

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, October 19, 1853.

New Series. No. 78.

**Haszard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.  
Office, South side Queen Square, F. 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.—4 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—20 lines, 4s.—25 lines, 4s. 6d.—30 lines, 5s.—40 lines, 5s. 6d.—50 lines, 6s.—and 2s. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation.  
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until notified.

**Georgetown Mails.**  
THE MAILS for Georgetown sail further North, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.  
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.  
May 2, 1853.

**J. S. DEALY,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
SHIP BROKER,  
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

**Saint John Sale Stables.**  
M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having HORSES to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at liberty, and bought or sold on commission.  
These being the well-ventilated place in St. John where those having Horses, and those wanting Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.  
N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shay work.  
Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

**Halifax, 19th July, 1853.**  
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.  
SIR,—As the Agent of various Fire Insurance Companies, I beg to bring under your notice my PATENT ANTIFRUIT SLEAZE. This composition has been upwards of three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circular of certificates. It has been severally tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the wood is not so objectionable to its being used, such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. W. ROSS,  
Patentee and Manufacturer.  
Halifax 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premium on Buildings in the County, upon its application.  
I am, Sir, your ob't servant.  
ARCH'D. SCOTT,  
Insurance Agent.

Just published, and approved by the Board of Education.  
**A NEW EDITION OF THE THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS,** revised and adapted to the use of the Schools in Prince Edward Island.  
Of this edition, the Board of Education, have ordered 1000 copies.

**Just Published.**  
**The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.**  
Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s.  
This PRIMER contains all the matter in Chambers's Geographical Primer, with the addition of the most recent, and more full descriptions of North America. It contains also 6 more maps, so arranged as not to be liable to tear, and is approved and recommended by the Board of Education.  
The Subscriber, anticipating an extensive demand for School Books, is now publishing the four Reading Books of the National Series. Persons desirous of securing Home Manufactures will purchase at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book store.

**WANTED, A TEACHER** for the Eastern School, on Township No. Sixteen. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.  
By Order of the Trustees,  
Lot 16, 12th Sep., 1853.  
Wm. CAMPBELL, Secy.

**A CARD.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.  
At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.  
ARTHUR G. SIMMS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

**A BAZAAR.**  
Will be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Farmington House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Charlottetown. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:  
Miss JENNINGS, Mrs. J. DENBERRY,  
Miss FIVE GRASS, Mrs. E. PALMER,  
Miss DUNBAR, Mrs. E. ROSS.

### LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,  
Charlottetown, Sept. 6, 1853.  
IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Land in this Colony, and for the Encouragement of Education," and also an Act in amendment of the said Act, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the provisions of the Act for the Assessment of Land and the Encouragement of Education," and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in this Island, and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common and Georgetown and Common," and also of an Act made and passed in the Sixteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act relating to the mode of proceeding against Lands on the several Townships in Prince Edward Island and the Islands contiguous thereto, for the recovery of arrears of Land Assessment;" I do hereby publicly notify the owners or occupiers of Lands in this Island, for which the said Assessment or Assessments charged thereon by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, of Nine shillings and two-pence, lawful money of this Island for every hundred acres of Wilderness or Unimproved Lands, contained in the several Townships and the Islands belonging thereto, and the sum of six shillings and eight-pence of like money for every hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Town Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot granted in the Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of Six shillings of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot, Water Lot and Pasture Lot in the said Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of Two shillings and six-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Water Lot in the Town of Georgetown, and the sum of One shilling and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town, and the sum of Three shillings and four-pence of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown, and the sum of Two shillings and six-pence of like money for each and every acre of cultivated or improved Lands in the Royalty of Georgetown, called Reserved Lands, and the sum of Two-pence of like money for each and every acre of such Reserved Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, and the sum of Two shillings and eight-pence of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of One shilling and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town and Common, and so in proportion for a less quantity, in payable; that unless the Assessment or Assessments for the current year imposed by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, be paid into my hands or the hands of any of my Deputies (as required by Law), on or before the sixth day of December next, I shall proceed against all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the same charged thereon.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

**Charlottetown Gas Works.**  
**NOTICE.**  
It is requested that all parties wishing to become Gas Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Company's Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority of application.  
The Gas Company have engaged an experienced Gas fitter, from Scotland, and have procured an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.  
By Order,  
JOHN GAINFORD, Secy.  
Oct 24, 1853. In all the papers.

**VETERINARY PRACTICE.**  
Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BURNHAM, Knight.  
GEORGE LORD, begs leave respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed his practice in the VETERINARY LINE, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BURNHAM, Knight.  
After a successful practice of 27 years—in England and 13 in America—in the course of which he has been directly instrumental, through his skill, in saving, for their owners, the lives of many valuable Horses and Cows; he hopes that, in now collecting a general Public Patronage, he may be permitted to say that he considers himself to be well qualified to prescribe MEDICINE and perform OPERATIONS, in the capacity of a Horse and Cattle DOCTOR, so any individual who has ever practiced in that line in this Colony; and he, therefore, promises that he may confidently look forward to a renewal of that patronage which he so justly enjoyed in his former residence—Next door to the Victoria Hotel, Water Street, Charlottetown.  
Residence—Home District and St. Anthony's Hall: At the Depot of the Royal Agricultural Society, June 12th, 1853.  
The subscriber is a copy of the Certificate which Mr. Lord has received from His Excellency GEORGE LORD, his attested, and procured for some of his Cattle at Government House Farm, he has done so successfully, and I shall readily certify him again. A. BURNHAM, Esq. Governor.

**LOST.**  
ON Sunday last, October 24, between the Wesleyan and Baptist Churches, a FITCH BOW, which was found and having it at this Office will be rewarded for its recovery.

**FOR SALE.** a starch cloth, with SOAP, 100 feet long. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly safe, and well calculated for use. For further particulars apply at Haszard's Gazette Office.  
July 11, 1853.

**A CARD.**  
THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at St. John's, Newfoundland, carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of LONGWORTH & YATES.  
FRANCIS LONGWORTH,  
ALBERT H. YATES.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
June, 16th, 1853.  
N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE, Tanners and Curriers, shall from this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS,  
JOHN RENDLE.  
Charlottetown, 14th Sep., 1853.  
N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.

**Temperance Hall Company.**  
A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—  
"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all uncollected Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."  
By Order,  
J. B. COOPER, Secy.  
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

**TO LICENSED TEACHERS.**  
WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the St. John's and Covedale Districts. An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to  
JAMES CURTIS LAWSON  
June 24, 1853.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by J. GILBERT HENDERSON, of St. Paul, Quebec, Lord ALBERT HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executor and Trustee named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, are hereby required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trustees.  
JOHN LONGWORTH,  
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

**MONEY TO LEND.**  
ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.  
February 1, 1853.

**ROCKLIN PULLING MILL.**  
THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the public of P. E. Island for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured, hopes, by careful attention to the wants of their customers, to meet a continuance of their favour.  
The following are the prices, in Nova Scotia Currency:  
Filling only, per yard, 4d  
Do. and half dressing, 6d  
Do. full dressing, 8d  
Filling and Dyeing Blue, Brown, Olive-green, Olive-brown, and Carles, 9d per yard.  
Do. and half dressing, 10d  
Do. and full dressing, 12d  
Bottle and invisible Green dyed and full dressed, 2s.  
**WOMEN'S WEAR.**  
Brown, dyed and pressed per yard, 6d  
Green do. do. do. 8d  
Women's Wear pressed only, per yard, 2d  
Dyeing Carles, per lb. 2s. 6d.  
No additional charge for carriage.  
R. E. A. FRASER,  
Agents—Charlottetown, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. D. Eganor, Mr. N. J. Brown, Grand River, Lot 55, John McDonald, St. John's, Mr. W. Sands, Mr. Glover, Murray Harbour, Mr. John Hyde, Rocklin, Middle River, Plover, N. S. July 18th, 1853.

**Mechanics, Inventors & Manufacturers.**  
**\$450 IN SPLENDID PRIZES \$450.**  
VOLUME IX OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMMENCED on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers; by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the VOLUMES PUBLISHED which have weekly from the PATENT OFFICE are ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, and the CLAIMS of all the PATENTS are published in its columns; thus making the paper a perfect SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA for future as well as present reference. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN very extensively circulated in its circulation in the last Volume exceeding 15,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS and over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of Reading Matter, with the greatest variety of subjects upon which any individual can wish to see the latest and most improved machinery.  
The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest list of subscribers sent in by the 1st January next:—\$100 will be given for the largest list; \$75 for the second; \$50 for the third; \$25 for the fourth; \$10 for the fifth; \$5 for the sixth; \$2 for the seventh; \$1 for the eighth; \$1 for the ninth; \$1 for the tenth. The cash will be paid in the order of the successful subscriber, immediately after January 1st, 1854.  
TERMS—One copy one year, \$1; one copy six months, 50c.

### THE RUSSIAN FORT OF SEVASTOPOL.

M. H. de Hell gives the following account of the Russian naval port on the Black Sea, his work "Travels in the Steppes of the Caspian Sea."  
The port of Sevastopol is unquestionable one of the most remarkable in Europe. It owes all its excellence to nature, which was here without the aid of art, provided a magnificent roadstead with ramifications, forming so many basins, admirably adapted for the requirements of a naval station. The whole of this noble harbor may be seen at once from the upper part of the town. The great roadstead first attracts attention. It lies east and west, stretching seven kilometres (four miles and three quarters) inland, with a mean breadth of 1000 yards, and serves as a station for all the active part of the fleet. It forms the medium of communication between Sevastopol and the interior part of the peninsula. The northern shore presents only a line of cliffs of no interest, but on the southern shore the eye is detained by the fine basins formed there by nature. To the east, at the very foot of the hill on which the town stands, is South Bay, in length upwards of 3000 metres, and completely sheltered by high limestone cliffs. It is here the vessels are rigged and unrigged; and here, too, lies a long range of pontoons and vessels past service, some of which are converted into magazines, and others into lodgings for some thousand convicts, who are employed in the works of the arsenal. Among these numerous veterans of a naval force that is almost always idle, the traveller beholds with astonishment the colossal ship, the Paris, formerly mounting 130 guns, and which was, down to 1829, the finest vessel in the imperial fleet.  
Beyond South Bay, and communicating with it, is the little creek in which the government is constructing the most considerable works of the port, and has been engaged for many years in forming an immense dock with five distinct basins, capable of accommodating three ships of the line and two frigates, while simultaneously undergoing repairs. The original plan for this great work was devised by M. Rancourt, a French Engineer, who estimated the total cost at about 6,000,000 rubles.—The magnitude of this sum alarmed the government, but at the instance of Count Voronoff they accepted the proposal of an English engineer, who asked only 2,500,000, and promised to complete the whole within five years. The work was begun on the 17th of June, 1832; but when we visited Sevastopol, some years after the first stone had been laid, the job was not half finished, and the expenses already exceeded 9,000,000 rubles. The execution of the basin seems, however, to be very far from corresponding to the enormous expenses they have already occasioned, and it is strange indeed, that a weak and friable limestone should have been employed in hydraulic constructions of such importance. The angles of the walls, it is true, are of granite or porphyry, but this odd association of heterogeneous materials conveys in itself, the severest condemnation of the mode of construction which has been adopted.

Highly favoured as is the port of Sevastopol with regard to the form and security of its bays, it yet labors under very serious inconveniences.—The waters swarm with certain worms that attack the ships' bottoms, and often make them unserviceable in two or three years. To avoid this incurable evil the government determined to fill the basins with fresh water, by changing the course of the little river, Tchernoi Retchka, which falls into the head of the main gulf. Three aqueducts and two tunnels, built like the rest of the works in chalk, and forming part of the artificial channel, were nearly completed in 1841; but about that period the engineers endured a very sad discomfiture, it being then demonstrated that the worms they wanted to get rid of were produced by nothing else than the muddy waters which the Tchernoi Totchka pours into the harbor.  
In 1831, when the July revolution was threatening to upset the whole status quo of Europe, a London journal stated in an article published in its columns, that nothing could be easier than for a few well appointed vessels to set fire to the imperial fleet in the port of Sevastopol. The article alarmed the Emperor's council to the highest degree, and orders were immediately issued for the construction of immense defensive works.

Four new forts were constructed, making a total of eleven batteries. Forts Constantine and Alexander were erected for the defence of the great harbor, the one on the north, the other on the west side of Artillery Bay; and the Admiralty and the Paul batteries were to play on vessels attempting to enter South Bay or Ships Bay. These four forts, consisting each of three tiers of batteries, and each mounting from 250 to 300 pieces of artillery, constitute the chief defence of the place, and appear, at first sight, truly formidable. But here again, the reality does not correspond with the

outer appearance; and we are of opinion, that all these costly batteries are more fitted to astonish the vulgar in time of peace, than to awe the enemy in war. In the first place, their position at some height above the level of the sea, and their three stories, appear radically bad; and practical men will agree with us that a hostile squadron might make very light of the three tiers of guns which, when pointed horizontally, could, at most, only hit the rigging of the ships.—The internal arrangements struck us as equally at variance with all the rules of military architecture; each story consists of a suite of rooms opening one upon the other, and communicating by a small door with an outer gallery that runs the whole length of the building. All these rooms in which the guns are worked, are so narrow, and the ventilation so ill contrived, that we are warranted by our own observation in asserting that few discharges would make it extremely difficult for the artillerymen to do their duty. But a still more serious defect, than these we have named, and one which endangers the whole existence of the works, consists in the general system adopted for their construction.

Here the improvidence of the Government had been quite as great as with regard to the dock basins; for the imperial engineers have thought proper to employ small pieces of coarse limestone in the masonry of three storied batteries, mounting from 250 to 300 guns. The works to have been constructed with so little care, and the dimensions of the walls and arches so insufficient, that it is easy to see at a glance that all these batteries must inevitably be shaken to pieces whenever their numerous artillery shall be brought into play. The trials that have been made in Fort Constantine have already demonstrated the correctness of this opinion, wide rents having been occasioned in the walls by a few discharges.

Finally all the forts labored under the disadvantage of being utterly defenceless on the land side. Thinking only of attacks by sea the Government has quite overlooked the great facility with which an enemy may land on any part of the coast of the Kherone. So besides that the batteries are totally destitute of artillery and ditches on the land side, the town is itself open on all points and is not defended by a single redoubt. We know not what works have been planned or executed since 1841; but at the period of our visit, a force of some thousand men aided by a maritime demonstration would have had no sort of difficulty in forcing their way into the interior of the place, and setting fire to the fleet and the arsenals.

**HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.**  
The history of the Cabinet is one of the most curious chapters in English government. Originally the word "cabinet" was applied only to the room in which the ministers of any state assembled; and by an easy transition in popular parlance, it came to be applied to the Ministry. In the latter signification it has been stated by some writers that both the word and the thing—Cabinet and Council of State—occur earlier in Italian and in French than in English history. The readers of Clarendon will recollect the passage in which the historian refers to Charles the First and his secret "Cabinet," Strafford, Laud, and Lord Cottington. In ancient times the Privy Council transacted the functions now belonging to the Cabinet;—and Lord Bacon remarks that the members of the Privy Council were too numerous for dispatch and secrecy. Mr. Hallam, in descending on the history of the Cabinet, has confessed in his "Constitutional history," that he had not means of tracing the matter clearly; and nothing so strongly shows how entirely conventional and technically indefinite is the "Cabinet," than the celebrated debate in 1830 on Lord Ellenborough being admitted a Cabinet Minister while he was also a Chief Justice.

In his essay on Sir William Temple, Mr. Maccubbin has an interesting passage on the philosophy of "Cabinet making," and in his "History of England" he writes, while wondering at the growth of the English Cabinet as a political institution:  
"It is a little curious to find the chief executive power of the state, which we are accustomed to think of as being in the hands of the law, the hands of the nobles and gentlemen who surround it, and who are never officially announced. No record is kept of its meetings and resolutions, nor has its existence ever been recognized by any act of Parliament."

But though, as individual minister may thus often escape notice, yet in the responsibility that attaches to all the Cabinet the public have the best guarantee for vigilance that experience has devised.—  
London Standard, 11th Dec. 1853.

"Why are shopkeepers and fishermen the beggars? Because they live by food and by bread."

**ER.**  
large assortment of goods in the Trade.  
SHAWLS, RIB-  
CO., & C.  
containing Cotton and  
TIONS.  
ment.

has been on the Press for the last seven weeks, both and both white, by paying the expense of JOHN GAMBORN, 31, 1853.

**BOOKS.**  
Library on Contracts, Report of Shipmaster's Assistant, for sale at 4s. 7.

**Shilling!**  
OF LOSS OF HEALTH,  
INDIGESTION AND  
BLOOD TO THE HEAD.  
John Lloyd, of Eves,  
Merionethshire.

**PILLS.**  
OF LOSS OF HEALTH,  
INDIGESTION AND  
BLOOD TO THE HEAD.  
John Lloyd, of Eves,  
Merionethshire.

the first opportunity of being in the period, I was afflicted with frequent swellings of the face, and was rendered almost insupportable, and at length, that I was nearly blind, and my health was so much impaired, that I was obliged to resign my office, and to retire to my private residence, where I was attended by Mr. Lloyd, who, by his kind and judicious treatment, has restored me to my former health, and I am now enabled to perform my duty with the same vigor as before.  
JOHN LLOYD.

**OF LOSS OF HEALTH,  
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