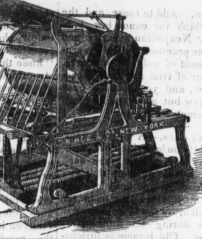


# THE GAZETTE

## COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.



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**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Haszard & Owen  
Queen Square,  
It 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 Galvanized Sheet-iron,  
in lengths of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 feet long, in diameters, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water underground.  
WILLIAM HEARD,  
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

**A GOOD SECUREMENT**  
**WILSON'S**  
CELEBRATED

**Botanic Medicine**  
AND  
Therapeutic Preparations,  
with full directions for  
USE.  
—AS—  
**D. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**  
Compound of Sassafras, Peppermint,  
Nutmeg, Clove, &c., in  
Nephritic 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 COMPANIES**  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.  
CHARLES YOUNG,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company**  
of London  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** for P. E. Island—  
Hon. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Haszard,  
Messrs. Francis Longman, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,  
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.,  
Detached Agents taken at low Premiums. No  
charges for Policies. Forms of Application, and any  
other information, may be obtained from the Sec-  
retary, at the Office of W. D. Hubbs Esq., Charlotte-  
town, P. E. I., or from H. J. CHADLEY,  
Agent for P. E. I.  
April 7th, 1854.

**FAIRBANKS'**  
CELEBRATED  
**SCALES,**  
OF ALL VARIETIES  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,  
BOSTON.

**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
ASSTYS.  
A full assortment of kinds of weighing apparatus  
and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-  
road, Hay, and Coal Scales sent in any part of the  
Province of P. E. I., by  
July 1856.

**Notice to Gas Consumers & others.**  
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the  
Charlottetown Gas Company, having discontinued  
supplying gas to the public, the Gas Pipe  
will no longer be liable for any escapes under  
the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore  
requested to employ their own Gas Pipes for their  
kitchens, repairs, &c. The Company have supplied a  
large quantity of all kinds of Gas Pipes, Pipes and  
Glass, this spring, which can be had as usual at  
the Company's Office.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
June 9<sup>th</sup> 1856.

**MAILS.**  
**Summer Advertisement.**  
THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, &c.,  
will, until further notice, be made up and for-  
warded as follows—  
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United  
States, six Summertime and Shobinet, every Monday  
and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to  
Shobinet, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"  
every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.  
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"  
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 correspon-  
dence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-  
day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz—  
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th July—  
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  
passed half an hour before the time of closing.  
THOMAS OWEN,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, May 18, 1856.  
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will  
leave Shobinet every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,  
and return every Wednesday and Friday morning at  
two o'clock, and every Saturday morning at  
Shobinet every Friday at two o'clock.

**SHINGLES AND BOARDS!**  
LATELY RECEIVED - low Craggs of Pine and  
L Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the  
same prime description as sent to customers last  
year.  
JAMES N. HARRIS,  
June 4, 1856—25-11, & A.

**New Spring Goods!!**  
—AS—  
"Manchester House," Queen St.,  
For "Maggie," 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, Weson, Cap, Muslin, Fancy, Cape,  
and Gilted silk BONNETS.  
Girls' Bonnets, and Boys' Straw Hats  
BONNETS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES,  
Madin and Embroidered DRESSES  
White and Coloured Gaiters, Mousseline  
DE LAINES,  
ALBACASS, CAMBRIC, FINEY PRINTS,  
White and Coloured Gaiters, Collars,  
Habit Skirts and Sleeves.  
Ladies' Cashmere Hoods, and Muslin Tucked  
ROSES.  
Faces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and  
FRINGS.  
Dresses, Manteaux, Manteaux Toilet Quilts and  
Cover.  
White Shirting, French Finery,  
White and Gray SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,  
White Fests, Children's Dresses,  
Table Linens and Toweling, &c. &c.  
With a large and choice assortment of other  
Goods, all of the best and most worthy of the  
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices  
extremely low.  
Further importations highly expected per  
"Thomas Beagle" from Liverpool.  
MAY 12, 1856.—  
SAMUEL MCMURRAY,  
Queen Street.

**Notice to Gas Consumers.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON,  
of the late Gas Company, has discontinued the employ-  
ment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer  
employed to set for, or on their behalf in any way  
whatever.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
June 9, 1856.  
—AS—  
"CREAM 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-castes, Romans, Slaves, Albanians, Greeks, old indigenous Armenians and Chaldeans presenting the very type of the Ninetic sculpture, pure blooded Arabs, savage Kurds, coal-bled Nubians, are the provincials of the great dominion which now lies of weak and knowledge 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 more Mussulman Power, like Persia, Morocco, or the kingdoms which have lately arisen 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 Bokham or Herat. It 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 favorites 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 this 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 minister of a nation or a ministry, in the sense which is metaphorical, 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, and it is, in the eyes of 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, in the reason to be followed, a secret chronicle, the events recorded in

which do not easily reach Western ears. It is said, that the Sultan has almost reached the point 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 his rage, his hour 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 lustre 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 we call 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 act upon his own 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 flatters, rightly or wrongly, to be well disposed to him. The influence of the French will of course be in the account 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 Reschid 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 of the allies, in the suggestion of the Sultan's present advisers.

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