vered in supporting. The result is known; her Majesty agreed to sign the obnoxious decrees, and the throne was once more saved. The government, I repeat, express themselves delighted at the departure of the Nuncio, as they are relieved of the presence of a man who was regarded by the Carlists as their mainstay in Madrid and the safe channel of communication with their chiefs. When the concordat was signed, it was stipulated, that the clergy were to sell the property within a certain time, and that the Government were to pay them, his Holiness having sanctioned all past sales. That stipulation not having been executed, they consider they have a right to dispose of the property for national purposes. The great difficulty in Spain is her finances, and if employed properly, the present measure ought to relieve them. She can hardly reduce her army, even were her own internal dangers over, and it is not impossible, in the present state of European politics, that she may before long be in a position to lend her co-operation to the cause in which Western Europe is engaged against Russia. Though she cannot now send a contingent to the Crimea, yet, in the event of hostilities extending to other quarters, a Spanish contingent might be desirable. Be this as it may, the government feel that they have, for more reasons than one, a happy riddance of Monsignor Franchi.

AUSTRALIA.

SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

The steamship Pacific has arrived, with 36 845 ounces of gold-dust, and 4,151 sovereigns, valued in all at £151,551; a few packages of merchandise and 86 first-class passengers. The news is on the whole, satisfactory. Everything was quiet, and gold-dust was coming in as usual. Goods were still low, and not likely to rise while importations continue so large. Gold at Bendigo, £3 15s per ounce; flour, £36 per ton; and 12s 6d per bushel given for best samples of wheat; masons and bricklayers, 15s per day; blacksmiths, £4 10s to £6 per week, with rations

The first engine on the Sydney railway line was set in motion on the 5th of April. A portion of the line was to be opened in due form in about a week afterwards. The gold miners still seem to persevere at their work, as if they found it to their interest to do so. By this time the amateur gold hunters, whose hands were better acquainted with the kid glove than with the pick and shovel, must have pretty well retired from the business, and the hard-handed diggers who now descended into the bowels of the earth for the precious metal are more after the "navvy" stamp. So long as these men find it worth their while to dig for gold, the colony will be pretty safe from violence, but if mother earth should "stop the supplies," it might be difficult to find respectable employment for the red-shirted army. On this account, the discovery of new gold fields is to be hailed with satisfaction. We have not troubled our readers with full reports of the Hilarities stage trials (or, as a colonial contemporary proposes to amend the word, *stale* trials). The whole of the prisoners have been acquitted, although the juries were changed several times in hope of getting a more pliant one. We fervently hope that the hatchet may now be buried, and that no vestige may remain of the miserable affair, except the experience dearly bought by both sides.

THE WOODEN CLOCK TRADE.

A letter from Hamburg says,—Within the last few months, the vessels arriving from New York now regularly bring us a new article of commerce, which formerly formed part of the important part of the exports from Hamburg. This article is the so called wooden clocks of the Black Forest, the manufacture of which has been transferred by degrees from the mountains of Wurtemberg to the plains of America by the numerous emigrants annually leaving Germany, and it must be confessed, from the specimens I have seen, that they make them now in America —probably from the greater facilities afforded them in the choice of the wood and other materials—in a much more creditable and workmanlike manner than they ever did in their native country.

We used, in former years, to send a large quantity of these wooden clocks to England, for exportation to the British colonies; but now the Germans in America are able not only to beat us out of that field, but to compete successfully with their German countrymen in the home market of their fatherland. The large and rapidly increasing manufacture of this article in America is evident, from the following authentic statistics of the trade:—In the State of Connecticut, there are 7 manufactories, employing 1300 persons, and producing annually 800,000 wooden clocks; in Bristol, 14 manufactories, with 400 persons, making 200,000 clocks; Plymouth has 3 manufactories, with 175 workmen, turning out 75,000 clocks; at Ansonia are two manufactories, with 140 persons employed, who make annually 102,000 clocks; at Winstead, 1 manufactory, with 40 persons, 30,000 clocks; at Southampton are 2 manufactories, with 45 workmen, producing 40,000 clocks; and, lastly, at New Haven, there are 3 manufactories, employing 400 persons, and making 370,000 clocks. So that in the seven above-mentioned places there are 32 manufactories, employing 2,500 workmen, and producing annually 1,017,000 wooden clocks.

A VALUABLE BUCKET.—Amongst the many curious modes of making money here, none (says William Howitt) surpasses the following:—A surgeon told me that he went one day into the tent of a brother medicus, on the Bendigo, just as a patient was going out. "I have been stopping a tooth," said the surgeon. "Do you get good cement here?" inquired my friend. "Admirable!" replied the surgeon. "I saw an old gutta percha bucket selling in a lot of old tools one day at an auction. I bought the lot for the sake of the bucket, which cost me 5s. I have already stopped some hundreds of teeth with the gutta percha, at a guinea each, and shall, no doubt, stop thousands with it, before the old bucket is used up. It is a fortune to me. My name is up for an unrivalled dentist, and they come to me far and near."

(FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.)

MR. EDITOR;

In my letter to you of 25th May, I stated I would offer some further remarks on the Land Question, in connexion with the Civil List Bill. The object of the present letter is to shew, when the Home Government recommended an equitable settlement of the landed tenures, they left two courses open for adoption on the part of the Colonial Government, either of which might be pursued to the desired end with the happiest effect. One plan I have already laid down, and it remains for those who held contrary opinions to point out the impracticability of a Court of Escheat for the purpose. Admitting for the sake of argument, the Imperial power should be so far biased in favour of upholding the exploded theory of maintaining a landed aristocracy in this Island, as to deny the right of enquiry into the titles of their Estates, what then is the next step for us to pursue. The secondary stipulation between the Grantees and the Crown is, that the Grantees and the Crown, is that the Grantees bound themselves to pay a yearly rental or Quit Rent, which in no instance has been complied with, and the arrears of rent arising therefrom were transferred to the Colony on the introduction of Responsible Government in the year 1851, in consideration of our providing retiring allowances for the officers of Government at *that time* as well as for taking upon ourselves the burthens of the Civil List. It has been stated, and I believe without contradiction, that these arrears amount to about £3,000 British Sterling, per Township, and an Assembly whose majority represented proprietary interests, acknowledged the justness of the debt; such being the case, there can be no hardship, nothing to complain of, when this sum will be exacted by Government who holds such a debt over the heads of the proprietors, and having the power as the present one has to compel payment, have within their hands without any further appeal, the power of settling the Land Question at any time, all that is wanted is the will, and when we will have formed a Government whose determination will be consonant with that of the country, short time will then be allowed to elapse before the recommendation of Despatch of date of 12th February will have been consummated, either through the medium of a Court of Escheat, or the compulsory payment of the Quit Rents. It would be a just and equitable measure to sell all forest and leased lands for liquidation of the Quit Rent arrears, and with the proceeds reinstate the tenantry in their occupations as freeholders, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and thus annihilate the hateful rental system. I say, Mr. Editor, it would be just, because the Revenue has been drawn from sources derived from the industry and improvements of the small freeholders and the tenantry, the proprietary always paying a farthing thereto, excepting in a few instances, and even in these, only a small portion for opening roads throughout their own property, the sum being of trifling amount, not one per cent. of the rentals received. It would be unjust to exact the Quit Rents from freeholders, because they have improved their lands and turned the forest into a garden, and because they have mainly maintained the public burthen, and contributed therefrom towards the Civil List, previous to the introduction of Responsible Government. I think, from the little I have said, Mr. Editor, on the debt due *from the proprietors to the Colony*, it will be understood, that the scheme of settling the landed tenures, by compelling payment of their arrears of rent is feasible, and that the practicability of turning the tenantry into freeholders is attainable, and that the view coincides with the commendations of 12th February, '51, and is supported by the law of the land. There are reasons to lead us to think, that although Sir Alexander Bannerman was unfavorable to the establishment of a Court of Escheat, yet he would have lent his ability and authority towards settling the landed tenures by proceeding against the proprietors, for arrears of Quit Rent, but the proprietary power ruled too strong in his Council, no abbettor of the Tenantry appeared there to support a chance of circumstances fortune had thrown in favor of the great body of the people.

In my next, I shall shew how recreant the leaders of the Liberals became, how their many spirits left them, when they deserted the Liberal cause, and allied themselves to two of the most determined supporters of Aristocratic Proprietary sway, and finally that the Administration has become unpopular, and probably ere long, may become contemptible, not only in the estimation of the Liberals, but also in that of their own, for the public see, they are deserted daily by their best supporters, men distinguished for their love of liberty, and that before long, like a huge fabric whose base is undermined, it will fall in ruins to the ground.

Yours,
COLONIST.

Charlottetown, 27th July, 1855.

Holloway's Pills may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes, and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties render them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints, bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system, they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of determination of blood to the head, and chronic complaints, cannot be too highly commended on, in short by a perseverance with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 8, 1855.

WE have observed for some time, a gradual increase in the number of the buildings on the side of the Harbour opposite Charlottetown, and being desirous of ascertaining the extent of the improvements, we availed ourselves of the polite offer of John Roach Bourke, Esq., and we steamed across on Thursday last, very much to our satisfaction as far as the boat and all belonging to her were concerned. We enter our protest, however, against the landing places. On this side, particularly, instead of the present slip, the approach to which is at all times awkward, to say the least of it, there should be a floating inclined plane, level with the deck of the boat at all times of tide, so that horses and vehicles could be driven on it every trip without the riders or drivers dismounting. The water in front of some other street should be used for this purpose, that of Cumberland Street is directly opposite to the new wharf building on the other side, and would enable the boat to make a greater number of trips in the course of the day; but of this hereafter. At present, our business is with the village, and we confess we were not a little surprised at the style and magnitude of the buildings erected within the last year or two, as well as those in progress. Messrs. Beer have a store that would appear respectable in any street in Charlottetown. Mr. Mutch is finishing a building intended for a dwelling house and store, in a style which does him credit, and is fully equal to any thing on this side the water. Mr. George Moore has nearly completed one, intended for a refreshing and boarding house, and when we say that our friend Wm. McKay is there, with plaster cornices and centre pieces, we give a sufficient idea of the style in which they do things there. There is an extensive Blacksmith's Shop, and Rendall has a Tannery on a very respectable scale, and which we do not doubt, will in time, be equal to his capacity for managing it. The never failing "Licensed to sell spirituous liquors" tavern is there also, but as a set off to this, there is to be a Church erected in the course of the Autumn. Here then, are all the requisites of a Town, and the site chosen for it is an excellent one, having a gentle descent, and standing so high, that if it be not thoroughly drained, it will be the fault of the inhabitants. It is well worth the trip to have a view of Charlottetown and the surrounding scenery, as well as that in the immediate vicinity. Rosebank has been celebrated for its natural beauty ever since we first saw it, now upwards of thirty years, and that beauty has been much heightened since then by judicious management. We were delighted with Glen Stewart, and every thing about it. We feel very certain, that a very short time will have to elapse, before there will be a considerable number of country Villa residences, or rather small *fermes ornees* in the neighbourhood, every hundred or two yards through which one passes, disclosing a scene, which, though in reality the same, yet, from the circumstance of being viewed from another position, and from the variations of foreground, appears to be different from those previously seen. In short, we have no doubt, but that the good time has arrived, and will, we trust, continue for that part of our really beautiful Island. We have hitherto abstained from giving our embryo town a distinctive appellation, and this because it seems there is some difference about what is or is to be its name The proprietor of the land, and of course the founder of the town or village has given it the classic appellation of Stratford; those who intend to be in time, the "oldest inhabitants," have designed it Southport. Now, of the two, we incline to the first. Had Charlottetown been called Northport, we should have willingly acquiesced in designating the other Southport, but as it is, we think it an unnecessary distinction, there being no port or haven near the locality. We should like to know what the native Indians call the pretty little creek around which they used to be so fond of encamping. If at all euphonious, it might be a more appropriate name than either Stratford or Southport, seeing that is possessed of neither ford nor port. By what name, however, it may be called, we wish it well, and trust that it is but the nucleus of what it is eminently fitted to be: a neat little town, with an extensive suburb of ornamental farms. We do not think—however others may—that it will equal, nay, excel Charlottetown. We would not mention this, except to quiet the apprehensions of some of our more timid towns-folk, who are rather jealous of seeing a rival rising opposite, and are fearful of the consequences.

FOR THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Mr. James McCallum acknowledges the receipt of £13 6s. 3d. from the Rev. Isaac Murray, and his congregation, Cavendish. Also, from the St. Peter's Road, per Miss B. Cairns, 31 yards flannel and 3 banks yarn, £3 5s. 6d.

FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—From the Rev. Dr. Kier and his congregation, £10. Also, for the Jews' Fund, £5. From the Rev. J. Murray and congregation, £4 12s. 6d. From the Rev. R. S. Paterson and congregation, £2 10s. 9d,

JAMES MCCALLUM.

Brackley Point, Aug. 4.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains the following articles:—The Imperial Policy of Russia—part I. Zaidee: a romance—part 8. Notes on Canada and the North-West States of America—part 3. Letter to Eusebius. Once upon a time—part 2. Modern Light Literature—Theology. Vemier. The Story of the Campaign, written in a Tent in the Crimea—part 8,—Chapter 22, Subsequent operations (continued).—23, The position extended.—24, Assault on the Mamelon and Quarries. Two Years of the Condemned Cabinet. Administrative Reform,—The Civil Service.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for the above as well as for the Edinburgh, Quarterly, North British and Westminster Reviews.

EXPENDITURE OF THE BAZAAR FUND.

From 1st May to 5th June, 1855.

	£	s	d
Mrs. Rigg and Mrs. Dempsey, for relief of R. C. Poor,	5	0	0
District No. 1.			
The Thompson family,	0	12	0
Margaret M'Leod, 3s; S. Carpenter, 1s 6d,	0	4	6
	0	16	6
No. 2.			
Mrs. M'Masters, 4 weeks at 6s,	1	4	0
Mrs. Farmer,	0	2	3
	1	6	3
No. 3.			
Mrs. Moloy,	0	4	6
Small donations,	0	2	0
	0	6	6
No. 4.			
For Geary the Cripple,	0	3	6
Pollard,	0	4	6
Mrs. J. Parkman, 7s 6d; Orchard, 1s	0	8	6
	0	16	6
No. 5.			
Mrs. Weir, and Mrs. M'Devan,	3	3	
Mrs. Dibben 3s 4½d, Mrs. Winchester, 2s 6d,	0	5	10½
Sally Macatee,	1	0	0
	4	6	1½
No. 8.			
Mrs. Gunn,	0	17	0
Mrs. Bowden,	0	3	0
	1	0	0
	13	11	10½
Outfit and Passage to Halifax for Mrs. Tuckwell,	2	5	0

EXCURSION TRIP.—The Steamer *Rosebud*, Capt. Matthewson, was advertised to take passengers on Thursday last, for an excursion trip at lower fares than usual, and the result was that upwards of eighty passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a trip across the water. The *Rosebud* makes another trip (To-morrow) Thursday, which we hope will prove equally successful.

Died,

Last night, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Ross, Music Master, aged 18 months.