

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMER'S JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Heads, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
Botanic Medicine
Homoeopathic Preparations.
with full directions for
USE.
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.
Equalable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Messrs. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Downes, Esq.
Detached Agents taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Debiols Esq., Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.
April 7th, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appa-
ratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 5, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
filling up shops of private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes from
the "consumers" dwellings. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large quantity of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes, and
Glasses, this spring, which can be had at the
Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

MAILS
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded as follows—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United
States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday
and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to
Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"
every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Mar-
chant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock,
and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at
two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the corre-
pondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be
posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.
SHINGLES AND BOARDS:
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
L Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—5th St. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following—
Straw, Tucan, Chip, Manilla, Fancy, Crape,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SHIRT MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALLETINES, Mouseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured COULTE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
Lafist Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROBES.
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES,
Damask Moranos, Marseilles Toilet Quills and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fustia,
White and Grey SATINETS and SHIRTINGS,
White Fustia, Children's DRESSES,
Table Laces and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Debiol" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
May 24, 1856, 40 Lombard Street.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Wain-
wright, late of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
employed to act for, or on their behalf in any way
whatsoever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.
CREAK NECTAR
MANUFACTURED and SOLD by
JOHN BOYVER.
June 24, 1856.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
CRITICAL STATE OF TURKEY.

The Turkish empire is certainly the most comprehensive in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of that which Britain has founded within the past century. The East and the West, antiquity and modern times, are alike represented in the regions subject to the Sultan's sway. From the frontier of Austria to the shores of the Persian Gulf, from Tunis to the confines of Georgia, men of all the old races of the world are ruled more or less directly from the divan of Constantinople. Half-caste Romans, Slaves, Albanians, Greeks, old indigenous Armenians and Chaldeans presenting the very type of the Ninevite sculpture, pure blooded Arabs, savage Kurds, coal-black Nubians, are the provincials of the great dominion which now lies weak and unwieldy over the finest territories of three continents. The necessity of governing such extended regions and such various races of men has given the Ottoman Porte a character of its own. Turkey has never been a mere Mussulman Power, like Persia, Morocco or the kingdoms which we have overthrown in India; and yet the habits of Asiatic despotism have flourished even to our own time, and the Sultan has been as much master of his people, as the potentate of Bokhara or Herat. He has been a Tartar chieftain and a Byzantine Emperor in one. Turkey has had of necessity its diplomatists, its administrators, its politicians, after the European fashion, because it touches upon and is in constant relation with Europe, while its Orientalism is vindicated by the crowd of women, eunuchs, and favourites of all sorts who have constantly governed its succession of wrathful, capricious, or enervated Sovereigns.

This mixture of East and West, of personal despotism and ministerial rule, may, we believe, be observed in full operation at the present moment. We all know that there are ministers in Turkey with offices corresponding to those of European countries. But there is a kind of savageness even in the most respectable politicians. It is difficult to say, whether such or such a Pacha is more of a satrap or a clerk. On the Bosphorus he is methodical, quiet, and polite; at Aleppo or Bagdad, he would be just what his ancestors were two centuries ago. The whole institution partakes of this double character. Now there is, it seems, a political crisis at Constantinople. A Ministry is in, but is every day on the point of losing office. We are told it is probable, that his Imperial Highness will accept the resignation of the present Grand Vizier and call upon another Pacha to form a ministry. The diplomatic representatives of the allies will, perhaps, respectfully tender their advice on the occasion. All this, of course, looks very constitutional and respectable; and must be gratifying to the admirers of the Ottoman as proving the working of a virtually responsible government in the East. But there is, we have reason to believe, a secret chronicle, the events recorded in

which do not easily reach Western ears. It is said, that the Sultan has almost reached the limit at which he can be no longer held responsible for his actions. The life which this unhappy sovereign has led from boyhood has made him at 33 years of age not only prematurely old in body, but almost prostrate in intellect. All energy of will is gone, how long understanding will remain is a question which no one can answer. He is entirely ruled by a race which it would be an insult even to Naples and to Madrid to call a camarilla. His wives, his pipe-bearers, his daughters, do with him whatever they please. He has his fits of rage, his hours of despondency. He changes his mind as often as those who surround him urge him to change it. Such is the Sovereign who at this time of danger and transition governs the Turkish empire, just saved from the grasp of a hostile potentate, and still occupied by the armies of two powerful allies. Now an imbecile monarch is no prodigy. In most Western States, even where what are called Liberal principles have made little way, such a Sovereign would find settled laws and customs by which the machine of State might work without his personal superintendence. But in Turkey, the Sovereign must not only superintend, but initiate. He is the real ruler of the country which his ancestors won by the sword, he must decide for himself, and to practise on his weakness is the natural course of Ministers or dependents who wish to keep their position. It is said that the present Ministry has not scrupled to resort to such expedients. Fuad Pacha, its animating spirit, has little to hope from the favor of the Sultan or the good-will of the people, either Turks or Christians. But he trusts to retain power by the assistance of the French, whom he fancies, rightly or wrongly, to be well disposed to him. The influence of the French will of course be in the ascendant as long as they occupy the country with a large army. Fuad is therefore said to be desirous to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. He has nothing to hope from the Sultan's partiality, for Abdul Medjid lately sent his own daughter to Redschid Pacha, requesting him to take office, and on a recent occasion behaved in public with marked coldness to his present Ministers. He therefore endeavours, it is asserted, to work on the Sultan's fears. The absolute necessity of an occupation on account of the recent concessions to the Christians is urged. The disturbance that have taken place are magnified. Some are invented, which have never happened, and it is even suggested, that if any take place hereafter, they may be attributed to the connivance, if not to the direct suggestion, of the Sultan's present advisers.

Now much of this may be presumed to be somewhat highly colored. Such acts as the encouragement of the Pacha of Egypt's ambition, the revolt of the Arabian fanatics, and the risings in Anatolia, are too desperate for a Stamboul Pacha, who generally loves peace and quietness, and would fill his coffers by any means, rather than by the risk of