

of the Grammar Schools of Georgetown and Summer... and also the report of the Committee of Management of the Government Stock Farm.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, the House went into Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McEwen in the Chair. Hon. Mr. Davies then submitted a resolution making certain alterations in the tariff, the principal of which was the levying of a duty of one shilling and six pence on every barrel of flour imported from countries not retaining their places, which will appear in the extended debate; the said resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution placing the whole of the revenues of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, for military defence, was also agreed to in Committee.

After which the House divided as follows— For the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Colles—Hons. Colles, Whelan, Laird, Thomson, Warburton, Kelly, Menzies, Messrs. Howat, Howland, Walker, Conroy—11. Against it—Hons. Pope, Kaye, Davies, McEwen, Salleton, General Longworth, Gray, Messrs. Montgomery, McLennan, Green, Duncan, Yeo, Brecken, Haslam—14.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from last week.)

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The Herald.

Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

The Hon. W. H. Pope is paid a large salary by the people of this Colony for being its Secretary. He has been absent from his office all winter on some wild goose chase or another, and the only return he has made for the money he received during the period just indicated, has been two letters published in the "Islander" newspaper. In the first, he graciously condescended to inform his employers—the people of this Colony—that he has been "chasing butterflies" in the Island of St. Thomas. In the second, he has written a diatribe upon the free negroes of Santa Cruz, and on the management of these; but for all practical purposes, these letters are utterly worthless. Indeed, his mission to the West India Islands cannot be otherwise truthfully characterized, and he tells his readers so very plainly. If the office of Col. Seely's is a sinecure, if its incumbent can be absent for six or nine months out of the year; if its duties can be performed by a deputy, without any superintendence or control on the part of a principal, then, we say, the sooner the appointing of a principal is abolished, and the money saved to the Colony, the better. We think it would be well for the people's representatives to take this question into their serious consideration. They have been torturing their faculties during the past week on all manner of subjects. Here is one upon which to try their common sense, and it is not at all so ridiculous as many upon which they have been engaged.

LETTER FROM MR. HOWE.
TO THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—
My advice has not been taken, and now, just when the emergency is at our very gates—when messages are rushing over the wires to inform us of the gathering of raiders upon our frontiers—when every ship like a bloodhound on the beach, her moorings strained, is prepared for actual service—when every soldier and militiaman awaits the summons to some stern conflict, it has been determined to launch this Confederation scheme, and embroil the entire population of these Provinces in attack and defence of their institutions. Is this prudent? Is it safe—is it decent? Where is the necessity for haste? The Provinces have lived and flourished till now without Confederation. Surely they can live without it another year. The Imperial authorities we are told, are in favor of the measure, but does anybody in England know at this moment what we are situated? But if they did, and were urgent, I would follow their example not their advice. Did not the House of Lords, only the other day, refuse to discuss the state of Ireland, or to sanction changes or innovations, while the Island was threatened with civil war? England is at this moment discussing a more change of franchise, but if a foreign enemy was upon her coasts, the measure would be at once laid aside. Who would be so insane as to convulse the country at such a time by political agitation? Would the people of England rush into a revolution, and we are asked to do, at this moment, when they were threatened with invasion? The very idea is preposterous and absurd. Surveying the whole field calmly, which I have done for some days, I can see no necessity for this haste, except the necessity of certain politicians, here and in Canada, who feel that if this scheme of Confederation cannot be carried under color of the Imperial seal, it may never be carried at all.

But we are told that it is almost treason to counsel internal tranquility rather than bitter feuds and violent political agitation. I do not think so, and I am prepared to vindicate the soundness of the counsel I have given in the highest quarters and in every part of the Empire.
Look at the spectacle which New Brunswick presents at this very moment. The Militia are training day and night. Ships and troops are sent far and near, and are gathering on the frontier, and at this critical moment, the Governor and the Ministers are quarrelling over this vexed question of Confederation, and just when every man is required to be at his post, the whole country is about to be convulsed with a general election. Except in Poland such folly as this has never been committed in any civilized country, and we know what happened to the Poles. Here we have had in less than a week, two disgraceful street fights, and one attempt at murder, all growing out of this Confederation embroglio. What more we may have before all is over, it requires no prophet to forecast.

But one slavish sycophant tells us that no Nova Scotian should utter his opinion on this question because the Queen, the Ministers, the Governor, the General, and the Admirals are all on his side. If they were, what then? Every Nova Scotian has the right, nay, it is his duty, to stand up and defend the interests of his country against them all. It is true that the British Government, misled by the Canadian envoys who rushed to England the moment the Quebec Convention broke up, were committed to this scheme before they were aware of the vast mass of indignation which it would excite, and being so committed, cannot recede, till the policy is either approved or condemned in the Colonies. It is also true that paragraphs, sanctioning the scheme, have been inserted in speeches from the Throne. But who does not know that the Queen's speech is nothing more than the speech of her Ministers, which any British subject has the right to criticize, to amend or condemn? There is not a statesman in England, on either side of politics, who has not exercised this right, and laughed at, and amended Royal speeches whenever they were delivered. Who does not remember how William Cobbett entreated his grammar by showing what had English was sometimes to be found in speeches from the Throne? Yet for more than a twelvemonth the slavish doctrine has been attempted to be taught in this country, that Nova Scotians must not enjoy this common right of all Englishmen, but are bound to bow with submission, and accept for gospel anything that appears in a Queen's speech. The men who surround the Sovereign in England at this moment are not the men I took them for, if they would not scout this doctrine, and treat the men who teach it with contempt.

The General and the Admirals have nothing to do with our Provincial politics. They come here to defend their country and ours, and will follow, or I am much mistaken, the wise precedents invariably set by their gallant predecessors. We are lucky, just now, in having in the Provinces officers who combine the vigilance, the activity and the professional knowledge and reputation, which command our confidence in the hour of danger. The British Army are composed of men of all shades and politics, and when our Militia, Volunteers and Naval Reserves are called into the field, though our officers may desire to point out the distinction, I do not believe that General Doyle or Sir James Hope will ever enquire who are for or against Confederation, provided always that they stand to their arms and do their duty like gallant soldiers.
But we are told that the Governor is in favor of the scheme and we must not oppose the Governor. This is a strange doctrine to come from a person who once professed to belong to that great party who wrung from Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Falkland all the rights and privileges which for twenty years have been the glory of this people—the enjoyment of which makes Nova Scotia the loyal and prosperous province that it is now. Shades of Huntington and Unisacke, hear this fellow, and brighten him into common sense. The great ornaments of the Bench to which he pleads have in their day handled the question somewhat roughly, yet who thinks those disloyal men? Aye, but then our Governor is the Hero of Kara—Yes and we are all very proud of him; but he must and will remember that we are defending the fortress of the Constitution, and that the Ministers in the Confederation outside. They may be our friends, but if they do, His Excellency will perhaps also remember that there is more honor to be won by a gallant defence than by a pusillanimous surrender.
Talk about opposition to the Crown. Is there a right that Englishmen have in their day handled by opposition to the Crown? While in England last summer I stood beside the tomb of Cardinal Langton, in Canterbury Cathedral. Why did I look down upon it almost with veneration? Because it contained the dust of one of the men who was for ever opposed to the Crown—the risk of their lives in opposition to the Crown—Hampton opposed the Crown and the Court, and made himself immortal; and with Earl Russell at the head of the Queen's Government, himself descended from a family ren-

dered illustrious by their political opposition. I am not much afraid that Nova Scotia will be very severely condemned for believing what even the Queen's Ministers may make a mistake.
Sophocles, we are told, killed himself because a tragedy of his was hissed off the stage. This poor Quebec constitution has been hissed off the stage in each of the four Provinces. Even the person by whose aid it is now to be brought out and rehearsed again tells us that it was justly damned. Yes, but as the political lives of the authors are depending on some show of success, the audience is to be packed and we shall have the same play over again.
Believe me,
Yours truly,
JOSEPH HOWE.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROcity TREATY.
The whole Address, as above given, having been read by the Chairman, the first paragraph was again read, submitted to the vote, and having been unanimously agreed to without discussion, the second, having reference to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, having, in like manner, been read and submitted.—
HON. MR. COLES rose and spoke to the following effect: The subject spoken of in that paragraph was one of too great moment to be passed over in silence. The treaty had doubtless been mutually beneficial to the contracting parties; certainly, in his opinion, as much so to the United States as to those of the British American Colonies. The Government of the United States, however, thought, or at least pretended to think otherwise; and, therefore, by their having given the stipulated notice for the abrogation it had been annulled. That the Government of the United States should have so determined was an event which he, indeed, very much regretted; for it was beyond all question that the trade and commercial relations established by that treaty between the great American Republic and this Island had been productive of greater prosperity, not only to our mercantile but to our agricultural interests than had ever been consequent upon any time of public policy previously recognised by our Legislature. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States was indeed, not only a matter of regret, but of surprise, throughout the whole of the Colonies; and although the blame of its needless nullification rested upon the United States, he felt persuaded that, had not Canada manifested too great eagerness for its continuance or re-establishment, its renewal if not exactly upon the original terms of the Treaty, yet upon such modified and equitable terms as would be mutually beneficial to both parties, would certainly have been effected. The Americans, although they pretended to believe that, in the operation of the Treaty, the British Provinces had been much more benefited than they had been, and that they had had the worst of the bargain; yet knew full well that the same otherwise, and that the fishing privileges which they enjoyed under it greatly counterbalanced all the benefits derived from it by the British Provinces. But seeing the extreme anxiety manifested by the Canadians for its renewal, and which they were notoriously presumed to be entertained to the same extent by the Maritime Provinces, they concluded that all they had to do in order to force us into annexation, was either steadily to reject all terms whatsoever which might be proposed by us for a renewal of the Treaty, or, on their own part, to manifest a determination to entertain the suggestion of its renewal except on terms so manifestly unfair to us that it would be impossible for us, with any regard for our own interests, to accede to them. They have chosen the latter course, and for the present, his expectations, however, that by such policy they would be able to force, or seduce us into annexation, has arisen from a very fallacious estimate both of our resources and of our loyal and independent spirit. The markets of the United States, in close proximity to us as they are, doubtless afforded us, under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, considerable and advantageous facilities for the sale of all our surplus-agricultural produce; but now that these markets are by the imposition of high protective duties, virtually closed against us, we do not despair of being able to find others in which to prosecute the various branches of our commerce, in a remunerative and beneficial manner. And even were it otherwise, had we less hopes of being able beneficially to extend our trade and commerce in other directions, we are too well satisfied with—too much attached to, the constitution under which we are now living, to be willing to transfer our allegiance to any other under it to any republican form of government, how seemingly great success might be the advantages offered to us for such a transfer of our loyalty. He very much regretted the abrogation of the Treaty, but his sentiment would very much disturb him, if he were to transfer his allegiance to any other form of government, but he was very glad that the terms on which its renewal had been offered by the Americans had been rejected by the Provincial Delegates. We would doubtless be able to open up new channels of commerce in lieu of the various branches of trade which we had enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty, more than doubled all that we derived by our free trade with them in the produce of our soil, under that treaty. During the existence of that treaty, the profits accruing to them from their fishing privileges increased more than 100 per cent, over what they had been previous to its having been entered into. The restrictions of the Maritime Treaty, suspended during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, were being revived to their fullest extent; and, should that Treaty, on the part of us by the abrogation of that Treaty, on the part of the Americans, be rigidly enforced by them, in consequence of its abrogation, in curtailment of their fishing operations, would so far exceed any loss or damage which we may experience in the withdrawal of them of the free-trade privileges which were extended to us under the Reciprocity Treaty, that he believed he might safely predict that in twelve months they would come to their senses, and eagerly seek a renewal of that free commercial intercourse with us, which, most freely and judiciously calculating upon our dependence upon them for the necessities of our life, they have so unadvisedly and ungenerously abandoned. They have, accordingly, ceased themselves in thinking that by the course they have pursued with respect to that treaty they would force us into annexation as the only remedy

for the injury done to our trade by its abrogation. The people of these Provinces would speedily, he hoped, either by separate or united action, find out new and advantageous outlets of trade; and they were not ignorant of the grievous amount of taxation, state and general, which, in consequence of the enormous expenses incurred by the Americans during the late civil war, would have to be endured by them for many years to come, to wish, by annexation, to be made participants in the advantages of their national commerce at the expense of sharing the burden of their excessive taxation, compared with which that which is borne by these Colonies, in their present independent position, under the freest constitution in the world, is as light as air. He knew not what action the Government were prepared to take for the more open an amicable adjustment of trade and commerce; but he doubted not they saw the necessity of immediate measures to that end, and would be found prepared to introduce and recommend them to the Legislature forthwith. His Excellency, with respect to that necessity, had said no more than it was his duty and province to say. He (the Hon. Mr. Coles) was well pleased that the Government had not thought it proper to send Delegates to Washington; and doubted the Hon. Leader of the Government would be found prepared to inform the House in due time why they had not.
Mr. BRECKEN said he regretted that the great bulk of the American people had not approached the question of the Treaty in a proper spirit. This, in his opinion, was attributable to the sympathies which had been manifested by the people of the Colonies in behalf of the Southern States during the late civil war. There was one point, he said, he connected with the abrogation of the Treaty, namely, the question of the right of the Americans to prosecute the fisheries within the 3 miles, which has terminated with that Treaty. The Americans have undesignatedly declared that their fishermen will not submit to a revival of the prohibition which existed previous to the inauguration of the Reciprocity Treaty, sustaining themselves in their assertion of that right upon the construction which they put upon the 3 mile clause in that Treaty, which materially differs from that put upon it by Great Britain. Out of this misunderstanding he was very much afraid collisions of a most serious nature would arise. The value of fish taken by American citizens out of the disputed waters has amounted to five million dollars per annum, and it is not at all likely that they will forego so great a benefit without persistent endeavors to retain it. The existence of the peace and prosperity of these Colonies depended more upon an amicable adjustment of the misunderstanding which was likely to arise out of that disputed point, than upon any other subject connected with the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.
(To be Continued.)

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ENGLAND
AND THE
UNITED STATES
by the first Spring vessels.
E. REILLY.

A FIN CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BARBADOS and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.
Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 100,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.
A number of Stores, Wharves, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Streets and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds of lumber can be had in trade at low rates. For further particulars apply to the only Freeholder's Property for sale in the place which presents the most desirable for the above class of citizens now so much wanted in this rising town.
A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 10,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lane Kite, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.
Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlotetown. References may also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, (Georgetown); JAS. BRODRECK, Campbell, Lot 4; F. W. HULL, Esq., Esplanade Office, Charlotetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Messrs. YOUNG'S Moving Machinery, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Felling Mills of Messrs. BOURNE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Planters; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.
RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
October 19, 1864.



MRS. WINSLOW'S
Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething.
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS,
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted, with its operations, and speak in terms of high commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after thirty years' experience, and feel proud of our reputation for the treatment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with successful success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48, DEY STREET, New York.
Oct. 11, 1864.

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. You are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Hoarseness, in the beginning stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.
Hansen's Splanthol Troches were first introduced some years ago, and have been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh of the Throat, and numerous affections of the Throat, affording immediate relief. Public Dispensaries and Druggists will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents per box.
Oct. 17, 1864.

STELLA COLAS
Bismarck's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night, As a rich jewel in Sultan's ear.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Alexandria, Gualda, Fragrance, Princess of Wales, Kimmel's, Lilly of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur, Queen Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, West End, New Moon Hay, Loves Myrtle.
The Best of Aves's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Terebinth Water, Terebinth Symples, Fessenden's Eucalypti Scent, Saksopour Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on all Violet Powder; Bloom of Nisior, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without any injury to the skin; Magnesian Pomade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneously Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Kimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device creating a series.
W. R. WATSON.
Drug Store, Oct. 23, 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessities of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.
Most persons will not see their liver, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach, bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order and that they need no physician.
Weakness and Debility.
Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tale of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which cures lasting health.
Disorders of Children.
If these Pills be used according to the printed directions and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.
Disorders of the Stomach
Are the source of the deadliest malady, as it tends to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritable stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from debility to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.
Complaints of Females.
The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain, or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.
Bilious Affections.
All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cow-pock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humors affecting them.
Dropsy.
Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very frequently into the parts affected.
Derangement of the Kidneys.
The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Age	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Anemia	Dropsy	Liver Com.	Tons
Biliousness	Dysentery	Plaints	Tic-Douloureux
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tumors
Bowels constipated	Femoral Irr.	Piles	Ulcers
Colic	Gonorrhoea	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Constipation	Fits	Serofitis	Worms of all kinds
Cough	Gout	Sore Throat	Weakness, from whatever cause
Consumption	Head-ache	Stomach and Bowel Complaints	Whooping Cough
Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel	

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!
CONSISTING of 25 acres of FINE LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One HERVEY ACRE of WOOD LAND, in the form of a field on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlotetown, and quite near two Public Wharves, for shipping Produce, &c.
The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WATSON, Esq. The same will be sold for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY FALLEN, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber Prince Street, Georgetown.
CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executor.
Ch. town, Sept. 20, 1864.