HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 23, 1854. New Series. No. 166.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

Royal Agricultural Society INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on *Wednesday*, the *First* of *November* next, when PREMIUMS, as follows, will be distributed:

	£	s	d
For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick -	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled & pressed	1	0	0
10 do dyed do finished	1	0	0
10 do fancy mixture, do	1	0	0
10 do Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0	0
10 do twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do plain do	0	10	0
10 do Homespun, women's wear,	0	10	0
10 do wool and cotton do	0	10	0
Piece of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards,	2	0	0
Pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn,	0	10	0
Do do rags,	0	10	0
Woollen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
Do. shepherd's plaid do	0	10	0
Do. net shawl,	0	10	0
Do. long shawl or scarf,	0	10	0
Pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls,	0	5	0
Three pairs of woollen socks,	0	3	0
Three do woollen Gloves,	0	3	0
Three do woollen mittens,	0	3	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling	0	10	0
Three Linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat do do	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
For the best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight,	0	10	0
2d best do.	0	5	0
Cheese do twenty pounds	0	10	0
2d best do.	0	5	0
Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
Do Carrots, for the table,	0	3	0
Do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	3
Do Roots of Mangold Wortzel,	0	3	0
Do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
Do Ears of Indian Corn;	0	3	0
Do Onions,	0	3	0
Do Apples,	0	3	0
POULTRY.			
For the best pair, male and female, *Dorking* Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	0	5	0
do do *Cochin China* do	0	5	0
do do *Turkeys* do	0	5	0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles Exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the List. Exhibitors are requested to send the articles intended for competition, to the Secretary, if practicable, on the day previous. By Order,

CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

Committee Room, Aug. 8, 1854.

FRENCH EXHIBITION OF Agricultural and Manufacturing PRODUCTS.

To be opened in PARIS, on the 1st of May, 1855.

THE following Prices will be paid for the best specimens of the articles mentioned, to be selected, for the purpose of being forwarded to the above Exhibition in order to secure a due representation of the industrial resources of this Colony.—

	£	s	d
For the best half bushel of Wheat,	£1	0	0
" do. 2 rowed Barley	0	15	0
" do. 4 do. do.	0	12	6
" do. Black Oats,	0	7	6
" do White Oats,	0	7	6
" do. Buck Wheat,	0	6	3
" do. Indian Corn,	0	7	6
" do. Malt,	0	10	0
" Half barrel of Oatmeal,	1	10	0
" do. of Pearl Barley,	2	0	0
" Cheese not less than 25lb weight,	3	0	0
" 10lbs of Flax,	1	10	0
" 10 " Flax seed,	0	5	0
" 10 " Hops,	1	0	0

The articles above mentioned to be shewn on the day of the R. A. Society's Industrial Show 1st Nov. when the selection will be made by Judges to be appointed by the joint Committee nominated by the Government and by the Society.

A liberal price will be paid for Slabs of Black Birch, and Curled and Bird-eye Maple. Also, for articles of Indian manufacture, for particulars, application to be made to the undersigned.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES STEWART,
Sec'y R. A. Society

9th August, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every *WEDNESDAY* afternoon at Four o'clock, and *SATURDAY* morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those on *WEDNESDAY* by the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, and on *SATURDAY* by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate *WEDNESDAY* at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz:

Wednesday, July 5.	Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Wednesday, July 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 27
Wednesday, Aug. 2.	Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Wednesday, Aug. 16.	Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.	

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shediac by the *Lady Le Marchant*, every *THURSDAY* morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 5 PLATT STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the NEW-YORK. firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis.
June 28. 6m

WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Apply to
ROBERT HUTCHINSO, } Church
or HENRY HASZARD. } Wardens.
June 20th, 1854.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.
May 18, 1854.

TURNIPS.

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

	£	s	d
For the best acre of Swede Turnips,	£8	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.

ROSS' ARTIFICIAL SLATE.

Truro, Nov. 5, 1853.

To JOHN ROSS, Esquire, Patentee of Artificial & Metallic Paints.

Sir,

WE the Subscribers, House Joiners and Painters, by trade, having been using your "Artificial Slate" for upwards of three years deem it a pleasing duty to express our opinion, that this composition far exceeds any other paint for covering the Roofs of Houses,—apart from its *fire proof* quality its value for protecting wood from the decaying influence of the weather is exceedingly important. We know of many buildings covered with *sawed* shingles painted with Artificial Slate, which have stood the test of summer heat and winter cold, which are now as smooth, as when first laid—the whole roof appears to be *cemented* together, impervious to moisture and consequently not subject to decay.

We regard the application of "Artificial Slate" to *sawed* shingles as a matter of great economic value, and feel desirous that it should be generally known that *sawed* shingles so covered are superior in point of finish and durabillity, to those split and shaved—We are sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE COOK,	THOS. M. CROW,
SAMUEL J. BLAIR,	D. B. FLETCHER,
RICHARD UPHAM,	SYDNEY, S. CROW,
FRANCIS LAYTON,	DAVID C. WILSON,
GEORGE GUNN,	

Agents for Charlottetown, Mr. KENNETH MacKENZIE, and Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

VACCINATION, at the PRINCE EDWARD DISPENSARY, Kent Street, Charlottetown, under the inspection of Dr. Johnston, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. B.—Certificates of safety, or of requiring future testing, will be given to each person vaccinated.

Poor Persons will be Vaccinated gratuitously.
Charlottetown, July 8.

Royal Agricultural Society.

CATTLE SHOW FOR 1854.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 20th September, 1854.

PREMIUMS.	£	s	d
For the best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1852.	£2	0	0
For the second best do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
" best Blood Filly, do do	1	10	0
" 2d do do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
" best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, 1835,	2	0	0
For the second best do do	1	0	0
" 2d do do do	0	10	0
" best Filly, do do	1	10	0
" 2d do do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
CATTLE			
For the best Bull, dropped since the 1st January, 1852,	2	0	0
For the second best do do	1	1	0
" 3d do do do	1	0	0
" 4th do do do	0	10	0
" best Bull, of any age,	1	10	0
" 2d do do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
" best Cow, giving milk, of any age,	1	10	0
" 2d do do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
" best Heifer, dropped since 1st January, 1852,	1	10	0
" 2d do do do	1	0	0
" 3d do do do	0	10	0
SHEEP.			
Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Leicester breed,	2	0	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best Ram under 3 years old (Lambs excluded),	2	0	0
Second best do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best Ram Lamb,	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	0	10	0
PIGS.			
Best Sow, having reared a litter this season,	1	10	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best Boar,	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	0	10	0

At the Cattle Show in Charlottetown, the following Premiums, offered by the undermentioned gentlemen, will be awarded, viz;

By Judge Peters, £1 for the best half-bred Galloway Bull.

By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearling Ayrshire Heifer.

By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearly Heifer of any breed.

By Mr. J. D. Haszard, £1 for the best Poll Bull of any age

By Mr. J. D. Haszard £1 for the best Poll Cow of any age.

By Mr. B. E. Wright, £1 for the best two year old Heifer of Alderney breed.

All Cattle intended for Exhibition must be entered at the Society's Depot on or before Saturday the 16th September.

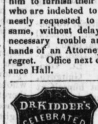
Regulations will be published in a future advertisement.

The same amount of Premiums will be given, to be competed for at Saint Eleanor's, in Prince County, and at Finlay's, Cross Roads, in King's County; the time of holding the Shows to be determined by the local Committees in each County.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
Commtee it Room, May 3, 1854.

LEAVING THE ISLAND.

MR. J. WEATHERBIE intending to remove from this Island, in a few weeks from this date, requests all persons having any claims against him to furnish their accounts for settlement, and all who are indebted to him, are respectfully and earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, without delay, and thereby prevent the unnecessary trouble and expense of falling into the hands of an Attorney, which Mr. W. would much regret. Office next door on Prince Street to Temperance Hall.



FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflamatory Fevers, Sick, Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY.

THE CIRCASSIANS AND THE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL SLAVE GIRLS.

(*Translated from the French for the N. Y. Tribune.*)

A few days ago there arrived at the quarantine of Trebizond about two hundred Circassians with a live cargo of great variety, but which they found some difficulty in disposing of by reason of the pecuniary straits in which purchasers are just now placed. The traders, who are steady friends of Shamyl, the Mahomet of the Caucasus, and the bitter and determined enemies of Nicholas, whom in their figurative language they call the Vulture of the Snows, had for sale forty packages of human flesh. They were made up of a dozen children of from four to eight years old, and of thirty females ranging between 15 and 30. The quarantine doctor requested me to accompany him on his visit to this Strange spectacle. The Superintendent of the Lazaretto made the merchants and their wares stand in a line, so that we had an opportunity of making a thorough examination of the parties. The Circassians were all very fine men, large tall and strong. Their figure was as exquisitely beautiful as that of a woman; their limbs were plump and muscular: their hands and feet were small; their complexion was swarthy—produced by exposure to the mountain air—but their countenances, notwithstanding, bore the impress of gentleness and manly courage: their chests were full and rounded, and their step as proud as that of a monarch upon the stage. Their costume was very picturesque. It consisted of a great coat ornamented with lambskin, and which fitted closely: of trousers cut after the Turkish fashion, and made of light-colored cloth; of a cap of gray felt with a band of lambskin, the wool of which was long and curled. They wore red slippers without stockings, and a cloak of lambskin or of felt, with which they wrapped themselves with the utmost dignity. After having visited the merchants we approached the individuals they had for sale as near as the guards would permit us. The little Circassians and the females were ranged before the doors of the cells, and from their anxious air seemed to inquire whether we were to about purchase them. The children were beautiful both in form and in countenance. Yet the latter did not exhibit that infantile grace which is so observable in Europeans. They had an expression of gravity not unmixed with care which almost made us regard them as little men who had already experienced the trials and difficulties of life. Young as they were, they seemed as if they had already passed through the term of their childhood. Their look was that of deep reflection, their gait was slow and staid, their stare was piercing and inquisitive, their mouth pinched and serious. All these peculiarities filled us with as much surprise as sorrow, for they forced on us the conviction that this anxious air of precocious intellect sprang from fear of the future or from regret at being separated from those mountain scenes amid which they had so far passed their youth. They were clad in tattered clothes of no particular cut or color, and wore no covering on their heads or feet. Their food was the same as that of their parents, and of the coarsest and least substantial kind. It consisted of millet cakes and of spring water, and notwithstanding this innutritious fare they all had blooming cheeks and the appearance of health and strength. We next proceeded to make a close inspection of the females. They were, with the exception of two young girls, all considerably advanced in years and destined to become servants or bath-tenders. Their faces which had a faded air, produced undoubtedly more by fatigue and hardship than by age, bore an expression of profound sadness and of vague inquietude. Their looks seemed to interrogate us as to our intentions respecting them. One would suppose that they wished to fathom our characters in order to foresee their own destiny, and when they saw that our visit was one merely of curiosity, they cast their eyes upon the ground and waited until they should be allowed to withdraw. One of these females was exceedingly beautiful. She might be fifteen or sixteen years old; the look she gave us was that of a proud and haughty soul, but in her manner there was nothing of that pensive agitation which we had remarked in her companions and even in the little children. Her large, open and lustrous eyes were expressive of a mind at once both bold and calm. She no doubt imaginad that her beauty would be her protection, and that even her future master could not help but feel its influence. It would indeed be difficult to give anything like an adequate description of this woman. But I have seen portraits which have a strong resemblance to her; they were, however, the works of great masters which I then believed to have been the creations of their fancy and not the representations of any human being. A great master does not however deal merely in the fanciful, he delineates what he sees or what he recollects that he has seen. What I admired in this young woman was not so much her exquisite proportions, her grace and her charming countenance, as her noble and queenly attitude. Her mien was something like that of Cleopatra; had she a diadem on her head one could have taken her for one of those queens we read of in ancient history, or had she on an oaken chaplet, she might have passed for a priestess among the Druids. This lovely maid, who had passed her life amid the snows of the Caucasus, and whose lot it may be to become one day the wife of a Sultan, wore a sorry garment of coarse blue cloth, which was faded and much stained. It was made after the Turkish fashion, open in front, and exhibited to view an under-garment very much soiled, but embroidered with silk of many colors. This garment showed so well the graceful development of the bust that you would have almost sworn that it was pasted to her. It is quite clear that there must be superior seamstresses in the Caucasus. She wore a white muslin vail, cast back, which was stained and torn, but so attached as to envelope her like a vestal when she pleased. When we had contemplated this specimen of beauty, so rare in any country, we proceeded to inspect the men who were the fathers or uncles of females and children for sale. The greater part of the Circassians speak and understand the language of the Turks, and it was in this language that the doctor interrogated them, and received their answers. I shall merely give the translation of my guide:

"What is the price of this child?" said he to one of the Circassians.

"Three thousand piastres," replied the other. [A sum equal to about 600 francs.]

"And what do you ask for the girl?" said the Doctor, pointing to the individual just described.

"Twenty-five thousand piastres, neither more nor less;" and seeing that the Doctor was saying something to me in a whisper, he added: "That is not too dear, for her entire person is as free from defects as her face.

The doctor was so accustomed to these scenes that the present one made little or no impression on him, and he now confined his attention to whether there were any individuals among the lot who required his professional services. But in what light was I to regard these people! Could I admire those men who carried their patriotism and love of liberty to such a pitch as to sell their children! Admiration no doubt I felt, but not without a sentiment of deep sorrow. Unfortunately, however, on reflection I came to learn that it was not since the war began that these men have engaged in this detestable traffic, and that it was not merely for the purpose of buying arms with a noble and heroic intention that they were in the habit of selling their daughters, their sisters, their sons and their brothers, but that it has been practiced by them from time immemorial for the purpose of satisfying the commonest wants. I felt a thrill of horror run through me when I looked at those obdurate and heartless men, smoking and laughing and coolly talking about the fate of their own flesh and blood. I wished to leave the odious scene, but the doctor begged of me to stop and not condemn the men before I heard them in justification of their conduct. He took aside a hale old man, the quick flashes of whose eye denoted birth, intelligence and communicativeness. The latter, being interrogated by the doctor, said that it was from a sentiment of tenderest affection for their children that he and his countrymen were addicted to this traffic.

"It is no trifling sacrifice that we make," said he in thus sparating ourselves from our dear children; but we are consoled by the thought that this separation will be useful to them. In the mountainous regions where we live our daughters are subjected to the greatest hardships. We have neither bread nor clothing to give them. But once that they are sold, they become ladies—they enter the harems of the Turks, they lead a quiet and easy life, they feel no want of clothing in winter, and they have always bread to eat. And those who chance to get into the harems of the great people have not only clothes and bread at their command, but also luxury, grandeur, and power. They amuse themselves in baths of amber. They have head-dresses of pearls. They have perfumes and music, and everything that the tenderness and love of their master can procure for them. By their sides our sons who have been received by the Turks may become officers in the army, captains, cadis, pashas, and viziers. They then bless their parents who have had the courage and good sense to emancipate them from a life of hardships, of struggles, and of cruel labours. And then, when we rear them with the intention of selling them, they know that no happiness awaits them in their own country, and therefore they leave it without regret. The Russians who wish to enslave us under the protest that we follow an unhuman trade are not better than we are. The great Prince (Shamyl), who knows them well, who has lived in their cities, and studied their manners and their laws, has often told us of the horrible deeds committed among them. We sell our children, because the soil of our country is unfruitful, because we cannot afford them any other life than that of constant labour and of misery that cannot be removed. Yet we have gentle manners, we love each other, and we oblige and assist each other. Among us you will not find the *knout* neither will you see prisoner nor executioner. The wishes of our old men are always attentively listened to and respected. And the stranger who risks his person in our mountains is always sure of protection and assistance."

The doctor continued his conversation with the old Circassian for a few minutes longer. He spoke to him about Shamyl, who is a king, a prophet, a very god throughout all the Caucasus. Shamyl is a hero even in the eyes of Europeans, but besides this he is a prophet among the Circassians.

"Shamyl is inspired by God," added the old man. "He often retires to the recesses of a ca-