

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 23, 1884.

New Series No. 166.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning.
Office, South-west Corner Queen Street, P. E. Island.
Terms—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.
Advertisements—By the line, as follows:—
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, containing text, 2s. 6d.—10 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 6s.—30 lines, 8s.—40 lines, 10s.—and so forth, additional lines, one-fourth of the above for each continuation.
Advertisements without insertion, will be continued until further notice.
Advertisements for the sale of real estate, will be published in a separate column.

Royal Agricultural Society
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!
An Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 27th of November next, when PREMIUMS, as follows, will be distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun and woven 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 Home-spun, milled & pressed. 1 0 0
10 do dyed & finished. 1 0 0
10 do fancy mixtures. do 1 0 0
10 do Shantung's Felt. do 1 0 0
10 do Twilled Flannel. do 1 0 0
10 do plain do. do 1 0 0
10 do Homespun, women's wear. do 1 0 0
10 do worsted and cotton do. do 1 0 0
Pieces of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards. 2 0 0
Pair of Horse Rags, milled, not less than two yards square. 1 0 0
Health Rag, made of woolen yarn. do 1 0 0
Do do do. do 1 0 0
Woolen fancy plain Shirts. do 1 0 0
Do shepherd's shirt do 1 0 0
Do do shirt. do 1 0 0
Do long shawl or scarf. do 1 0 0
Pair of thick-knit Woolen Stockings, for Overalls. 2 0 0
Three pairs of woolen socks. do 3 0 0
Three do woolen gloves. do 3 0 0
Three do woolen mittens. do 3 0 0
Linen Table Cloth. do 1 0 0
5 yards Linen Twisting. do 1 0 0
Three Linen Sheets, capable of holding four bushels each. do 1 0 0
Basket, made of grass plait. do 1 0 0
Hat do do 1 0 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
For the best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight. 10 0 0
Cheese do twenty pounds. 10 0 0
24 best do. 10 0 0
Half-gallon Scurd Turnips. do 10 0 0
By Carrots, for the table. do 10 0 0
Do Roots Blood Pot. do 10 0 0
Do Roots of Mangold Wortzel. do 10 0 0
Do Roots of Parsnip. do 10 0 0
Do Sars of Indian Corn. do 10 0 0
Do Onions. do 10 0 0
Do Apples. do 10 0 0

POULTRY.
For the best pair male and female, Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive). 5 0 0
do do Cochin China do 5 0 0
do do Turkey do 5 0 0
Dismembered Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not mentioned 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 to the opening of the Exhibition.
By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.
Committee Room, Aug. 8, 1884.

FRENCH EXHIBITION
Agricultural and Manufacturing PRODUCTS.
To be opened in PARIS, on the 1st of May, 1885.

The following Prizes 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.
For the best half bushel of Wheat. £1 0 0
do do 2 round Barley. 0 15 0
do do 4 do do. 0 12 0
do do Black Oats. 0 7 6
do do White Oats. 0 7 6
do do Buck Wheat. 0 6 0
do do Indian Corn. 0 7 6
do do Hops. 0 6 0
do do Half barrel of Oatmeal. 1 10 0
do do of Pearl Barley. 2 0 0
do do Cheese not less than 25lb weight. 3 0 0
do do 10lbs of Flax. 1 10 0
do do 10lbs of Flax seed. 0 5 0
do do 10lbs of Hemp. 1 0 0
The articles above mentioned to be shown on the day the B. A. Society's Industrial Show is to be opened when the selection will be made by Judges to be appointed by the joint Committee nominated by the Government and the Society.
A liberal price will be paid for Bales of Black Hides, and Curled and Blended Hides. Also, for articles of Indian Manufacture, for particulars, application to be made to the undersigned.
By order of the Committee,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.
9th August, 1884.

MAILS.
THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Victoria, every WEDNESDAY afternoon at Four o'clock, and SATURDAY morning at Nine o'clock, and further notice. Times 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, via Wednesday, July 15. Wednesday, Sept. 12. Wednesday, July 19. Wednesday, Sept. 27. Wednesday, Aug. 2. Wednesday, Oct. 11. Wednesday, Aug. 15. Wednesday, Oct. 25. Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Halifax by the Lady Le Marchant, every THURSDAY morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Victoria.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1884.

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 Front).
Geo. A. FARR, Jr., (Gate 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 HUTCHINSON, Church or HENRY HASZARD, }
June 20th, 1884.**

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street), begs to inform his customers that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Messrs. WOOD, in Front of BRANBY, next door to Mr. DODD'S Brick Store. June 5.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
BY W. C. ROSE.
NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand, Old Copper and Brass bought. All Appointments made.
May 15, 1884.

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 do. 2 10 0
3d do do do. 2 0 0
4th do do do. 1 10 0
5th do do do. 1 0 0
6th do do do. 1 0 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 second 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,
Committee Room, 24 May, 1884.

ROSS' ARTIFICIAL SLATE.
Trade, Nov. 5, 1883.
To JOHN ROSS, Esquire, Patentee of Artificial & Metallic Slate.

WE the Subscribers, House Joiners and Painters, by trade, having been using your "Artificial Slate" for upwards of three years deem it pleasing duty to express our opinion, that this composition far exceeds any other paint for covering the Roofs of Houses, except from its fire proof quality its value for preventing wood from the decaying influence of the weather is exceedingly important. We know of many buildings covered with several shingles painted with Artificial Slate, which have stood the test of summer heat and winter cold, and 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 staved shingles as a matter of great economic value, and feel desirous that it should be generally known, that several shingles so covered are superior in point of safety and durability, to those split and shaved—We are, Sir, yours, &c.
GEORGE COOK, THOS. M. CROW,
SAMUEL J. BLAIR, D. B. FLETCHER,
RICHARD VIGAN, SYDNEY B. 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. JOHNSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
N. B.—Certificate of safety, or of requiring future visitings, will be given to each person vaccinated.
Poor Persons will be Vaccinated gratuitously.
Charlottetown, July 8.

Royal Agricultural Society.
CATTLE SHOW FOR 1884.
THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 29th September, 1884.

PREMIUMS.
For the best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1882. £3 0 0
For the second best do do 1 0 0
" best Blood Filly. do do 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0
" best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, 1883. 2 0 0
For the second best do do 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" best Filly. do do 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0

CATTLE.
For the best Bull, dropped since the 1st January, 1882. 2 0 0
For the second best do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0
" 4th do do do 1 0 0
" best Bull, of any age. 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0
" best Cow, giving milk, of any age. 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0
" best Heifer, dropped since 1st January, 1882. 1 0 0
" 2d do do do 1 0 0
" 3d do do do 1 0 0

SHEEP.
Best pen of 5 Ewe Togs, of Leicester breed, 2 0 0
2d do do do 1 0 0
3d do do do 1 0 0
Best Ram under 2 years old (Lamb excluded). 2 0 0
Second best do do 1 0 0
Best Ram Lamb. 1 0 0
3d do do do 1 0 0

PIGS.
Best Sow, having reared a litter this season, 1 10 0
2d do do do 1 0 0
3d do do do 1 0 0
Best Boar. do do 1 10 0
2d do do do 1 0 0
3d do do do 1 0 0

At the Cattle Show in Charlottetown, the following Premiums, offered by the undersigned gentlemen, will be awarded, viz:
By Judge Peters, £1 for the best half-bred Yorkshire Bull.
By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearling Ayrshire Heifer.
By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearling Heifer.
By Mr. J. D. Hamard, £1 for the best Foll Bull of any age.
By Mr. J. D. Hamard, £1 for the best Foll Cow of any age.
By Mr. E. Wright, £1 for the best two year old Heifer of Ayrshire breed.
All Cattle offered 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 Elizabeth'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.
Committee Room, May 3, 1884.

LEAVING THE ISLAND.
MR. J. WEATHERIE 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, respectively 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, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sickness, Headache, Constipation, 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 valuable Pills have been used with unparalleled 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 degenerated organs throughout the body to a healthy action, and assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, Jn. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.
W. E. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.
Sold also by Mr. W. GREENE, and T. DUNN-SAY.

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 Charlottetown 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 Shanty, 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 lamb-skin, 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 lamb-wool, the wool of which was long and curled. They wore red slippers without stockings, and a cloak of lamb-wool or of felt, with which they wrapped themselves with the utmost dignity. After having visited the merchants who 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 serious 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 European children. They had an expression of gravity and intellect spring 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 insignificant 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 positive 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 imagined that her beauty would be her protection, and that even her future master could not help but feel its influence. She had a faded air, produced by anything less than an adequate description of 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 material, 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 odious 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 Selim, was 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 undergarment of very much soiled, but embroidered with silk of many colors. This garment showed as well the general development of the bust that you would have almost guessed that it was made for her. It is quite clear that there must be superior beauty in the Circassians. She wore a white muslin veil, cast back, which was stained and torn, but so situated as to envelope her face a metal 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 smiling that the Doctor was saying something to me in a whisper, he added: "That is not too dear, for her entire person is so free from defects as her face.

The doctor was so accustomed to these answers that the present one made little or no impression on him, and he now directed 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 point as to sell their children? Admitted as I was, I felt, but not without a sentiment of deep sorrow. Unfortunately, however, an 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 practised 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 these obscure and heartless men, smoking and laughing and coolly talking about the fate of their own flesh and blood. I wished to leave the cell, but the doctor begged me to stop and not condemn the man before I heard them in justification of their conduct. He took aside a hale old man, the quick flash 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 a slow and measured tone, "and we are not to be censured 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 choose 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 had dresses of pearls. They have performed 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, edis, pashas, and vicars. They then bless their parents who have had the courage and good sense to consign them to a life of hardships, of struggles, and of cruel labors. 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 pretext that we follow an unhuman trade are not better than we are. The great Prince (Shanty), 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 cherish and assist each other. Among us you will not find the least neither will you see prisoner nor executioner. The wishes of our old men are always attentively listened to and respected. And life 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 Shanty, who is a king, a prophet, a very god throughout all the Caucasus. Shanty is a hero even in the eyes of Europeans, but besides this he is a prophet among the Circassians. "Shanty is inspired by God," added the old man. "He often retires to the recesses of a ca-