

SEA FISH AND FISHERIES.

We find the following interesting article in the Edinburgh Review, and feel assured that it will be perused with interest by our readers:-

"If the sea is prodigal of life to a degree that baffles our powers of conception and calculation, it is no less a scene of boundless destruction. The life of all fishes is one of perpetual warfare, and the only law that pervades the great world of waters, is that of the strongest, the swiftest and the most voracious. The carnage of the sea immeasurably exceeds even that which is permitted to perplex our reason on the earth. We know, however, that without it the population of the ocean would soon become so immense that, vast as it is, it would not suffice for its multitudinous inhabitants. Few fishes probably die a natural death, and some seem to have been created solely to devour others. There is probably none who does not live on some other species or on its own. Many of the monsters that roam the watery plains are provided with maws capable of engulfing thousands of their kind in a day. A hoghead of herrings have been taken out of the belly of a whale. A shark probably destroys tens of thousands in a year. Fifteen full sized herrings have been found in the stomach of a cod. If we allow a codfish only two herrings per day for only seven months in the year, we have 420 as his allowance during that period, and fifty codfish equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and of ling, which are as destructive as cod, taken in 1861, and registered by the Scotch fishery board, was, says the Commissioners, over 81,000 cwt. - On an average thirty codfish make one hundred weight of dried fish, and 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fisherman. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coast in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have devoured as many herrings as were caught by all the fishermen of Scotland. Sea birds are scarcely less destructive to fish than fish are to each other. The solan goose can swallow and digest at least six herrings per day. It has been calculated that the Island of St. Kilda, assuming it to be inhabited by 200,000 of these birds feeding for seven months of the year, in allowance of five herrings each per day, the number of fish for the summer subsistence of a single species of bird cannot be under 214,000,000. Compared with the enormous consumption of fish by birds and each other, the draughts made upon the population of the sea by man, with all his ingenious fishing devices, seem to dwindle into absolute insignificance."

DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A correspondent gives a very gloomy account of the condition of "the South." The inundation of the Mississippi has reduced to swamp many of the finest cotton plantations in the world; there is everywhere a famine of capital and a famine of labor. Southern gentlemen, who a few years ago were enjoying a life much resembling that of our wealthy esquires, have now nothing left but their land, and even that is threatened by the confiscation bill which Mr. Stevens will bring before Congress in the autumn. Accordingly many Southern men who still love their country, but have no desire, as they say, to be annihilated, are emigrating to Brazil, British Honduras, and Upper Canada. Other Southern esquires remain upon their land, and do the work of the slaves whom they have lost. The sons labor in the fields, and even go into the swamps to gather Spanish moss (which, when cured, serves as a substitute for horsehair). The daughters milk the cows, and perform the usual drudgeries of the house and farm. It is said, upon credible authority, that many a young lady, an habitue of the Sulphur Springs of Virginia and of the Theatre de l'Opera, New Orleans, now helps to support her family by school teaching, sewing, or washing. In many parts of the South the destitution is still more complete, and hundreds have starved to death. We do not vouch for the accuracy of these reports, but they have been derived entirely from Northern sources, and have been confirmed to some extent by actual observation. A fund has been established for the relief of the poor creatures in the South, and large contributions have been received from Boston, Philadelphia, and other strongholds of republicanism.

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE AT JAVA.—The Java papers of the 14th June, give full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the morning of the 10th of June. It was very destructive in the district of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjokarta, and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjido, but in the other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes; even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

STOCKING DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.—A sensation of grief, which it is almost impossible to describe, has been occasioned by the sudden death of the wife Musurus Pasha. It would appear that during the festivities at the India House Musurus Pasha was informed that Madame Musurus was taken somewhat ill. He immediately left, first making known to the Sultan his object in so abruptly leaving. On reaching an ante-room he found the poor lady suffering the most excruciating agony, as if from some spasmodic affection of the heart. Medical aid was sent for in various quarters, but we regret to state that she died. The Queen, with never-failing sympathy, which her own grief has rendered only the more ready to participate in the sorrow of others, telegraphed to the Embassy, and also sent an enquiry to inquire after the health of the Ambassador, and to express her sympathy and condolence with him in his sad bereavement.

A CHALLENGE FOR JUAREZ.—The Nazionale of Florence publishes a copy of a challenge which has just been addressed to Juarez by M. Marin de Castillo, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Empire and at present residing in Spain. M. de Castillo concludes his letter in pledging his faith as "Caballero" to start on the instant to meet Juarez, arms in hand, if the latter will give him sufficient guarantees that he may not have to fear on arriving in Mexico to fall under the pious hands of assassins.

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 13.—American journalists are ingenious, but it would tax even their skill to invent horrors more appalling than those now existing in Mexico. Plain and entirely trustworthy statements of facts present such a picture of murder, outrage, rapine, and all vile abominations as has rarely, if ever, been offered to civilized man. The massacres of San Jacinto and Puebla sink into insignificance when compared with the crimes that have been perpetrated by the exulting half breeds and mongrels since the fall of Queretaro. In the city that saw the ending of Maximilian's reign and Maximilian's life, nearly 2,000 persons have been executed since the 5th of May. Executed! That is to say, arrested without process, confined without a hearing, condemned without a trial, sentenced without a conviction, hurried out at dawn or dusk to the nearest plaza, and done to death with Mexican bullets. What was their offence? Imperialism. These victims were Frenchmen, Austrians, Belgians, who sustained the empire. To Maximilian and a few of his lieutenants the term of the sentence, if they were allowed to state so much of the arguments for defence as could be compressed into twenty-four hours' pleading. But the officers of lower grade, and a large number of private, were slaughtered as a Western pork-dealer kills his hogs—so many a day—until the lot were worked off, or until the bloody-minded Juarez grew sick of murder and suspended the assassinations. In the city of Mexico, after his capture, affairs were not much better. Porfirio Diaz, who is only second in wickedness to Escobedo, because it is impossible that there should be two Escobedos, took possession of the capital. At once he began a system of hounding down and killing "foreigners." The natives escaped with punishments comparatively light, but "foreigners," as this mongrel wretch described them—were remorselessly exterminated. Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Americans have been alike persecuted, alike murdered. Those who had escaped with their lives have been robbed of their property, thrust into prison, or forced to labor with the chain gangs on the highways. Upon the party of the clergy the vengeance of Diaz has also fallen. The priests have been compelled to abandon distinctive attire; to retain the old custom is to invite severe punishment from the hands of Liberalist officers. The convents have been opened, and nearly 1,000 nuns have been turned into the streets. The condition of these poor women, unused to the ordinary associations of life, and exposed to the brutal atrocities of a brutal and victorious Mexican soldier, must be pitiable in the extreme. There is absolutely no money in the city of Mexico, yet the Liberalists have levied a tax of 1 per cent. upon all real estate and have ordered all persons who have advanced money to the Imperialists to pay an equal amount into the treasury of the "republic." The best men in Mexico—the foreigners and the very few natives—call now more loudly than ever for foreign intervention. England, France, and the United States, are asked to absorb the country. Hundreds of prominent persons have been arrested in the capital and thrown into prison, either for the offence of former adherence to the empire, or under a suspicion of such past policy. Trade is utterly dead in Mexico. There is no money in the country. There is no protection for life or property. There are no courts. There is no government save the government by the sword, and the Mexican sword is *machete*, blundering, hacking, thing. Every petty bandit is the law in his own neighborhood. The country is a hell upon earth. The city of Mexico surrendered on the 20th of June, Marquez escaped, and was at last accounts reported at Vera Cruz. Before the surrender the population of more than 200,000 had been reduced to less than 100,000 by the midnight flitting of the inhabitants. The seige continued 70 days, and of what use was it, rendered doubly horrible by the presence of famine and pestilence.

EUGENIE'S VISIT TO VICTORIA.—A Paris letter states that the object of Eugenie's recent visit to Victoria, about which there has been so much speculation, was solely for the purpose of consultation in regard to the unfortunate condition of the widowed Carlotta. The statement derives plausibility from the relationship existing between Victoria and Carlotta, and from the fact that Eugenie is credited with having first suggested the name of Maximilian in connection with Mexico. If the accounts of the relations existing between Carlotta and her brothers are correct, she is much in need of friends, and is fortunate in having so influential ones as the Queen of England and the Queen of France. Carlotta's brothers seem to have manifested no special interest in her or Maximilian since the death of their father, the King of Belgium, and there is a current report in European circles that the will in which Carlotta left the property of her husband—in case she outlived him—to his relatives, has mysteriously disappeared. The disappearance of this will, unless Carlotta sufficiently recovers the use of her mental faculties to make another, will insure some fourteen millions of forins for her brothers, who are already rich by the accounts of the Emperor's court, and so it is hinted that the Royal family of Belgium are not at all particular about Carlotta recovering.

The former position of Maximilian and Carlotta, their connections and associations with the various European Courts, the influences which induced them to abandon Austria for Mexico, the high hopes they formed of establishing an empire to rival in splendor the reign of the Montezumas, the pleadings of Carlotta at Paris and at Rome for aid for her husband, the desperate resistance to a will which was made by Maximilian, and conflicting influences which thwarted their plans, and the final tragic fate which overtook both husband and wife—all these things are part of one of the strangest dramas that has ever been acted in real life. There has been few contests in which so many various and conflicting hopes, interests, friendships, ambitions and intrigues have all entered as in the recent struggle for the establishment of a European empire in Mexico. Carlotta cannot expect sympathy from her royal relative in England, and she can justly claim it from the Emperor who first suggested to Napoleon and the Mexican delegation that Maximilian and Carlotta were the proper persons to found and maintain a Latin empire upon the American continent.—Boston Journal.

HEAVY TAXES—DEMORALIZING.

Nothing has done more to demoralize the American people within the five years last past than high tariffs and high taxes. Previous to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln tea, coffee and salt were free from taxation. Tea was bought at prices varying from 32 cents to 75 cents per pound. After the Tariff of 1861 and '62 tea went up in price as high as 80 cents to \$1.50. Such was the case with coffee, salt, tobacco, spices, rum, in fact with every article used by families and individuals. The result is that scores of hundreds and thousands of people have been tempted to smuggle goods, i. e. to buy them in foreign jurisdictions, and bring them to American markets and families for trade and consumption. No man can deny that the temptation to smuggle, or to buy goods at a cost of 100 per cent. in favor of the buyer, is enough to induce a great number of men into it, although the penalties are enormous and strict principles, "loyal" to government, and to everything good, are frequently detected in smuggling. We offer no palliation, we know of none, save in the mistake of electing to the control of government men who were committed to principles so hostile to the prosperity of the nation and happiness of the people. So is the matter of reporting incomes for

taxation. How many correct returns are made? Only think of the vast number who have been prosecuted of being detected in making false returns of incomes? And think again of the much larger number who are suspected of having made false returns of incomes, who have not been prosecuted?

Men competent to judge, and who are well acquainted with the statistics of the country, estimate that not less than 60,000,000 gallons of liquors are distilled annually. On sixty millions gallons the tax imposed if assessed and collected, would be \$120,000,000 annually. But the fact is less than \$30,000,000 are realized from the Internal tax on liquors, or \$90,000,000 each year less than it ought to be!

Before the war, or in 1850, eighty millions gallons of liquors were distilled in the United States; so that sixty millions now is a low estimate. Now think of the vast amount of dishonorable conduct, false swearing as to returns, bribery and yielding to bribery on the part of officers, and the great number of devices to get out of taxation.

Then consider the alienation between people and government constantly in process of fermentation by legal prosecutions. Every person prosecuted has less respect for his government afterwards than he had before. By each one thus alienated the government becomes so much weaker, so much more exposed to danger.

True, it is said people must be "loyal" to their government, but it is not equally true the government must respect the rights and have some regard for the prosperity of the people. We must have laws less severe, imposing burdens less onerous than we now have, otherwise it cannot be in the hearts of any people to respect the men who rule over them.—Machias Union.

THE SHEFFIELD TRADE OUTRAGES.—GREAT MEETING OF WORKING MEN AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening a great indignation meeting of the trades and working men of Manchester was held in the Free Trade Hall, condemnatory of the Sheffield trade outrages. Upwards of 6,000 men were in the hall, and as many outside.

Latest by Telegraph!

London, Aug. 14. Further advices from China state that the port of Tomoo, in Japan, has been designed by the Japan Government for the use of foreigners, and thrown open to the commerce of all nations in accordance with the agreement made with the foreign representatives at Osaka.

Paris, Aug. 14. Accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy do not improve. They represent the epidemic as spreading and attended with unusual fatality.

Perth, Aug. 14. The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire will be the same as it was when she constituted a separate kingdom.

London, Aug. 15, (eve.) The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £235,000 since the last report. The action of the House of Lords last Tuesday evening in receding from its amendment to the Reform Bill placed both houses in complete accord on that great measure.

The Bill has finally passed Parliament and having received the assent of Her Majesty is now the law of the land.

London, Aug. 15, (midnight.) In the House of Commons to-night the regulation Park Bill intended to prevent public meetings in Royal Parks, was withdrawn by Government.

Paris, Aug. 15. Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after giving due considerations to the collective note of the European Powers has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit of intervention of other Governments in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and refuses to assent to the enquiry proposed.

Constantinople, Aug. 15. The Sultan on his return here received an address from the Grand Vizier, whom he left in charge of the Government during his absence. In his reply the Sultan, after reviewing his recent journey to Western Europe, says, as the result of his observations, he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and he promised to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects.

Paris, Aug. 16, 5 p.m. At the elections which have recently been held throughout the empire for members of the Council, the opposition generally made heavy gains.

Florence, Aug. 16, eve. The Italian Government is displeased with the visit to Rome of the French General Dumont, and will soon ask for a change of the Treaty of 18th September.

Consols 95. 5.20's 73. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, American, 13s. 9d. Corn unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

New York, Aug. 17. A very severe storm has prevailed for the last two days along the southern coast, and railways, and crops in some sections have suffered severely. Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia have been flooded, and great injury done to streets. Two lives were lost by drowning at the last named city.

Berlin, Aug. 15, eve. A meeting is being planned to take place between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Bucharest, Aug. 15. All the members of the Danutian Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

London, Aug. 15, eve. The House of Lords have decided the appeal in the bankruptcy case of Overend, Gurney & Co., which was brought before them, in favor of the liquidators.

Frankfort, Aug. 15. Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirche or Roman Catholic Cathedral. This structure was of great antiquity, dating from the year A. D. 1225, and famous for its architectural beauty and historic associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof and tower were so badly injured that it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

Chicago, Aug. 15. The annual Fenian picnic occurred today. All the military organizations and 5000 civilians were on the ground. The picnic was soon turned into a Donnybrook fair, and fighting and rioting continued all day long. Several people were stabbed. Gold 140.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

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.

JAMAICA.

To most people Jamaica is a complete terra incognita. Persons of ordinary education, indeed, know that it is an island somewhere in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, but of its history and the social condition of its inhabitants they know little or nothing. Previous to the late outbreak in that country, and the deplorable proceedings which followed it, the reading public were very well contented with such knowledge as it possessed of that part of Her Majesty's Dominions; but since those events men of intelligence everywhere have been exceedingly anxious to obtain reliable information from any source as to the political and social condition of Jamaica. Such men, when called upon to give an opinion as to the causes which led to the late insurrection in that island—if insurrection it may be called—found themselves completely at a loss. For want of sufficient knowledge of the country and of its inhabitants, black and white, they could form no intelligent judgment of the conduct of the authorities. How far the severities that were resorted to could be justified, or whether they were justifiable at all, was more than one man in a thousand, even among educated men, was qualified to give an opinion. People of course talked about the matter, and became furious partisans on the one side or the other, but their zeal was in most cases in an inverse ratio of their ignorance of the subject. Many people—ourselves among the number—considered that by far the greater share of the blame ought to be laid at the door of the blacks. They were much the more numerous; they were represented to be incorrigibly lazy and intolerably insolent. They were in a state of semi-civilization, with just enough of intelligence to know their own power, but not enough to use that power aright. It was a fearful thing to see the white population, few and widely scattered as they were, at the mercy of the infuriated blacks, who after years of patient waiting at last found themselves in a position successfully to revenge themselves on men whom they considered their enemies and oppressors. The black man, it was pronounced, was not fit for freedom. His proper position among civilized men was that of a slave. In that condition he was as happy and contented as was consistent with his nature. Freedom demoralized him and made him a poor and unhappy wretch, ready to commit any crime in order to gratify his tyrannous appetites. Sunk in sloth and sensualism, his reformation was hopeless. He was completely deaf to any appeal to the nobler parts of his nature; indeed it was a matter of very serious question with some men whether there were any nobler parts to appeal to; whether he was or not a mere animal, only capable of being influenced through his passions and appetites. Others, again, declared that the negro was the equal if not the superior of the white man. All that he wanted to have was the opportunity to develop his latent powers to make him the rival of his fair-skinned fellow citizen in every thing in which the intellect of civilized man is engaged.

Which of the two parties was correct in its estimation of the black man was a question which reasonable men, for want of sufficient data upon which to found an opinion, could not decide. In Jamaica the negro race was upon trial. By the conduct of the black man in that country would men judge of his capacity for freedom. By an act of unparalleled generosity he had there been redeemed from slavery. He was there—in theory at least—a perfectly free man, the equal, in the eye of the law, of his white fellow islander. The great bulk of the population were men of his race, and upon their enterprise and intelligence—their improvidence, in short—depended the future welfare of that fine island. If it prospered the credit was due to the negro race; if it failed to prosper, to that race belonged the blame of failure.

Well, Jamaica after emancipation did not prosper. It ceased to be productive; and at last we find the negroes rising up against the whites, and threatening them with extermination. Then followed scenes of outrage and cold-blooded murder, under legal form, which humane men shudder to contemplate. The excuse of the whites was self-preservation. The excuse was valid if the danger was real and unavoidable; but if the danger was in great part imaginary—if a consciousness of having oppressed the negro, and of having deserved it at his hands, unmoved them in the hour of danger and rendered them deaf to the voice of reason and of justice, what then? The white population complained loudly of the laziness and want of forethought of the negroes, and threw upon their shoulders, and upon emancipation, the whole blame of the evils with which the country was afflicted. Were they just in this? By the Review before us we find that distress in Jamaica previous to Emancipation was quite common. We find the planters petitioning Parliament for aid; we find them mortgaging their lands and rehedering them barren by over-cropping. Jamaica's share of the £20,000,000 paid for the liberation of the slaves was somewhat above £6,000,000. One would think that this immense sum of money would render the owners of slaves independent. But the greater part of it found its way to the pockets of moneyed men of Britain, who had claims of one kind or another on the sugar plantations. Then the managers of estates acted most unfairly towards the negroes. They allowed them but very small wages, and tried every scheme, by high rent charges and other questionable means, to get the labour of the negro for nothing or next to nothing. In many cases the negroes after clearing their pittance were

kept months waiting for it. They were allowed for a hard day's work, under a tropical sun, no more than nine pence or a shilling sterling. The planters were allowed to keep their slaves as apprentices for four years after the Act of Emancipation was passed. When any poor fellow who by some means or other had saved a little money wished to purchase his freedom, at once his master valued his day's labor at three and four shillings. But that freedom once obtained, the value of his services fell wonderfully in his master's estimation. The consequence of all this was that Cuffee took to working for himself. On some of the abandoned estates land could be procured for a few dollars per acre; and he raked and scraped enough together to purchase a little holding, raised pumpkins enough for his own consumption, and a little arrow root and fruit to sell, and felt so independent of the sugar planter, that he would not work for him on the same terms as formerly. That he was willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wages was proved by the readiness with which he undertook harder tasks than those on the sugar plantation, when there was a prospect of a sure and a fair remuneration. Negroes worked hard and continually at mining and road making. When asked how it was he was so much more willing to do hard work on the roads than much easier work on the plantation, replied with a grin alluding to the planter, "Buckra don't pay."

It seems to us that where sufficient inducements are held out to the negro that he will work as hard as inhabitants of tropical countries can work. A Mr. Bigelow gives the following graphic account, in the Westminster Review for July, of the appearance and condition of the negro peasantry of Jamaica:—"Upon their little tracts (averaging, he thinks, about three acres) they raise not only what is required for their own consumption (Mr. Carlyle's pumpkin), but a surplus which they take to market, usually in small panniers on donkeys, or upon their heads. Nearly every colored proprietor has a donkey, which costs from seven to ten pounds, upon which he packs his produce, and under the custody sometimes of a woman, often of a child, he sends it to town, to be converted into money, with which he purchases such articles of necessity or luxury as his land does not produce, and he can afford. One of the most interesting spectacles to be witnessed about Kingston is presented on the high road through which the market people with their donkeys, in the cool of the morning, pour into the city from the back country. They form an almost uninterrupted procession four or five miles in length; and what strikes the eye of an American at once is their perfect freedom from care. Neither anxiety, nor poverty, nor desire of gain, has written a line upon their faces, and they could not show less concern at the result of their trip if they were going to a festival. One may readily perceive how strong and universal must be the desire of the poor laborers to exchange their servile drudgery on the lands of others for this life of comparative ease and independence.

"Of course it requires no little self-denial and energy for a negro upon the wages now paid in Jamaica to lay up enough with which to purchase one of these properties. But if he does get one, he never parts with it, except for a larger or better one. The planters call them lazy for indulging in this feeling of independence; but I could never see anything in the aversion of the negroes here to labour, which was not sanctioned by the example of their masters, and by instincts and propensities common to humanity."

Another cause of distress and failure in Jamaica is the miserable system of agriculture pursued by the planters. The labor of the plantations has hitherto been nearly all done by hand. The negro furnished with a heavy clumsy hoe digs a hole for the cane. The weeds are kept down with the same implement; and a sort of cutlass is used to cut down the canes when they are ripe. When manure is used it is carried by women in little square boxes, and thrown into the holes made by the men. The plough is hardly ever used, and the cultivator is looked upon as a curiosity. In every operation of sugar making the least possible aid is received from labor-saving machinery. Nearly five times as much human labor is used upon the estates than is required. Then again as few of the planters own capital, they have to pay ruinous interest on advances made them by the merchants, besides a heavy commission.—These together amount to somewhere about fifteen per cent. How under such a shiftless wasteful system any money is made at all is beyond our comprehension. Then again by a manipulation of the franchise political power has been hitherto nearly wholly in the possession of the whites. Laws have been made in favor of the rich and against the poor. An examination of the tariff and annual taxes shows the reader that the poor negro has to pay an undue share of the taxes:—

JAMAICA IMPORT DUTIES. 1840. 1862. to 1865. Per Cwt. Per Cwt. Fish (salted) per 200lbs. 9d. --- 3s. 6d. Herrings (pickled) 200lbs. 9d. --- 2s. Mackerel (do) per 200lbs. 9d. --- 4s. Flour (wheat) per 100lbs. --- 6s. --- 8s. Rice perwt. (food of the coolies) - 3s. 6d. --- 3s. Cotton goods and other clothing per £100 value 20s. --- £12 10s. Wood and lumber used for plantations and generally per 1000 feet 25s. --- 12s. Plantation supplies other than wood & lumber per £100 value 20s. --- Free. ANNUAL TAXES. Horses and mules (employed on plantations) each. - - - 10l. --- 6d. Horses (elsewhere) each - - - 10l. --- 11s. Cattle (working on plantations) each - - - 5l. --- 6d. Asses, each (used generally by negroes) - - - 2l. --- 3s. 6d. Carriages (used for goods other than for plantations) each Free --- 18s. Boats and canoes, each - - - Free --- 20s. The principal articles of imported food consumed by the black population are salt fish, salt pork, and wheaten flour. The im-

port duties on cotton goods and other kinds of clothing operate very hardly on a population altogether dependent on foreign supplies for clothing. It will be seen by this table that the legislature have greatly favored the estate and plantation owners with respect to the lumber and other articles required in carrying on their cultivation. With respect to the taxes levied annually, it will be seen that the horses, mules, and working and breeding cattle employed on and forming the stock of plantations are taxed to a very trifling degree, and that horses, asses, &c., employed otherwise, and by the black people very extensively for industrial purposes, are exorbitantly taxed. The same may be said of carts and other wheel carriages used by the smaller cultivators and the laboring classes, and also of boats and canoes similarly used. It may fairly be supposed that the object of such taxation was to depress all kinds of industry except on the large plantations."

PRIZE SHOOTING AT CH'TOWN!

Prince County Ahead!

We have much pleasure in announcing that our Prince County "Boys" have come off victorious—the two first prizes having been won, as under:—

1st Rifle Association's Medal 1867 and £10, Capt. T. D. TANTON, 30 points.

2d do. do., 1866 and £8, Sergt. JAMES WOODSIDE, 27 points.

Both being members of the "Queen's Own" Company in St. Eleanor's—Woodside having won the second prize in shooting off ties with one of the Harpers, who have long been honorably known as skilled marksmen. This success reflects very high credit on the very best shots in the Island, who in addition had been incessantly, and at all sorts of untimely hours, practicing all summer. Of the other prizes and scores we have not sufficient information as yet to write, but will give fuller particulars on seeing the official report.

The members of the "Queen's Own" were on the wharf in full uniform, yesterday morning, when the boat arrived, and received their brothers-in-arms, the successful competitors, with three hearty and loud cheers, after which the whole company were entertained by Benjamin Darby, Esq.,—that old gentleman, no doubt, feeling quite delighted with the success of the St. Eleanor's Volunteers. We hope that Captain Tanton and Sergeant Woodside may long live to wear their laurels with pleasure to themselves and an honor to their Company.

UNTIL further notice public Worship will commence in the Summerside Presbyterian Church on Sabbath at three o'clock, p. m., instead of half past three as heretofore.

The Light House keeper, Mr. Kough, seems to be determined to have everything around the Light House as well as the House itself, look nice and clean. It has been newly painted and the posts on the wharf whitewashed, which adds much to the appearance of the place. We think the Government should allow the old gentleman a little more salary than what he at present receives, seeing that he is the only Light House keeper who is not provided with a dwelling house in connection therewith.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Moncton and Sackville, N. B., on Sunday the 11th inst.

LATE accounts state that the yellow fever prevails at Havana. Several deaths have occurred there from that disease.

By special invitation, we attended a lecture delivered by Josiah McCleod, Esq., in the Hall at Clifton, New London, on Friday evening last. Mr. William Ross occupied the chair. The room was completely crowded, persons from all the surrounding country having assembled to hear one of their own, who had been in the American war, relate his adventures while in the army there. The subject was "seven months imprisonment in the South." It partook more of a narrative than a lecture, and was delivered in a very pleasing and easy manner. The account he gave of his and his comrades' condition while in prison was awful, one would scarcely believe that one human being could treat another in such a manner as they were treated by the Southern soldiers. We were very much pleased with the narrative, and considered ourselves well paid for our journey.

The Steamer *Heather Bell* came up here yesterday morning at three o'clock, for the purpose of carrying passengers to the Caledonian Club. No notice of her coming was given, and consequently no person expected her, and having to leave here at five o'clock, she was gone before it became known that she was at the wharf. It was a great disappointment to a large number of persons who wished to go. One week's notice would have done. We hope the Steamboat Company will learn wisdom from this trip for nothing, and patronizing the column of the *Journal* the next time they propose sending a Steamer here for the same purpose.

We have not heard the particulars from the Caledonian Club which came off yesterday. Our correspondent is on the ground.

ERATUM.—In the Card of Mr. J. J. Fraser, published in our paper of the 8th inst., in the fourth paragraph for positively recollect read privately recollect.

The Prize shooting of the Prince Edward Volunteer Militia Company took place at the range near Government House on Monday the 20th July, with the following result:—Distances 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range:—

PRIZE. NAME. POINTS. 1st £2 0 0 J. Nicholson. 25 2d 1 10 0 W. Hutchinson. 20 3d 1 0 0 E. Catford. 19 4th 0 15 0 F. Perkin. 19 5th 0 10 0 R. Huettis. 19 6th 0 7 0 A. Morris. 17

NORTH CAPE, P. E. ISLAND, August 2nd, 1867.

In compliment to the gentleman who keeps the Light on North Cape, Prince Edward Island, I must say that in my opinion it is most excellently and well attended, as I have laid to anchor N. by E. 16 miles from the Light House for five successive nights, and I have not seen the least defect in the Light; and in my opinion I could see it six miles further. JAMES McPHAIL, Schrs. (Two Brothers), Lunenburg, N. S.