CONSTANTINOPLE.

The most important news from Constantinople is the dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the leader of the most bigoted party of the Mahommedans, who are opposed to the emancipation of the Christians, and the appointment of a more liberal successor. Supported by the presence of his English and French allies, the Sultan will probably be able to act with firmness and decision. The *Frankfurter Journal* informs us that the Sultan, in consideration of a loan from the house of Rothschild, has made over to them Palestine, and the revenues derivable therefrom, as security.

Gen. Luders has arrived at Hirsova with the main body of the army.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

"By the middle, or at most, by the end of May five miles of road it is expected will be located, with working plans complete, ready to be put under contract, and by the end of June at farthest, a further distance of eight or ten miles, which it is supposed will comprise the season's operation.—Labourers, therefore, seeking work, may pretty certainly rely upon full employ in the course of another month or so, at remunerating wages, and parties desirous of contracting for grading, &c., may confidently depend upon being favored at an early day with opportunities for contracting.

The present determination we learn is to lay down ten miles of Rails at the very least, before the season closes—furnished with the necessary rolling stock, and knowing as we do the men who have the matter in charge, we have entire confidence in their energy and skill and determination to do so much, and to push the works forward as fast as circumstances will at all justify. Advantageous contracts we learn have been entered into for the Engineering of the works and the expenses of this department, it is said, will bear most favourable comparison with the cheapest constructed roads even in Scotland—some of which are remarkable in that respect."

British North American Manufacturing Association.—We observe by a late English paper that a charter has been granted by the English Parliament for a Cotton Manufacturing Company, with a capital of £100,000 sterling, to be located in the vicinity of the Albion Mines, Pictou.—*Eastern Cronicle.*

In Russia, if a carriage is driven over any person and injures him, whatever may be the merits of the case, the horses are forfeited to the crown, and the driver, if a Russian peasant, sentenced to be a soldier.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 10, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day, at 4 p. m., received at the Colonial Building, as usual, by a Guard of Honor, and having proceeded to the Council Chamber, was pleased to command the attendance of the members of the House of Assembly, in whose presence, the Queen's sanction was given to the several Bills that had been passed by both Houses of the Legislature; after which, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech :—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The time has now arrived, when the Session may be terminated, and you will not regret being relieved from your Legislative duties. The Address which you, Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, lately presented to me, has received my anxious consideration; and I assure you, it is my desire, to see such a good understanding existing between the two Branches of the Legislature, as may tend to promote useful Legislation, and facilitate the progress of Public Business.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have to thank you for the Supplies which you have considered to be requisite for the public service, and they shall be appropriated for the purposes you have granted them.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I observe, with much regret, that no provision has been made for the establishment of a Police force, such a measure you are aware was stated by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to be "a preliminary indispensible towards any reconsideration of the decision of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the withdrawal of the troops from this Colony." I find by your journals, that a Bill to establish such a Force in Charlottetown had passed the House of Assembly, but it has not, it seems, met with the sanction of both Houses of the Legislature.

Should the Troops be withdrawn, I will look with confidence to the people of this Island, on any emergency that may arise, until some provision be made for such a Police, or other force, as a Colony with so large a Population, ought always to possess.

Although far distant from the seat of that war which our Sovereign has been reluctantly forced into, I am sure that you and her loyal subjects in Prince Edward Island are convinced of the justness of the cause in which Her Majesty is embarked, and devoutly hope, that, under Divine Providence, her forces, both by sea and land, may meet with triumphant success. I have now only to relieve you from your Parliamentary duties, with my best wishes for your individual prosperity in your various avocations.

The President of the Legislative Council then declared the General Assembly prorogued until Monday the 10th day of July next.

The most important and interesting event that has occurred since the last General Election is unquestionably the Petition for the dissolution of the House of Assembly, and the answer of His Excellency thereto. We say important, because a system the principle of which is that the people are from henceforth, in all that concerns their own domestic and internal affairs, to be their own self governors, having been once conceded, everything that concerns the due working of that system is of vital moment to every inhabitant of Prince Edward Island; and interesting, because when an attempt is made, at this so early period of the establishment of Responsible, or Self-Government, not only to abridge and weaken its authority, but to introduce another and antagonistic force, the effect of which will be to nullify the efforts of the constitutional power, and thereby deprive us of all benefits of the concession, it affects every man in the community;—

"And duller would *he* be than the fat weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe's wharf,
Should *he* not stir in this."

It will, therefore, call for no apology, we trust, on our part, if we continue to direct the attention of our readers—of whatever class and grade they may happen to be—to the necessity of meeting this attempt at its first onset, and withstanding with firmness and determination the endeavor to convert one of the most justly valued of the people's rights into an engine for undermining the newly erected fabric of the Colonial Constitution, under the pretence of making it firmer and more secure. None look upon the right of the People to petition for redress of grievances with more respect than we do; and there are none who would resent more readily any attempt to injure or interfere with the legitimate and constitutional exercise of it, than we should: and for the reason that petitions from the people are, or ought to be of great weight with those who are to decide upon their merits; so care should be taken that the prayer of them should be such as not to interfere with the constitutional rights of others, and above all, not to assume a tone of dictation as to what should be the mode of exercising the authority that is constitutionally vested in the Lieut. Governor and the Executive Council. The Lieut. Governor, in the answer which appears to have secured the approbation of those to whom it is addressed as effectually as it has our own, has narrowed down the question as to the only point on which either he or his Council can have a doubt as to the propriety of granting or refusing it; and that is, whether in consequence of the Act of last Session, with respect to the extension of the Suffrage, having received the Royal assent, it should not at once be acted upon. In all questions that arise upon the construction of Acts of Parliament, it is a rule founded in common sense, and sanctioned by the universal practice of all times, in all tribunals, to first have recourse to the words of the Act itself, for from those, and these alone are, and ought to be gathered the intentions of the Legislature. Now, if it had been the wish of those who framed and passed that Act, that immediately upon its receiving the Queen's approbation its provisions should be enforced, and those to whom the right of franchise had been extended should have the privilege of exercising that right at once, they would have added a clause in the Act to that effect. The absence of any such clause, and the generality of the words that the Act is to come into force "at *any* election hereafter to be held for a Member or Members to serve in General Assembly," are conclusive that it was not the intention of the Legislature to interfere with any House that might be in existence when the Royal assent was given to the Act, further than as vacancies might arise from the various contingencies contemplated in the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21, of which this Act is expressly declared to be merely an amendment, leaving the unrepealed provisions of the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21, in full force and effect,—one of which unrepealed provisions limits the existence of the House to four years from the teste of the writ of election. In the words of the petition, as quoted in the answer of the Lieut. Governor, he is prayed to dissolve the House of Assembly, "and thus cause the gracious intentions of Her Majesty with respect to the extension of the suffrage to come into speedy effect. This is, we presume, a mere *facon de parler*, intended to entrap the ignorant, and has no foundation in fact. The intentions—gracious or otherwise—are the intentions of the People of Prince Edward Island, who enacted the law; and Her Majesty has done no more than say—as she does to every Act of the Imperial Parliament—"Let it be as my people desire." Nor does the circumstance of there being a suspending clause to the Act make any difference in the slightest degree as to the construction to be given, or use to be made of the Act. It is an Act of the People of Prince Edward Island, specially assented to by the Queen, or rather by the Secretaay of State for the Colonies, and must be considered by the Lieut. Governor and the Executive Council as such. We have shown that the Act itself negatives any thing like an immediate dissolution of the House and a new General Election being called in consequence of the extension of the Suffrage; now let us look to the petition itself, and the parties by whom it is said to have been signed. It will be admitted by every candid and intelligent mind that those who exercised, or had the opportunity of exercising their right of suffrage at the election of the present Members of the Assembly, have no ground of complaint on the score of the Franchise Act not being then in operation. They freely voted, or might have voted for whom it pleased them. The only persons, therefore, who really and truly have a right to think themselves aggrieved, are those to whom the right of franchise has been for the first time extended; and they, if any, should have been solely and separately the petitioners. But upon what grounds can they come forward and claim that the present House shall be dissolved? They claim by force of the statute, and therefore recurrence must be had to the Act itself, in order to ascertain whether it confers on them the right to make such claim. But, as we have shown, the Act is against them; that there is nothing imperative, in any part of it, or even implying that they have any claim to an immediate exercise of the privileges therein granted; but, on the contrary, that it is averse to the claim.

There are many reasons why the Act should be left to the gradual operation clearly contemplated in the framing of it. It gives a large accession of voters from a class which have hitherto been excluded from a voice in the election of members, for what reasons, it is useless now to enquire. It will be the rather for their benefit than otherwise, that some period should elapse, in order to give them time to consider the importance of the new functions they will be called upon to discharge, so that they may exercise the privilege with discretion, and not suffer themselves to be made the tools of a designing faction. Those who are invested on a sudden with new and unexpected privileges, are apt to run into excesses; and it will be for the benefit of the Island and the parties themselves that they should have opportunities of judging who will be the fittest persons to represent them. They ought to have time given to them to see how the system of Responsible Government will work under the care and superintendence of men who have declared their intention of serving their country for its own sake, and not for the sake of the emoluments of office. Having said thus much concerning the Act itself, and having shown that neither class of the petitioners, whether composed of the old constituency, or those enfranchised by the new Act, have any *right* to claim a dissolution of the House, let us return to the principle which should guide those in their judgment who are to pass sentence upon it. His Excellency's answer concedes that he is, as a rule, to act by the advice of his Ministry; but His Excellency assumes that, in consequence of the former not being liable to impeachment, "it is not only constitutional, but indispensable that in certain cases the Queen's Representative should exercise those prerogatives which continue vested in him, and for the use or abuse of such discretionary power as they confer, he alone is accountable." As we do not admit the truth of the premises, so—with all respect for His Excellency—we deny the conclusion. We are not aware of any case in which the Queen's Representative is called upon *to act* in direct opposition to the opinion of those whom the Constitution has assigned to him as his responsible advisers. We can easily conceive that conjunctures may arise when he may *decline to act* without first submitting the subject matter to the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers; and even in such case, his conduct can only be justified by the imminent danger of transgressing those especial instructions which have emanated from the Crown for his and their guidance. There is one point, however, on which we think there can be no dispute, and it is, that where the Queen's Representative and his Council disagree as to whether the former has a right to exercise the Queen's Prerogative, the latter have the privilege of demanding that the question shall be submitted for the decision of the Queen herself. If it were not so, the Governor or Lieut. Governor is invested with a despotic power the very antithesis of Self or Responsible Government; and as to his being answerable for the consequences—before what tribunal, we would ask, is he so answerable? Not before a Colonial one, as he would himself reply, what then becomes of Responsible Government? It was to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of Governors of Colonies acting on their own suggestions, and making use of the prerogative arbitrarily and despotically, that Responsible Government was introduced. And it is a question well deserving consideration, how far the acts of Governors of Colonies without the sanction of the Executive Council are valid. The servant is not above his master, and we presume that the prerogative of the Crown is not greater in the Colony, than it is in the mother Country, now in England the Queen can do no one single act without the assistance and approbation of her Ministers; even the blessed prerogative of mercy—the pardoning of a criminal—must be transacted through the Secretary of state for the Home department. The Sign Manual would be inefficient, unless countersigned by the Minister to whose department it belonged, and acaccompanied by the seal of office as an additional security. And it will be—if ever it takes place—a matter for legal determination, as to whether the acts of a Governor of a Colony acting without the concurrence of his Responsible advisers are not to be regarded in the light of those of an unauthorised individual, rather than of an officer in the due and regular discharge of his duty. There are cases on record where this distinction has been taken, and sustained. It is necessary, in an important matter like this, that we should look at it from every point of view; and it is of equal importance to His Excellency, as well as to ourselves, that the question should be thoroughly investigated, not only by His Excellency and his Council, but by the public at large, who are most interested in the matter. We are not alarmed—notwithstanding the rumors which are busily circulated by those who, in this respect, are acting any thing but a friendly part towards Sir Alexander—that he will act with rashness or precipitancy in a matter pregnant with important results to the Colony and himself, and which requires the greatest deliberation and caution, more particularly, as there is no occasion whatever, for any undue haste. There is another reason also, why His Excellency will refrain from being—as the Petitioners or rather their leaders wish him to be—over anxious to give a hasty decision in the matter, and it is the circumstance of his having been offered the promotion to a government of more importance than that he now holds.

It is said—and we have heard that Sir Alexander has confirmed the report—that a successor has been appointed, and either now is, or soon will be on his way to the Island; in such cases, it has been the invariable practice to leave questions of this nature—the correct decision of which are of more importance to the incoming than to the retiring Administrator of the Government—to the decision of the former; and we have no reason to believe that Sir Alexander will break through the rule, dictated by the maxims of sound policy and the courtesy that is due from one gentleman to another. We are no courtier, and perhaps more remiss in paying our personal respects than we ought to be; but we have a sincere respect for Sir Alexander Bannerman, not only as occupying the highest post of honor in the Colony, but as a man anxious to do what he believes to be right; and although we may have not always agreed in opinion with him, we have been, and shall be at all times ready to do him justice; and we would, therefore, more willingly lend our feeble aid in the praise of his general administration of the affairs of his government, than search or dwell upon what we may have thought the reverse; and it is with the wish that he should act warily and cautiously in so important a matter, that we have so freely expressed our opinion.

We have been requested to state, that the Electric Telegraph will be in working order by the end of this week, or the beginning of the next; when the line will extend from Charlottetown to the United States, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A complete settlement of the affairs of the Company has been made, and the payment of its debts, liabilities, &c., are guaranteed by several of the wealthiest men in New York. Mr. Hartley J. Gisborne has arrived in Charlottetown, and is busy forwarding a Bill through the local Legislature, similar in some respects to one passed in Newfoundland, for incorporating the Company, and giving it an exclusive right, for a particular period, upon the performance of certain conditions.

We shall take occasion to recur to this important subject in our next.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

My dear Sir;

In your last issue, I observed a letter to you, from the "Responsiple Agent" of the Temperance Cause in this Island, in which he states, that I, in a letter to you, some days since, "denounced a discussion in the Temperance Hall," as "idiotic nonsense." I beg to state, such was not the case, nor my intention. I denounced no "discussion" in my letter that I can recollect, simply remarking, that "idiotic nonsense" was blated forth at the aforesaid meeting. I can not imagine to what subject matter "the Agent" intends his extract from one Grindrod, L. L. D. to be pertinent, or what polite Society either he or Grindrod have lately frequented, to draw their conclusions, that the the part of "drinking healths" now-a-days, necessitates or even induces habits of intemperance? I must confess that the Swallows (if I may use the term), of Agent and Grindrod must be capacious, to credit the report of a Westphalian Prince, or Dignitary of any Church, in whichever position the Bishop of Munster received an Envoy from the "Merry Monarch," drinking at one draught, two quarts of Wine, (supposing it to be have been the very best of Rhenish,) I should further imagine that no sober-minded human being would be, in the slightest degree, influenced by any Act passed by General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, more than two centuries since, any more than any puritanical hypocrite in Charlottetown, and methinks there may, worst luck, be one or more, would think of following any old Connecticut Law, to the effect that no man should kiss his wife on Sunday, or make Mince Pies on any day.

I do not think the Agent's quotation from Grindrod, on "forcing health drinking," worthy of notice, or that on any interdict on health drinking having been passed in French Court, in the Reign of Louis XIV, worthy of belief on his bare assertion. I had no wish Dear Sir, to begin, nor have I now, to continue any controversy with the "Responsible Agent," but, should he feel inclined to make any further remarks on his favorite topic, I would feel personally obliged, by his informing me who *Grindrod* is, if he still exists?

Oblige me Dear sir, by inserting this letter that I have troubled yo with, and believe I am

Your obed't servant,

STEPHEN SWABEY.

Ch. Town Royalty, May 5.

The hon. J. M. Holl, Treasurer of the Bishoprick Endowment fund, acknowledges the receipt of the undermentioned subscription.

1851		£	s	d
Jan. 25th, Collected at St. Paul's Charlottetown		10	1	6
Feb. 2d. do.	do.	6	11	3
June 19th	at Milton Church	2	5	9
	at Rustico	0	12	3
	at St. Eleanors	2	12	7
	at New London	1	5	0
	at Crapaud	1	14	8
	at Georgetown	1	13	0
His Excellency Sir A. Bannerman		15	0	0
Captain Cumberland		10	0	0
Miss Fanning		7	10	0
Mr. Haslem		10	0	0
Captain Bayfield R. N.		15	0	0
Mr. Cundall		10	0	0
The Chief Justice		10	0	0
Mr. D. Hodgson		3	0	0
Mr. H. Haszard		10	0	0
Commander Orlebar		15	0	0
Lieutenant Hancock		3	0	0
Rev. C. Lloyd, Ecc'l Com.		5	0	0
Mr. Barrow		3	0	0
Rev. H. B. Swabey		6	0	0

Georgetown, May 4.—Arrived, Schoner *Lochiel*, from Arichat, 9 days, having been 7 days in the ice.

Married,

By the Rev. J. Shaw, on the 25th April, Mr. James McDonald, to Miss Mary Ross, both of Three Rivers.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

May 8, Schooner Ceres, Antigonish; bal.—Star, do.; do.

9th, Adalied, Boutong, Boston; gen. cargo.

SAILED.

May 7, Schr. Aimwell, Green, Pictou; bal.—Geo. Coles, Malone, Halifax; produce.

8th, Petril, Orwell Bay; to load—Sonora, Rustico; do.—Shannon, King, Pictou; bal.—Lady Smith, Budic, St. John, N. B.; oats—LaRook, Davisson, do.; do.

9th, Sagabas, Foley, St. Johns, Newfoundland; produce—May Flower, Furneaux, Shediac; passengers—Mary Ellen, Forrestal Bedeque—Ceres, Crapaud; to load.

10th, Packet Ingram, Pictou; mails and passengers.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Friday evening last, Mr. Patirck Gilligan, aged 74 years, late of Her Majesty's 74th Regiment of Foot. The deceased was discharged from the Army in December, 1828, after a service of 31 years, in which time he served in nine general engagements, for which he received two Medals, and a Pension which he enjoyed up to the time of his death. He held the appointment of Clerk of the Flour Market in this Town, for two or three years.

At Fredericton, on the 19th April in her 74th year, and on the 46th anniversary of her wedding day, Abi, the wife of Mr. W. H. Gall, of that City.

On Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, John, fifth son of D. Reddin, Esq., in the 18th year of his age. Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday, 12th inst.

AUCTIONS.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Dry Goods, Tobacco, Tea, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on Thursday next, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

120 Pieces Gray and White COTTONS, (assorted sizes)
75 do. Wide PRINTS, (British Manufacture)
20 doz. Duck, Corduroy, and Moleskin TROWSERS,
2 Pieces DAMASK,
2 Pieces English TWEED,
1 doz. BRIDLES, (English)
5 Pieces OIL CLOTH, (for Tables)
2 do. DERRY,
10 doz. BRACES; 25lbs Mixed PINS,
5 Boxes TOBACCO,
25 Half Chests TEA, (Warranted).

The above being to close Consignments, will be sold without reserve.

Charlottetown, May 9, 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, conststing 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.

MILLER WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscribers a steady man to take charge of a Grist Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Also.

A Woman who is capable of taking charge of a Carding Mill.

WILLIAM & G. BAGNALL.

Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, May 9, 1854.

TEMPERANCE TEA.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in the Temperance Hall, on *Friday the 19th* inst; the proceeds of which, will be applied in defraying the expense of Temperance Lecturers, in this Island, for the ensuing year.—

Tickets may be procured at the Stores of George T. Haszard—J. W. Morrison, W. Heard and W. B. Dawson. Price three shillings ea ch.

SHEDIAC PACKET.

THE Schooner *RIVAL* will leave Green's Shore on Thursday next, for Shediac. Days of sailing will be announced hereafter.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to favor him with a call—a top light having been cut expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d. each. 3w

NOTICE,

To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrear for Rent on that portion of Township No. 23 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.