sink down into the depths, white and stark, forever beyond all aid. Help was here, however, for as she came to the surface an

arm clasped her close, and its mate struck out boldly for the shore.

Now you will suppose, according to the invariable rule of such affairs, I am going to tell you that these two, at the instant of their meeting in the limpid element, so near a grave to Letty, "looked into one another's eyes," and straightway discovered they loved each other.

No such thing. Letty, at the moment such an event should have taken place, was most unromantically straggling, and ejecting the water from mouth, nose, and eyes, which, in other heroines, are always so opportunely expressive. Yet, as the steady strokes brought them nearer safety, and she in some degree revived, she felt the delightful strength of the arm which held her so firmly, and glanced at the quiet face, and found there a beauty she had never seen before.

I fear the irresistible Kingsbury lost immeasurably in the comparison, and certainly one more in love than Letty had been, an hour before, might have forgotten that he was so very handsome, as he stood rather sheepishly on the shore when they at length reached it.

"Thank you, sir!"

But her steady glance at Harding pointed out and limited the words.

Kingsbury offered the pretty dripping little figure the assistance of his arm, but it was declined, and the three sought the house where, after the first spasm of amazement, the motherly aid of Mrs. Arndt, furnished dry garments, and seated them snugly at tea. No berries graced the table that night.

At last the visitors were gone, and Letty sat in the little dimly-lighted room where she had that day done the bezy work which now hung on the wall, and limps by the kitchen fire. A strange contempt had grown up in her heart toward Kingsbury in these few hours. The eyes had lost their innocence over her, that was certain; for as they gazed with the lover-look into hers, at parting, they did not awaken the old thrill in the least. It was to him she had called in her agony, and why had he not come? Yes, why? That question can never be answered to Letty in such a manner as to bring back her old feeling towards its subject.

But we, who have nothing to do with the matter, may passionately inquire how it was that Carlton Kingsbury, being, as he considered himself, very much in love with Letty Arndt, was not the first to fly to her in her deadly peril? Well, in the first place he was not by nature a prompt and courageous man. All his life long he had stood by and seen other men fill up breaches where he should himself have been. In that knight-errantry peculiar only to the parlor cabinet, he was his own. Then, also, if he loved Letty Arndt, he loved himself much better; nature's self-preservation cry—"Thyself, first of all," rose strong within him. True, he was a good swimmer, and might possibly have reached the shore with his burden; but then there were the long, tangling, twining lilies—they would catch her trailing garments, or she herself might cling to him with that frantic, unreasoning grasp with which so many women insure the destruction of themselves and their rescuers. It takes a long time to parade these motives in review, but they shot quick and full through the man's brain as Letty's appeal rang over the waters. It was partly with relief and partly with shame he had seen the one to whom she had not appealed rush to the dangerous errand. But he thought he had studied too long every phase of the feminine mind to let his nonchalance fail him now, so he greeted Letty as we have seen, not thinking his chances over or much diminished by any means.

After this occurrence, this veteran flirt discovered himself to be quite as much in love as it was possible for a man of his calibre to be, so, in order to ease this "sweet sorrow," little doubting the result, he one day alighted at the Arndt cottage gate, his flirting vocabulary being in the same exquisite state of arrangement with his elegant person. But these desirables, together with the eyes, which assumed to the fullest their role of tender, irresistible pleading, failed utterly in having the desired effect upon Letty, who proved, to her own entire satisfaction, that eyes may be very lovely and entrancing, without having any immediate connection with the soul of their owner.

Not long thereafter Letty had another visitor, who scarcely looked at her at all, but the tongue put on a greater eloquence than eyes can ever have, as the owner pleaded (in a figurative sense) for the life he had saved.

What Letty said here we are unable to relate, but fancy the drift of her sentence can be gathered from the fact that the firm arm which threw its shield between her and death, often encircles her now, without any such obvious necessity.

A PRODIGY.—A boy preacher has appeared in Wales, who, according to his admirers, is to extinguish Mr. Spurgeon. This promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his 11th year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist Chapel at Gladestry, Radnor. A local print says of him—"He has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvellous truths from a boy of such tender years." After preaching two sermons on the Sunday, Master Probert spoke at length on the following day to the Sunday school.

It would seem to be an easy thing to "preach." It children can afford satisfaction in the pulpit, grown-up clergymen will not be required.

GIRL-FLOGGING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The girl-flogging question still continues to be agitated in Massachusetts, and it has come out that 3,765 floggings were inflicted in one year upon 1,062 pupils, nearly one-half of whom were girls, in a single school district in Boston. The punishment is inflicted with a ferule upon the hand. The heavy gal has disappeared. This was a five-foot suppling of a year's growth, which was used in the old-fashioned district schools, and was generally reserved by the teacher for adults of both sexes.

From Late English Papers.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says:—"The prospects of the preservation of peace, grounded upon the assembly of a Conference, are somewhat overcast in consequence of reliable intelligence of the continuance of military preparations in France. This intelligence states that not only has the French army been raised to a full peace footing, but that by the continued purchase of horses, and the calling in of men pursued on a scale far exceeding the exigencies of peace, it would seem to have been rendered fit to take the offensive." "The Prussian Government," adds the *Provincial Correspondence*, "while entertaining the most earnest wishes, and using every effort in favor of the maintenance of peace, cannot shut its eyes to the necessity of exercising serious precaution and vigilance. Nothing but a prompt and peaceful decision by the Conference, can relieve this Government from the necessity of adopting those precautionary measures which the security of Germany and Prussia demand."

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which it again draws attention to the active continuance of military preparations in France. It particularly points to the incessant manufacture of munitions which is going on at Belfort, and adds, that at that fortress, as well as at Metz and Strasburg, large quantities of war material have been collected, including especially pontoon trains, by means of which a large number of bridges could be thrown over the Rhine. It also points out that the improvement of the existing fortifications and the erection of new ones on the French eastern frontier are being hastened.

The calling out of the reserves for active service and other military preparations have produced a reaction in the public feeling in Paris, and fears of approaching war are entertained. These fears have been increased by the article in the *North German Gazette*, complaining that the preparations of France are not in accordance with the note in the *Moniteur*. In Paris a great many horses are being purchased by staff officers, and Marshal Niel has just bought all the animals he found at one dealer's. A coach-builder has received orders to construct 500 ambulances. In addition to these straws which show the direction of the current, three impediments are said to stand in the way of a happy solution of the Luxembourg question. The population of the province, or to be annexed to any country but France; the British Government looks shyly at the proposition to guarantee the neutrality of Luxembourg and Prussia is said to be arming. A letter from the special Berlin correspondent of the *Liberte* says that one must be blind to all evidence still to believe in peace.

The preliminary meeting of the Conference on the Luxembourg question took place on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, in one of the principal apartments at the First Lord of the Treasury's official residence in Downing-street—in fact, the same room in which the Conference in London on the affairs of Denmark took place in the spring of 1864.

The following are the principal members of the Conference:—His Excellency the Count Apponyi, the Austrian Ambassador; His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunnow; His Excellency the Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador; His Excellency Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador; His Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister; and His Excellency, Baron Benteck, the Netherlands Minister. Some difficulties, it appears, arose at the outset. The terms on which France and Prussia consented to withdraw any claims they may have on the Grand Duchy—France renouncing her projected acquisition, Prussia consenting to evacuate the fortress—were the neutralization of the territory, under the joint guarantee of the Powers represented in the Conference. England was naturally unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

A letter from the Hague, says that at the meeting of the Conference it was declared that a guarantee for the neutralization of Luxembourg is indispensable, and must form the basis of the negotiations, and the Plenipotentiaries telegraphed for instructions to their respective Governments.

The Conference sat again on Thursday. The members composing the Conference in one or two instances were for the proceedings, it is said, have arranged that nothing shall be made public until their conclusions have been ratified by the several Powers.

A Ministerial paper says:—"It gives us the greatest satisfaction to announce that the war cloud which for six days has hung over Europe is entirely dispersed. France and Germany may, as some people pretend, come to blows before they settle down to their new situation; but the contest will not come this year, and Luxembourg will not be its pretext. The Conference has already settled in principle the question which it met on Monday to arrange. The Prussian Government withdraws its garrison from Luxembourg, and renounces all claim to the occupation of the fortress, which will be razed. The Grand Duchy will retain its former relations to Holland, the only difference in its position being its release from the connection with Germany. It will be declared neutral, and its neutrality will be guaranteed by the Great Powers." The astounding announcement is then made that "The one ground for apprehension that the labours of the Conference might prove vain, lay in the uncertainty whether the Great Powers would agree to give this guarantee. The Prussian Government made that undertaking the *conditio sine qua non* of its withdrawal from the fortress. Austria, Russia, and France had no difficulty in this guarantee, and the English Government, after careful and anxious consideration, found itself perfectly able to join them." We hope this information is not true, and that Lord Stanley has not undertaken for this country so serious a responsibility.

The *Globe* says:—"The London Conference has proved a success. The Luxembourg question has been settled. The Duchy is to be 'Neutralized,' i. e., it is to remain a part of the Dominion of the King of Holland, guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe. The fortress is to be evacuated by the Prussians, and razed; and no troops are to be kept in the Duchy, except for the sake of maintaining order. We believe the guarantee is of such a nature as not to impose upon England, or any of the contracting Powers, the duty of interfering single-handed, or in such a way as to constitute a practical danger of serious entanglement. In truth, the effectiveness of the guarantee is not the main point of present importance. No power now relies on such guarantees. The grand boon which the Conference of London has conferred upon Europe is, that it has established a peaceful solution of a question which affected the honor of France and Prussia, and has thereby enabled both of those Powers to abandon the *status quo*, and accept with sheathed swords the verdict of the Conference.

The *Evening Monitor* reviews the various phases of the Luxembourg question up to the present. It says:—"During the preliminary negotiations the Government of the Emperor, wishing to spare all susceptibilities, held itself entirely aloof. The Cabinets of the other Powers exchanged opinions on the question, and agreed to recommend, as a basis of arrangement, the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, with the consequences which such a settlement would involve, including especially the evacuation of the fortress. Actuated only by ideas of moderation and disinterestedness, France agreed to this programme, thus giving a proof of her conciliatory disposition, for which Europe will be grateful to her. The sentiments entertained by the Powers allow the hope of a favorable solution."

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE PROTECTOR.—It is a remarkable fact that whereas not a single lineal and legitimate descendant of Charles I. is now in existence, the descendants of the Protector are to be found in every rank of life short of royalty. Among other descendants in the female line we may mention the Earls of Clarendon, De Grey and Ripon, the late Sir E. C. Wilmot, the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, General Bowles and his brother, Admiral Sir William Bowles, and the Russells of Chesnut.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONTINENT.
(From the N. Y. Albion.)

How nearly one-half of this vast North American continent is to be in future governed is a question in which we have a limited extent, occupied the immus and engrossed the attention of the leading statesmen of the leading nation in the Old World. It is to the offspring of this foremost Christian nation that the control of the great and productive North American continent is assigned; and although divided into two separate and distinct organizations, these organizations inherit their language, laws, literature, intelligence, and enterprise from the country that gave them birth. That a vast continent, such as we inhabit, can be organized under one Government is quite out of the question; but that two equally free, yet distinct and separate Governments may for some generations yet to come, control and direct its destinies, but it is highly probable.

Foremost in influence and importance, of course, stands this youthful, but vigorous and progressive Republic. With its many faults, politically, it is still the land of progress. Its theory of government is not new, but it is claimed that in this new field, aside from the influences and intrigues of old established governments, it may succeed in accomplishing in America what it failed to accomplish in Europe; and we say, by all means, let those who believe this have a fair opportunity of demonstrating their peculiar theory of government. Second in enterprise and influence, but not in population, stands the Confederation, which, for the present, is to be known as the "New Dominion" North of us. Hitherto, this vast country, stretching—as it does—with its outlying territory, from Atlantic to Pacific, and equalling in extent this widespread Republic, has been made up of numerous Colonial governments, and its action mainly controlled by the parent state. But now the whole position is changed; and the purpose becomes different. A leading statesman of Great Britain, in alluding to the change and the detente of the new state, says:—"We have to bring about a different state of things; and I can say the best way to do it is to raise their political position to the very highest position their sense of responsibility may likewise grow; and it cannot be too distinctly stated that it is in this view that we look upon the plan for uniting the provinces of British North America."

The people of British America have been slow to see their present importance, when collectively considered, and their probable future influence; but the most advanced of the various Provinces begin now to divine the intent, and to second the efforts of the more astute and experienced statesmen of the mother land. The uneducated and unenterprising millions, yes, hundreds of millions of the East, now under British Dominion in Asia and elsewhere, will doubtless remain as they are for some time yet, and will not at present be urged forward to an independent national existence; but with this rapidly moving and developing Western Hemisphere the case is entirely different.

Let, then, our friends to the North of us, awake to the importance of their position; and relying upon the sympathies of many millions, even in America, outside of their own "dominion," and the cordial support of the mother country, avoid all internal strife and dissension, and proceed to organize their new government, thereby laying the foundation of a powerful and progressive State. For defence, let them rely more upon the wisdom of their institutions than upon the feudal systems of former ages. That such a course will lead ultimately to a destiny rather to be coveted than despised by neighboring communities, does not, in our view, admit of a reasonable doubt.