afloat or ashore—either in war or peace—either in a civil or military capacity, than Sir G. F. Seymour; those in the navy, who remember the gallant deeds of Cochrane, will not forget the share the captain of the Falls took in the Aix-Roads expedition, and the manly, honest, straightforward evidence the "young officer" gave at Lord Gambier's court martial. Sir George was a Lord of the Admirality with Sir G. Cockburn under Lord Haddington's presidency.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

WE thought, at first, when we read his Excellency's answer to those who waited upon him with the Petition for the dissolution of the Assembly, that the words "my prerogative" were used by mistake, in place of the words "the Queen's prerogative,"—the latter word being strictly confined, in common parlance, to Royalty. From some hints that have been subsequently thrown out, we have reason to think that his Excellency conceives that under the Commission to Sir John Colborne—a copy of which is to be found in the Appendix (F.) to the House of Assembly Journals for 1851, there is such a power vested in him, for the exercise of which he is answerable to the House of Commons or to the Queen only. The words of the Commission are as follow:—"And to the end "that nothing may be passed or done by our said Le-"gislative Council or Assembly to the prejudice of "us, our heirs and successors, we will and ordain "that you, the said Sir John Colborne, shall have "and enjoy a negative voice in the making and pass-"ing all Laws, Statutes and Ordinaries as aforesaid; "and you shall and may likewise, from time to time, "*as you shall judge it necessary*, adjourn, prorogue "or *dissolve* all General Assemblies as aforesaid." We have put the words in italics upon which, we suppose, the assumed prerogative is grounded; and we will carefully consider whether they will bear the construction which is attempted to be put upon them. And, in the first place, we advert to the date of this Commission and the Instructions accompanying it; this we find to be 13th December, 1838. Now this is prior to the introduction of Responsible Government, even in Canada, and is in perfect accordance with ideas of that period, when Governors and Lieut. Governors were responsible for their Acts to the Sovereign alone,—when it was not uncommon for the Governor to differ from his Council, a contingency that cannot happen—unless in extreme cases, to which we will presently advert—under a system of Responsible, or Self Government, where both parties (the Governor and Council) know what their respective duties are, and have no wish to overstep the line of demarcation. A person has only to read the following article from the Royal Instructions to be convinced of this:—

"*Tenth*, You are to communicate to our said Executive Council such and so many of these our Instructions wherein their advice and consent are mentioned to be requisite, and *likewise all such others, from time to time, as you shall find convenient for our service to be imparted to them.*"

Here we see that the Royal Instructions were to be a sealed book, even to the Executive Council; that, in fact, the Governor was wholly independent of his Council, and might or might not make their advice the governing motive of his conduct, just as he pleased. And what was the consequence? It gave rise to cliques, and back stairs influence; and the Executive Council were astonished to find that their advice was only asked to be rejected. Houses of Assembly perceived that Acts which had been carefully considered and deliberately passed, were refused the Royal sanction; and that, in fact, instead of a beneficial accordance between the Governors and the governed, a destructive antagonism was maintained, the consequences of which were, ruin to the Colonies, and the creation of a discontent that would have inevitably led to rebellion. It was in order to remedy these defects, that Responsible or Self Government was introduced; that instead of the Governor being, as heretofore, responsible for every thing that should take place, he was to be held harmless, provided he acted by the advice of his Executive Council. And of whom was this Executive Council to consist? Not, as was formerly the case, of the personal favorites of the Governor, and their relations and connections, but, as in the mother country, of the Representatives of the People—or, rather, of the nominees of the Representatives of the People who have the majority in Parliament. From this period, all clique—all cabal—all intrigue—all back-stairs influence was to be at an end. The functions of the Governor under the old regime were transferred to this now for the first time properly designated Executive Council. The members of this body were to consult and deliberate upon what was for the good of the Colony, and they were to concoct the measures necessary to be adopted as the result of such deliberation; and when agreed upon, to be communicated to the Governor—in case he was not present at the discussion—whose name was to be used as a matter of course. Whatever his private opinion might be, was of no consequence; the people were from henceforth to govern themselves; and provided nothing was attempted that was subversive of that loyalty or dependence upon the Mother Country which it was equally the duty of the Council and the Governor to maintain intact, he had constitutionally no right to refuse his assent. Nor is there in this any thing humiliating or derogatory to the authority of the Representative of the Crown, or subversive of that legitimate influence which a person invested with a dignity so great ought, and will always exercise. If the Governor be a person of sound sense, clear intellect, and superior to intrigue or to the making himself the leader of a faction, instead of proudly sustaining the part of the head of the Government; in a word, if he show that the welfare of the colony over which he presides is his only object, his suggestions will be listened to with attention, and a deference paid to his wishes in all cases where it can be accorded without material injury to that line of conduct which the Council have determined upon as best adapted to the circumstances and necessities of the Colonies.

There is little fear that such a man will have to encounter any very decided opposition to his wishes, for, grounded upon a sincere desire that his administration shall reflect credit upon himself, he will take especial care to keep within the line of constitutional duty. Forced upon him as are his advisers without whose concurrence he can, as he is well aware, do nothing, and whose policy will in all probability be the very reverse of that of their predecessors, he will take an early opportunity, and continue to avail himself of all such as may occur of winning their confidence and making them sensible that it is through their assistance and by their advice, and theirs alone, that his Government will in future be regulated; and that he may the more effectually accomplish these all important objects, he will be sedulously careful of any correspondence or connection with their predecessors in office. While he treats them in public with that politeness and urbanity which is their due, he will repudiate and reject, with marked scorn and contempt, any attempt in private to influence his conduct by offering advice to which he must be sensible he has no right to listen, and which the presuming to offer is a marked insult, as implying that he is weak enough, or wicked enough to be seduced from the plain path of duty prescribed to him by the constitution.

Should any emergency such as the present occur, his course of action is plain: he submits the matter to his Council—and this not of choice, but of necessity—and is guided by their advice. Unless he might choose—as we think he ought to have done, in this instance, when the copy of the petition was presented to him—to reply:—"What you ask me to do is beyond my power. I have no right to dissolve the Assembly, without the advice of my Executive Council; and of obtaining that I can have no hopes; nor would I think myself warranted in proposing the subject,—for this would be, in effect, seeking to rid myself of those whom the Constitution has invested with the power of governing the Island so long as they shall continue to maintain a majority in Parliament;—I am but the organ of the Government, they the moving springs. I conceive it also to be unconstitutional for the people to petition for the dissolution of the Assembly because it is possible that some of the representatives of which it is composed have violated the pledges they made on the hustings;—this is a contingency to which they are always liable, and for which the remedy is in their own hands when these parties present themselves again on the hustings. Were I to dissolve the whole body on that account, I should be punishing the many for the faults of the few. Nevertheless, if you persist in your wish to have a categorical answer, I will submit the prayer of your petition to the consideration of my constitutional advisers, by whose advice I shall be governed; for so long as they continue such, so long am I to be governed by their advice—for the consequences of which they are responsible, and not I. Were I to act as you wish, Responsible Government would be at an end, and I should be taking upon myself to dismiss those from my Councils whom the instructions of my Sovereign have placed there as securities that the liberties of the people shall be kept inviolate.—And with whom am I to replace them? With persons taken from the minority of the Assembly?—from those who have appeared as the leaders of this movement and the promoters of this petition? Surely not. Again I say I will be governed by the advice only of those who have a right to offer it." An answer similar to this would have been constitutional, and would have shown the impossibility of granting the request; for if his Excellency, by assuming to himself a privilege of acting separate and apart from his Council, give them a just ground of separating from him, with whom is he to replace them?—or is he to continue to govern without a Council?—for if he can dispense with their services on the most important occasion, he may surely do without them in the minor ones. But, in truth, in which ever way the subject is considered, it involves itself into the *reductio ad absurdum*. But what becomes—it may be asked—of the Governor's Commission and the Royal Instructions, which has always been considered as the Constitution of the Colony? The answer is plain: in so far as they are repugnant to the new system of Self Government, they are a dead letter; and where not so, the powers of the Governor are transferred to the Governor and the Executive Council jointly, in the exercise of which neither can act without the concurrence of the other.

Since the above was in print, we find that His Excellency acts under the Royal instructions given to Sir Charles Metcalfe, dated 24th February, 1843. They are not, as far as we can learn, very dissimilar; but we quote from the latter the following:—

"And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir Charles Metcalfe, further power and authority, *by and with the advice and consent of said Executive Council*, from time to time, as need shall require, to summon and call General Assemblies of the Freeholders and others within the said Island under your Government, in such manner and form as has been already appointed and used, or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted and appointed you under our signet and sign manual."

Now it needs no great knowledge of law to at once perceive, that if the Lieut. Governor cannot issue writs for the calling of General Assemblies without the advice and consent of the Executive Council, so neither can he dissolve them; for it is a rule, not only of common law, but of common sense, that it requires the same authority to unloose as it does to bind; but in order to make the matter more certain, the words "as aforesaid" at the end of the paragraph above quoted are introduced, as qualifying the words "as you shall judge it necessary," and evidently can have no other reference than to the preceding words, *in pari materia*, viz., the summoning or calling of the General Assembly. The more the matter is considered, the more certain is it that the advice and consent of the Executive Council are necessary on all acts of State.

WE give in this day's issue, Lt. Mauray's letter on the fitness of the bed of the Ocean, for laying a Telegraphic Wire from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador to Ireland. The practicability of laying down a wire of 1600 miles and upwards in length, has been assured by the New York, Newfoundland and London Electric Telegraph Company, and they are prepared they say, to carry this stupenduous project into execution.

Should they succeed,—and we fervently pray they may—it will tend materially to the advancement of the Island. Independently of the local advantages that will accrue to the inhabitants in a commercial view, by being placed, within a few minutes, communication with Europe, Newfoundland, the United States and the surrounding Colonies, the Island will be placed in the highway of intelligence, and Public attention will be drawn to it, from this circumstance alone. All, in fact that is wanting to attract an emigration to its shores, of men with moderate capitals, and families neither afraid or ashamed to work, is a knowledge of the natural fertility of its soil, and the capability of rendering it as productive or more so than any other of the North American Colonies. To those in the Mother Country, who may be induced or compelled to emigrate, we can hardly conceive a greater inducement to prefer Prince Edward Island, than the fact of being able to communicate every species of intelligence from both shores of the Atlantic, that may be acceptable to those on either, and receive an assurance it may be within eight and forty hours or less, from the extremities of each kingdom. Should the war now just begun in Europe, unfortunately continue, the advantages that will accrue to all who are within the line of communication, will be immense. The Company have hitherto laboured under difficulties, which are now, we hear, happily surmounted; and, we trust, that a project so magnificent, so excelling in magnitude and importance, any thing that the world's history contains, will be brought to a favorable issue, and afford the undertakers a commensurate remuneration.

WE would remind our readers, especially those who favor the march of Temperance principles, that the Tea Party in furtherance of the good cause, comes off on Friday evening next. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as regards the passing of a compulsory Act, the Maine Liquor Law for instance, all are agreed as to the propriety of employing moral suasion, as a means towards this desirable end. Much good has been, and more, we trust, will continue to be effected, by sending learned lecturers through the Country; for though they may make little or no progress among the old, they are of the utmost importance to the rising generation. It is to the last, indeed, that we must look, and if we can instil into their minds, a wholesome and rational dread of the evils of drunkenness, and the miseries it is sure to entail on its victims; the day is not far distant, when a confirmed drunkard will not be to be seen in this Island. It is already a mark of disgrace to be addicted to this degrading vice, and it is not going too far, to say, that in a few years, it will be considered as infamous, and those convicted, shunned accordingly. We anticipate a full house, and preparations have, we understand, been made in a style worthy of the occasion.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—A singular state of things is said to exist at the present time: We are said to have a Responsible Government Constitution and a Governor, who is said to support that form of Government and yet is it really a "great fact" Sir, that this Governor is in daily Communication with a set of irresponsible men, who are intriguing to upset the present Government? If this be not true, what means the continual the almost *hourly* interviews which the Governor is holding with Swabey, Coles, Young, &c. Six hours in any one day, can scarcely elapse without seeing one or other of these Gentry "lay siege" to him, after having "laid wait" for him for an hour or two on the square. Is His Excellency to receive advice from men whom the country have condemned as untrustworthy and who have become almost rabid to regain Office? What has become of our boasted large majority in the House of Assembly, is their political influence to be cast aside? What are the Executive Council about, or have we one, that they will submit to such a violation of our constitution. The Governor is asked to dissolve the new House of Assembly with its majority *in support of the Government* of nearly two to one; and who are the persons who have the effrontery to make this request—Swabey, Coles, Whelan, Young, & Co., the men who have got up the Petition, with hundreds of unathorised names to it, to carry, if possible, their selfish and degrading purposes of procuring Salried Offices for themselves. Is the Governor to listen to these schemes and to treat the advice of his constitutional advisers with scorn? Can such things be: If so, up every respectable and intelligent man in Charlottetown, and raise your voices loud against such a dangerous and audacious violation of the rules of Government.

Should the Governor attempt to dissolve the House let there be a public meeting of the people of Charlottetown called immediately and address not the Colonial Minister, but the Soverign herself and pray for the immediate recal of a Governor, who would act such a treacherous and unconstitutional part.

Charlottetown the "City of stagnation," as Mr. Young in his "eloquent" speech, has called it, should now arouse itself in defence of the constitution. Let it boldly expose the base faction who are endeavouring to degrade it, and trample down that influence, which is due to its wealth, intelligence, education, and respectability,—a faction who would not care to see it become a ruined village, could they only attain their selfish ends. Watch the course of events, Charlottetown and speak up immediately, and your voice will be heard.

Yours, &c., &c.
A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

We do not anticipate that we shall be obliged to have recourse to such extreme measures.—ED. HAS. GAZ.

CONFIRMATION.—A confirmation will be held at St. Pauls' Church, Charlottetown, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th of June.

The Rev. John Knox will preach in Brudenell Chapel, on Sabbath next the 21st of May, at 11 o'clock, and at half past 4.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Friday the 26th inst. to be observed as a day of Public Fast and Humiliation, on account of Her Majesty having been compelled to resort to a Declaration of War against the Emperor or all the Russias.

MR. HARTLY J. GISBORNE returned a few days since from Cape Tormentine, whither he has been, for the purpose of testing the submarine wire, which he reports, we are happy to say, as being in perfect working order.

THE ENGLISH MAIL which arrived on Sunday night, contained no particular News. We may look for more exciting accounts by the next, due the latter end of next week.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

May 13, Schr. Amegent, Nicholson, Crapaud. Eliza, Budro, Boston: gen. cargo.
14th, Unicorn, Griffiths, Pictou, coal. Packet Ingram, Pictou; mails, &c. Amelia, Delora, Antigonish; bal.
15th, Steamer Wilmington, Boston. Empire, Tignish; pork and flour, &c.

SAILED.

May 14, Schr. Betsey, Barston, Halifax; produce
16th, Mayflower, Girroir, Crapaud. Wellington, Regan, Pinette.
17th, Packet Ingram, Pictou; mails, &c.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1853.

JUST RECEIVED, at Apothecaries Hall *ex Peeping Tom* from Liverpool, a lot of Fresh Garden and FLOWER SEEDS.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.
March 16th, 1854.

Pew in St. Paul's Church.

FOR SALE, a commodious PEW, on South Side of St. Paul's Church. Apply to
JAMES PEAKE.
Charlottetown, May 16.

Charlottetown Horticultaral SOCIETY.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Society, held at the Temperance Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m., when the Public are requested to attend. The accounts of the Society for the past year, will be submitted. The Secretary (Mr. Lawson) will deliver an Address, admittance free.

By order
J. LAWSON, Sec'y.
May 16, 1854.

Steam Packet Notice.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the Saint John and Westmoreland Steam Navigation Company's Boats at the Bend. Any parties wishing to have goods forwarded to or from parts in the Gulf St. Lawrence and Prince Edward Island, will be attended to by sending their instructions. It is intended to put a sailing Packet during the ensuing summer on the route between Shediac and Miramichi, of which conveyance parties interested can avail themselves.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT.
Bend May 8th, 1854. 2m

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz:

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,			£3 0 0
2d	do	do	2 10 0
3d	do	do	2 0 0
4th	do	do	1 10 0
5th	do	do	1 0 0
6th	do	do	0 10 0

Should the most successful competitor have been a winner of a First Prize on any previous occasion, he will receive, instead of the Money Prize, a Silver Medal, with suitable inscription; and the money for the first Prize will be awarded to the next successful competitor, and so on to the end of the list.

AN INDUSTRIAL SHOW will be held in Charlottetown in November, at which the usual Prizes will be awarded.

By Order,
C. STEWART, Secretary.
Committee Room, 3d May, 1854.

SUMMER HATS.

A NICE ASSORTMENT. Latest styles.
Isl 3i GEORGE BEER, Junr.

Boots, Shoes, Donnings, &c., &c.

A good variety in Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's. Very good and cheap.
Isl 3i GEORGE BEER, Junr.

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

ORANGES. FIGS. NUTS. &c., &c. In first rate order.
Isl 3i GEORGE BEER, Junr.

Prince Edward Island Board of Missions.

The members of the Board will meet for special business in the Baptist Chapel Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN KNOX, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Recording Secretary.

AUCTIONS.

BY JAMES N. HARRIS,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of May instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Property of Mr. TAYLOR, Artist, consisting of—

OIL PAINTINGS, BOOKS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, FIRE-WOOD, GUN, &C. &C.

☞ For further particulars, see Handbills.
May 3. x.

TO be SOLD, by AUCTION on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Market Square, a Splendid COLT, 3 years old, sired by Saladin, large size, handsome, perfectly sound and good tempered—He is from a good sound Mare. Terms made known at Sale.

W. H. GARDINER,
Auctioneer.
May 15, 1854.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at Hazel Grove, Princetown Road, all the STOCK and FARMING IMPLEMENTS of the Subscriber, constsing of

2 Superior draught Horses, 2 Stud Horses, four years old;
1 Superior Carriage Horse;
10 Milch Cows, (Ayrshire and Durham breed;)
4 Heifers, 7 Oxen, 7 Pigs, 40 Ewes, (with Lambs);
2 Carts, complete, 2 Ploughs, and Harness;
2 Pair of Harrows, 2 Turnip Drills, 1 Roller;
1 Horse Rake, 1 Set of Fanners;
1 Gig and Harness, 1 Waggon, Saddle and Bridle;
3 Sets Cart Harness, 2 Wood Sleighs, 2 Box Sleds.

And a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums over £2 a credit of five months, on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM BAGNALL.
May 8, 1854.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store May 13, 1854.

Bonar's Night of Weeping; or, Words for the Suffering Family of God, 2s.
The Morning of Joy; a Sequel to the "Night of Weeping, 2s 9d.
Truth and Error; or, Letters to a Friend on some of the Controversies of the Day, 2s 9d.
The Family of Bethany; or. Meditations on the Eleventh Chapter of John. With an Introductory Essay by Huge White, 2s 9d.
Meditations on the Lords's Prayer, 2s 9d.
Bridges Exposition of the Proverbs, 8vo, 12s 6d.
Exposition of Psalm CXIX., as Illustrative of the Character and Exercises of Christian Experience, 6s 3d.
Brown (John, D.D.)—Exposstory Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter. One thick 8vo volume, 16s.
Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ. Illustrated in a Series of expositions, 3 vols. 8vo, 37s 6d.
Buchanan (James, D.D.)—Comfort in Affliction. A Series of Meditations, 2s 9d.
Chalmers Sermons, enlarged by the addition of his Posthumous Sermons. 2 vols., 8vo. With a fine portrait, 18s 9d.
Christian Retirement; or, the Spiritual Excercises of the Heart, 5s.
Ducan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons. Illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the year, 18s 9d,
Tales of the Cottish Peasantry. Illustrated, 3s 4d.
The Cottage Fireside; or, the Parish Schoolmaster. Illustrated, 3s.
The Children of the Manse. Illustrated, 3s 4d.
Edwards (Jonathan)—Charity and its Fruits, as exhibited in the Heart and Life. Printed from the Original MS, 3s, 4d.
Far off; or, Asia and Australia Described. By the author of the "Peep of Day," &c. Illustrated, 3s 4d.
Fanny and her Mamma. By the author of "Mamma's Bible Stories." Illustrated, 3s 4d.
Gilfillan (George)—The Martys, Herees, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant. Illustrated, 5s.

NEW GOODS.—Spring of 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per *Sir Alexander*, 150 Packages BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, the principal part of his Spring importations, consisting of—

3 cases ready made Clothing,
4 do. Hats and Caps,
1 do. Straw Bonnets and Hats,
2 do. Ladies' dress Materials,
1 do. Millinery,
1 do. Gloves—Dent, Allcroft & Co's.,
1 do. Hosiery,
1 do. Shawls,
2 do. Habeadashery,
1 do. Silks and Ribbons,
2 bales Unbleached Calicos,
1 do. White Calicoes,
2 do. Carpetings,
2 do. Oil Floor Cloths,
1 do. Cloths and Drills,
60 boxes Liverpool Soap,
24 chests Congo Tea,
22 packages Paints,
19 do. Sundries.

The above, with his Stock on hand, comprises one of the best assortments in Town, and will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Queen Square, 12th May, 1854.

In the Press, and will be published on Friday next,

The War in the East:

THE Principals in the strife; and its probable issue. A LECTURE, delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the Mutual Improvement Association, by the Rev. J. R. Narraway.

MASONIC HALL.

IN conformity with the Act of Incorporation, Notice is hereby given, that the first General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors and a Secretary, for the management of the "MASONIC HALL COMPANY," and for the transaction of other business.

CHARLES YOUNG,
W. T. PAW,
J. W. MORRISON,
ALBERT H. YATES,
JOHN T. ROWE,
CHARLES BELL,
EDWARD B. LOVE.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1854.