efuge in the Austrian territory. disarmed them and sent them to He gave them the usual choice Russian ranks; they desperate- t is said, that the general was execution which followed. The many hours; ten died under the ore yielded after terrible tortures e to the hospital. Gortschakoff termination to go through the , if the execution lasted a month. bowed the head, and were draf- Russian legions. Such was the f the man whom Nicholas sent to pol. You may well say that he his generation."

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ROYAL ALLIANCES.

e last few days a discussion anded some attention two or back has been revived,— probability of a marriage be- lest daughter of Queen Victo- ncess Royal, and Prince Fre- iam of Prussia, heir to the ussia when his uncle and father t,—presuming always, that the ill endure the family so long. nplated union, which was re- e light of Court gossip when was first mooted, assumes now an actual fact, and has been ich by the leading paper of the private life, the discussion of is confined to the family circle; case of sovereigns, this family ices the entire nation, and the a right to discuss arrangements aterially concern their future nappiness.

many things in the influential h has warmly taken up this sub- h we cannot always subscribe, for the most part is an excellent national mind, and we believe the main honest. It has been is dangerous to see a single ss the power and the weight of ut its influence is at least legi- it derives its prestige from its ising exposure of abuse; and there are constantly arising h could not be put down with a ss potent. In treating of this d marriage, a remark is put opens a wide vein of thought. nse," says our great contempo- alliance with Prussia may be *as a step towards an alliance with* he two royal families are inex- twined in the bonds of relation- npathy, and of mutual interest; ls little argument to prove, that is, at any rate, an ill-chosen inging us into contact with the t. Petersburg, or raising a sus- s influence over any portion of family of England. In humbling are not only reducing a barba- aggressive power, but pluck- n the very depths of the ocean anchor upon which all the anti- nasties of Europe hope to ride m of public indignation and con- his is well and powerfully put, th will strike the sense of the ocracy of England. Our con- adds, "Why should we place a f England in a situation in which her husband must be treason to —why distract her mind between the welfare of the family which t, and that into which she is to d." Exactly so. This is what called "hitting the right nail on " and, in this instance, the nail riven home. But why not go a r, and advocate the total repeal ird and iniquitous law which pro- alliance of the Royal family with n and Englishwomen. This is urce of the evil, and against the the law, so little can be urged annoyance to see the *Times* stop e inevitable conclusion to which asoning leads. The German al- ve been both expensive and un- nd the retort of the stout English nearly a century and a half back, consort of George the First land- tsmouth, is as applicable at the ay as it was then. The lady, glish was very indifferent, put her of the carriage, and said in her *atois*, with a patronising air, "I for all your 'goots' "[good].

"Aye," said the dissatisfied Englishman, "I have no doubt of it, and for our *chattels* too."

POPULATION OF THE CRIMEA.

A lettes from Therapia, dated the 27th ult., and published in the *Moniteur*, says:—"In the present state of things, some exact information as to the population of the Crimea may not be without interest to your readers, and I send you the following, which has reached me from an authentic source. The total number of male inhabitants in the peninsula may be divided as follows:—156,000 Tartars, of whom 80,000 are peasants, farmers, or shepherds; 16,000 Imauns and and Mollahs, acting at the same time as priests or judges; 10,000 Myrsas or nobles, a kind of feudal lords whose influence and privileges have, not without great difficulty, resisted foreign domination; and 50,000 bourgeois and petty tradesmen residing in the towns. The Christian population does not amount to more than 22,000 or 23,000, and is entirely of European origin. The number of Russians carrying on trades, who have established themselves in the Crimea since the conquest, are not calculated at more than 3,000. Turkey, and more particularly Constantinople, have furnished a contingent of 10,000 Greeks, who established themselves for the most part at Balaklava and Eupatoria. 5000 Armenians, at the most, followed this example; and 6,000 Poles, Germans, and French, forming a more floating portion of the population, complete this census.

RETIREMENT OF COUNT NESSELRODE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated Oct. 2:—"I have to communicate to you the opinion which prevails here generally among the usually well-informed Russians, that it is not improbable, Count Nesselrode will retire from public life. The veteran statesman is accused of having, from the very commencement of the Eastern question, allowed it to become envenomed, until war became inevitable. In Europe the opinion prevails that Count Nesselrode was always peacefully inclined. Here, on the contrary, the Russians accuse him openly of having desired war, and they are inclined to suspect him of secretly exulting at the checks they have suffered within the last year. Such suppositions will prove to you, how many sources of discord there are between the Russian and German factions. So much is certain, that Count Nesselrode has not received any mark of satisfaction, either from the Emperor Nicholas or from the Emperor Alexander, since the commencement of the war. The Chancellor is not mentioned in the will of the Czar. This fact is significant, as the Emperor Nicholas names all his servitors in his will. It is finally rumoured here that the Chancellor will be replaced by M. Sieniavine before the end of the year. The position of the Government at Warsaw is an embarrassed one, under the exceptional circumstances in which the war and the dearness of provisions has placed the country. The harvest has been a poor one, and the potato disease is making great havoc. It is not to be wondered at, that the price of corn continues to rise; it will probably exceed the price in Prussia. Under the circumstances, we are gladt hat the Militia, whose proximate arrival has been announced, have not yet crossed the frontier."

AN EXPEDIENT.—At the Virginia Hotel, recently, a pious old lady, as she was preparing to go to church, was seen to take a considerable quantity of gold from her trunk, wrap it up carefully in her handkerchief, and put it in her pocket. She remarked that it was her habit, that it kept her mind steady at her devotions, for where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.

TO KEEP the fireside cheerful, the spirit bottle should be banished from the table, reciprocal kindness should make sunshine even on a winter's night, cheerful conversation should be promoted, and each member of the domestic circle should have a thorough perception of his personal duties, his duties to others, and to the Divine Providenc.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 31, 1855.

THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE Recorder gave his opinion on this long-agitated question, to the City Council on Wednesday evening. He thinks that the enclosure of the Common, and the granting it to individuals, was done, without proper authority, and in violation of a law enacted at the instance of the Government in 1780, by which the Administrator of the Government was empowered to lease, for ten years only, one-fourth of the Common, in lots of five acres. The correctness of this opinion is impugned by some to whose judgment great deference is due, who contend, that a Common cannot pass by mere reservation, and, that the act of 1780 having been repealed, is as a piece of blank paper, and that though a reservation of a Common had been made by the Government, it was in its power at any time to revoke that reservation, and that the subsequent grants are legal and valid. Be this as it may, we are not disposed to enter into a discussion which could only weary without much enlightning our readers, and the more particularly as the Recorder's opinion was based on the act of Incorporation. "By the 2d Clause of that Act, that which was originally the Common of Charlottetown," said he "is made part of the 5th Ward, and is incorporated in, and become part of the City, nor is there the least doubt of the intentions of the Legislature in that respect. It has given to the inhabitants of that part of the City as good and ample a qualification as Citizens grounded on their freehold, leasehold or their tenure by occupation of those Common Lots, or part of them, as it does to the other inhabitants on their tenures of Town or Water Lots. The inhabitants of the Common, vote for the Councillors of their own Ward, and equally with all the Citizens, they vote for the Mayor. The Recorder gave it as his decided opinion, that as far as the City of Charlottetown is concerned, there is no Common, that which was formerly so, having become, by that act, an integral part of the City. He gave it as his opinion also, that the City of Charlottetown having accepted the Charter thereby renounced *in their corporate capacity*, all right and title to the lands in question as Common. That the Act of Incorporation having included, the Common within the City, and made it part of it, has as effectually put an end to the existence of the Common, as if a Bill of inclosure had been passed for that especial purpose. That the City Council could take no legal steps in the matter, but in all its Acts, Resolutions, By-Laws, Taxes and Assessments, was bound to treat that part of the 5th Ward which goes by the name of the Common, as an integral part of the City, in nothing differing from the other portion of it." This opinion is not satisfactory to several members of the City Council, who seem to have taken a rather extraordinary view of the question. Councillor Davies stated, that he was anxious that the Common should be thrown open in order that the City Council might grant it in small portions to deserving citizens, just entering upon life, for sites for houses and gardens, and thus contribute to the increase of the City. This is totally rejecting all idea of a Common, the essence of which is, that it shall be open and common to all, as its name imports, and to deprive the present possessors of their property in it, for the purpose of giving to others, certainly seems to savour a little of the principle of taking from Peter to give to Paul. The Common was originally given, not to the town, but to the inhabitants of the town of Charlottetown, and then, the user of the surface of the soil only, and if it were really and truly a Common, it could not be enclosed but by the consent of the Commonners with the aid of an act of Parliament. Mr. Davies complains that Governor Fanning enclosed the Common without the sanction of an act of the Assembly, and yet would have the City Council do the same thing No, if the Common be still a Common, and those who occupy it merely intruders and trespassers, it ought to be thrown open, and then every inhabitant can send his horse, ox, cow, sheep, pig, or goose, for the purpose of grazing upon and cropping the herbage, Men may play foot-ball, and boys fly kites, as Mr. Davies wishes they should be able to do; but, as to re-inclosing it, that is out of the question, and a very little reflection will convince any reasonable person, that such is the case. The notion, that the Common was by the Act of Incorporation, granted to the City, for the purposes of alienation, as Mr. Davies says it was, we confess, never entered into our head, nor can we see anything in the Act, that in the least gives countenance to such a construction, but on the contrary, that it expressly recognizes the right of property in the Citizens of Fifth Ward. We have no doubt but that after a time, when the matter is fully and fairly canvassed, it will be seen that the time for reclaiming the Common has been suffered to elapse, and that it would now be fruitless to persist in the endeavour to obtain it. We have a high respect for Mr. Davies as an able and energetic member of the City Council, and feel satisfied, that when he calmly contemplates the matter, he will be led to perceive, that his zeal for what he conceives the undoubted rights of the City, has somewhat clouded his better judgment.

☞We intend issuing another four pages this evening or to-morrow morning, which will contain further extracts from the English papers, and give the prizes awarded at the Agricultural Exhibition.

TAPE WORM CURED BY
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRALED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be carefull to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.
General Agent for P.E. Island, W. R. WATSON.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 27.

Beef, (small) lb.	3½ d a 6d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Geese,	2s a 2s 6d
Pork,	4½d a 5½d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	3½d a 6d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d	Chickens per pair	1s a 20d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 17d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
do. by tub	1s 2d a 15½d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Wool,	11d a 1s	Potatoes,	1s 6d a 2s
Flour,	3½d a 4d	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Pearl Barley,	3d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Oatmeal,	2½d a 2¾d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly.

A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) on the 27th of DECEMBER next, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, by a Committee of Ladies appointed from all denominations, on behalf of the poor of Charlottetown and its immediate vicinity.

N. B.—No relief will be granted from the Bazaar Fund to residents in the Island, who may remove into Charlottetown after the publication of this Notice.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies:—

MRS. BAYFIELD,	MRS. LLOYD
BREWSTER,	LYDIARD,
COLES,	MISS E. MCDONALD,
DEMPSEY,	C. MCDONALD,
MISS S. DESBRISAY,	MRS. MACKIESON,
MRS. FORGAN,	MCMURRAY,
P. GAUL,	C. PALMER,
GRAY,	PURDIE,
H. HASZARD,	RIGG,
HEARD,	SNODGRASS,
J. HENSLEY,	C STEWART,
D. HODGSON,	TUCKER,
JENKINS,	WALKER,

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majeseic* from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead, Currants, Rasins, &c.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

Oct. 31st. 8in

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

PER Ships *Isabel* and *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander* from London, the Subscribers have received—

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods,

and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected *by one of the Firm*, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the *best description*, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—

7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING,
8 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea,
25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c, &c.
5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps,
1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves,
4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls,
4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap,
7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,
30 do IRONMONGERY,
2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,
5 bales Carpeting and Woollens,
6 do Linen Diapers, &c.,
3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do. white Calicoes,
2 do striped Shirtings,
Packages Rice. Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON.

Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

Married,

At Springfield, China Point, on the 25th inst., by C. M. Willock, Esq., J. P., Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Mary Jenkins, both of Lot 49.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Oct. 8—Arcadia.
Cardiff, Oct. 2—Fanny.
Gravesend, Oct. 4—John Douse. 6—Maid of Erin. 8—Success.
Liverpool, Sept. 29—Adeliza. Oct 2—Dido. 4—Amazon.
Appledore, Oct. 1—Isabella.

POLICE COURT.

OCT. 22.—Elizabeth Byers, for assault on Charlotte Pearns; second offence; fined 30s. with costs or be imprisoned 1 month, and find security for good behaviour for 12 months, or be committed till such security be given.

24th.—James M'Connell, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

James Trayner; second offence; convicted; fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours.

James Gormly, drunk and incapable of getting into lodgings; ordered to pay jail fees.

25th.—Claetus Campbell, for assault on his cousin; ordered to pay jail fees and costs.

Alexander M'Donald, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned for 48 hours—committed.

Abercrombie Willock, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours.

27th.—Alice Brewer, a Huckster, was discovered delivering liquor to a person at her table at the Market; but no proof having been adduced of its having been paid for, she escaped the fine.

Michael King and James Dean, for trespass in cutting and destroying a stick of timber, the property Wm. White, Sen.; convicted; fined 3s. each with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days each.

30th.—Charles M'Kenna and Bernard M'Carvel, for trespass of their Horses on the Common, property of Richard Heartz, Esq.; convicted; fined 5s. each, with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days each.

Councillor for the week, J. C. M'Donald, Esq.

J. R. Bourke, Esq., on complaint of John Bovyer, Assayer of Weights and Measures for Queen's County, before Robert Hutchinson, Esq, as a County Justice, for having six unstamped weights in his Mill, and being two weights short of the number required by the Mill Act; was subject to, and paid a fine of eighty shillings with costs.

Grand Scribe's Office.

City of Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1855.

THE Annual Session of the Grand Division of the S. T. convened last evening. A respectable number of Representatives from the subordinate Divisons in the City and the districts were present; and the preliminary arrangements for the dispatch of business, were of a most gratifying character, and indicated that the members of the Order are zealously determined to sustain and advance the cause of "God and Humanity," with intensified energy and efficiency. The unanimity with which the choice of officers was made, testifies a generous disposition, to entrust the responsible appointments to gentlemen of experience and ability.

The officers installed were:

JOHN W. MORRISON, G. W. P.
REV. C. IVES BURNETT, G. W. A.
PETER DESBRISAY, G, S.
JOHN RYDER, G. T.
REV. JOHN KNOX, G. CHAP.
CHARLES BELL, G. CON.
BENJAMIN CHAPPEL, G. SEN.

By Order,
PETER DESBRISAY, G. S.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, per *Sir Alexander*, from England, a very extensive assortment of

British and French Merchandise,

which will be open for inspection on MONDAY next, at the New Store, immediately adjoining his old stand, in Great George St.

The Largest and most Elegant Assortment of

Milinery and Fancy Goods,

ever imported to this Island, will be open for inspection on and after Monday next (between the hours of 10 and 3), at the Dwelling House, West side of Queen Square. The whole will be offered at a very low price.

Oct. 26. WM. HEARD.

Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per *Ann Reddin* and *Sir Alexander*, from London and Liverpool

An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz:
134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA.
30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30 do Mou'd do.
50 do very good SOAP,
20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of
Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c.
Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING,
Cloths, Doeskins, &c.

—*Also on Hand*—

A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c.

Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.