MISCELLANEOUS.

VENTILATION.—The only ventilation practicable in the houses of the working classes is that which is termed natural ventilation, which is caused by the ascent of heated air: the air which becomes impure by the action of the lungs, or by the burning of candles, lamps, gas, &c., or by the fire, is heated, and rendered lighter than pure air; it therefore rises to the top, any cold, pure air takes its place. Thus, to ventilate a room well, it is essential that there should be two openings, one above, by means of which the impure, heated air can pass out, and another below, for the enterance of pure, cold air. In dwelling rooms, a ordinarily constructed, the impure air is imperfectly carried away by the draught of the chimney; it follows that the whole of the room above the level of the fireplace remains filled with air in a partially impure state; and the openings by which air is admitted are usually left to chance, the cracks around and under the doors and windows being the means by which it gains an enterance. If these are not sufficient to admit a proper quantity of air to supply the draught of the chimney, the latter necessarily smokes. A much better plan is, to admit the pure outer air by means of a plate of perforated zinc, placed, instead of a pane of glass, in the upper part of one or more of the windows furthest from the fire; the air entering through the zinc in small streams, becomes so mingled with the warm air of the room, that a draught is prevented, and when the windows are opposite the fire, the whole air of the room is gradually and imperceptibly changed. If to this mode of admitting pure cold air, be added an opening in the chimney, near the ceiling, to allow the escape of the impure, warm air, much will be done for health and comfort; this opening in the chimney, however, requires a chimney-valve to prevent any downward draught of smoke. The utility of this mode of allowing air to enter and escape, for the purpose of ventilating rooms, is proved by its frequent and increasing adoption. Where appearance is an object, glass perforated with circular holes or slits may be employed instead of zinc, and chimney-valves are made of a very ornamental character. Cold air, it may be added, should never be admitted under the doors or at the bottom of a room, unless it be close to the fire or stove—otherwise it flows towards the fire place, leaving the upper foul air enchanged, and cooling most unpleasantly and injuriously the feet and legs, which are most susceptible to atmospheric changes. (London Journal.

ICE-HOUSE MANAGEMENT.—This is a matter of no small importance, yet how often do we see it treated, not only with indifference, but upon the very worst principles possible to insure its preservation; not one ice-house in fifty is constructed upon correct principles—not one in the same number is managed correctly. When we consider that damp and heat are the two great agents of thawing, it should be our endeavour to counteract these by every means in our power. To effect this, ventilation must be had recourse to, and non-conducting materials employed in their erection. Of materials we may observe that stone is, of all others, the worst; timber and brick are the best. The usual practice of sinking the ice-huoses to a great depth under the surface, is bad; indeed, it has only one redeeming property, which is the convenience of filling from the top. Its advantages are the difficulty of admitting sufficient ventilation to correct the dampness, which, build them as we may, is sure to exist in under-ground houses. The conducting of heat from the surroundind soil, and the difficulty of effecting sufficient drainage; these very far overbalance the advantages thus offered. Why are the majority of ice-houses and most cellars, during winter, so much warmer then the surrounding atmosphere? Is it not from the heat conducted through their walls from the surrounding soil? Earth is a much better conductor of heat then air, or, in other words, it communicates its heat to other bodies coming in contact with it much quicker than that element.

Hence the necessity of placing between the earth and the ice some slower conductor of heat, and the slowest conductors we have applicable to the case, are timber, charcoal, or air; both also resist damp, while stone does not, and besides it is a rapid conductor of heat. Water is also a rapid conductor of heat, and instances have been known, where rain water has percolated the roof of an ice-house, that the temprature has been raised to sixty degrees. Hence the necessity of keeping such houses perfectly dry, not only at the top, but also througout, by sufficient drainage of the melted ice, and by ventilating to correct the dampness in the atmosphere and walls. Indeed the walls of an ice-house, to be in proper condition, should be as dry as those of a dwelling.

The cheapest and best way of constructing an ice-house is to make its walls double, with a space between them, which should be filled with that excellent non-conductor, charcoal dust. Whether timber is cheapest, the house should be boarded inside and out, with the charcoal dust between the wall; where bricks are cheapest, they should be used. Stone may be safely used with such a good non-conductor between a double wall. Dry saw-dust is also a good non-conductor, and it can be easily obtained every where in our country, but should not be used unless perfectly dry.—*Scientific Amer.*

They are getting up a new style of hogs out west. The inventor thinks that by feeding them with pewter with their corn, he can raise pig lead from them. Time must determine.

The Paris *Univers* publishes an incident and guarantees its truth. After the publication of the first manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, concluding with these words: "We will "to defend the orthodox faith," two Poles serving in a regiment in Bessarabia waited on the Colonel, and said to him: "We have just received the Emperor's manifesto, and we desire to act as good soldiers; we request our discharge, because, as Catholics, we cannot fight for the Greek faith."

The Colonel wrote to St. Petersburg for instructions, and the reply was—"Let them be shot!" They were accordingly executed; and four others in Moldavia met a similar fate.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 7, 1853.

We should like to know—and we really ask for information—how it is that the Hon. George Coles's name is inserted in the list of Magistrates for the different counties next after Mr. Justice Peters, and before Mr. Justice Haviland and Mr. Justice Barrow. It may be, that in the table of precedency the President of the Executive Council ranks before Assistant Justices; but, as in the Commission of the Peace, the members of the Council are simply Justices of the Peace *ex officio*, they are certainly inferior in point of *legal* rank to Judges of the Supreme Court, whatever may be the superiority of any of them in *civil* rank. We should like to know why the usual course has been interfered with. We are rather sticklers for the due observance of the respect to be paid to rank and order; and it appears to us a sort of anomaly, to put a man with an inferior jurisdiction over the head of others invested with confessedly higher powers. Mr. Justice Haviland or Mr. Justice Barrow have a right to sit on the Bench during the trial of a civil or criminal cause, and one of them, at least, has been called upon to exercise the functions of a Judge. Their opinion on points of law is not generally asked, it is true, nor do they, or either of them volunteer to give judicial opinions; but there is nothing, that we are aware of, except their own good sense, to hinder them from so doing. Is it a part of the additional instructions, by which Mr. Young has been called to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, that Mr. Coles has been elevated in the Supreme Court above the Judges of that Court?

We trust we shall never be backward in correcting an error when discovered, and it having been told us that we committed one in stating that Mr. M'Intosh was not a voter for the second District of King's County, we willingly notice it. In so doing, however, we by no means admit that he had any right to associate himself with a—disappointed candidate Whelan—and Cooper, the one having nothing to do with the District, and the other in the same predicament with M'Intosh himself.

ONE ERROR IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO PRODUCE ANOTHER.

In our last issue, in giving the substance of the Hon. the Chief Justice's charge, we inserted a quotation from the 16 Victoria, Cap. 10, and intimated that the word "supplying" as it stands in the Printed Copy, should read "suppressing;" our compositor however, seeing, we suppose, that the word "counteracting" would hardly agree with "supplying" has inserted "countenancing" instead. It is certainly, the more congruous reading, but we are bound to say, that it is an error, and and that the Clause should read thus:

"XIII. This Act and the Act hereinbefore recited, shall be deemed to be remedial Acts, and shall in all respects be construed liberally with the view of suppressing and counteracting the evils and immorality arising from the evasion, abuse, or misuse of licenses granted or to be granted for the retail of Spirituous Liquors."

Though it may be a question, whether the Licenses Laws do not both "supply and countenance" all the evils arising from the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor,—The Message of the President of the United States has lately come to hand, and a short summary of it may not be without interest to your readers. It is, as usual, a document of great length, and of very interesting character, and will amply repay a careful perusel. It forcibly impresses our mind with the conviction of the rapid growth of the widely extended Republic.

Having adverted to the interest with which the people of the United States anticipate the assembling of Congress, the President goes on to express his conviction of the necessity of intelligence and integrity in the masses, in order to the prosperity of the Commonwealth. He feelingly alludes to the sad traces which prevailing disease and consequent mortality had left behind them; but at the same time piously recognizes the mercies by which judgments had been alleviated, and the duty, amidst growing prosperity, to cherish a sense of dependence on that Being who holds in his hands the destinies of men.

The foreign relations of the Republic were friendly; or if there were some questions of a disturbing nature, a speedy adjustment of them was confidently anticipated. In regard to Great Britain, by the Convention of the 20th of April, 1818, the vessels of the United States had been excluded from fishing in waters, the privileges of which they had enjoyed for a quarter of a century before. Negotiations, however, were now pending by which this restriction, it was hoped, would be removed, as well as other matters regarding the trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies would be arranged. There were also questions pending between Britain and the Republic in regard to Central America; but it was confidently anticipated that these and all other matters would be speedily and amicably adjusted.

In regard to France, between the United States and that power the most friendly relations subsisted. An extended commercial intercourse was carried on between the two nations, the removal of some restrictions upon which, would be mutually beneficial, and for effecting this end negotiations were now pending, which, it was hoped, would be successful.

As to Spain, no unauthorised attempts by citizens of the United States against the Spanish Colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico had lately taken place. It would be the duty of the President promptly and energetically to repress all such, as far as it was in his power.

The President justifies the conduct of the agents of the United States who had procured the liberation of Martin Koszta (a Hungarian by birth, who had been duly received as a citizen of the Republic in 1850, but who had been unwarrantably seized and taken on board of an Austrian brig of war at Smyrna), and declined complying with the demands of the Emperor of Austria, for the surrender of Koszta and the disavowal of the conduct of the United States officials.

A commissioner had been sent to China, for the purpose of promptly availing himself of any opportunity which might offer, of securing a more unrestricted commercial intercourse with that nation, as well as other Eastern countries. Commodore Perry had proceeded to the island of Japan for the purpose of endeavoring to open up commercial relations between that country and the United States; but it was not yet known how far the end contemplated would be attained.

It was the desire of the President to assist the nations of the North American continent to preserve a good understanding among themselves, as well as with the United States. Some disputes had arisen between Mexico and the United States, in regard to the boundary between the territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State Chihuahua. Other questions of consequence were pending between the two Republics, but it was hoped that amicable arrangements would take place.

A minister had been sent to Central America, and had been received in a most friendly manner; and it was hoped would succeed in allaying dissensions which prevailed among the several States, and promoting friendly intercourse between each of them and the United States.

It was of immense importance, in a commercial point of view, that the free navigation of the great River Amazon — whose waters, in itself and in its tributaries, open up avenues to so many parts of South America — should be obtained. For this, many of the nations of that continent were deeply anxious. Directions had been forwarded to the minister at Brazil, to endeavor to obtain a relaxation of the restrictive policy hitherto pursued by the government of that country. Treaties had also been entered into with the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation, which secured admission into their navigable rivers. No serious cause of disquietude, therefore, existed, either in regard to foreign or domestic relations.

The internal condition of the country was prosperous. Dissensions which had formerly prevailed had subsided. The only rivalry which prevailed, was that which had for its object the prosperity of the Republic. It had now grown from thirteen to thirty-one states.

The finances of the country were in a most prosperous condition; the revenue had exceeded the expenditure by a large amount. A portion of the surplus revenue had been applied to the liquidation of the national debt. A diminution of the duties upon some articles was suggested; and it was recommended, if necessary, that some now taxed should be added to the list of those that were free.

The President adverts to the condition of the Army and Navy, and in regard to both suggests the necessity of an increased force.

The expenditure in the Post Office department had exceeded the revenue by a sum of more than two millions of dollars, which was chiefly owing to the large amount paid for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The President also adverts to the land system, in which he does not suggest any essential change, except what may operate in favor of the actual settler.

The President does not forget to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the men of genius, who had rendered important services to the country without receiving any adequate remuneration.

In regard to the judicial system, he does not suggest any alteration, except what would be necessary to render it adequate to the increased population of the country.

The President also recommends, that the means of increased communication between the different states of the Union, particularly those that lie on the different sides of the Rocky Mountains, should engage the attention of Congress. It was of importance that intercourse should be established between the population of the Pacific and Atlantic shores. As far, therefore, as was consistent with the constitution of the Federal Government and true economy, this object should employ their deliberations.

The President then adverts to the brilliant prospects of the rapidly growing Republic. It had hitherto doubled in population every quarter of a century. Proceeding in this ratio, some now living and arrived at the years of maturity might behold the spectacle of one hundred millions inhabiting the states of the Republic.

The President adverts to some other matters, which we omit, lest we should be tedious. We cannot but observe in what has been brought under our review a providential hand. In the increasing intercourse of nations, openings are being everywhere made for the dissemination of the Gospel. In establishing commercial relations, the nations are seeking their own temporal prosperity; but we may see in all this the workings of a higher hand,—the God of nations opening up a way for the accomplishment of his own purposes.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

I have observed with pleasure your advocacy of different measures calculated to be of much advantage to the Island in general, and amongst others I may notice the proposal for the erection of a new Market house, as well as your own and W's suggestions about the establishment of a Bank.—These are both matters of great importance, and the entire want of the latter is in particular of incalculable loss and inconvenience to the whole public of P. E. Island—unless perhaps a few of the present monied Bill discounters. However it is not on these subjects that I at present mean to address you, but on two others of great general benefit to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and neighbourhood—I mean the formation of a public circulating Library, and the erection of a Town Clock.—The Town is now large enough to support a first rate Library and I am sure it would be a *paying concern*. Subscriptions would I have no doubt pour in if a proposal for a public Clock was properly set agoing, and I dare say the Legislature would, if necessary, give a small grant for so laudable an object. In my humble opinion the best situation in the Town is the Spire of the Roman Chthelic Chapel, and a more eligible site it is hardly possible to find in any City. For such an object, all classes would I am convinced readily and liberally contribute. Perhaps Episcopalians, Presbyterians or Methodists would each prefer the adornment of their own Church or Chapel, were these nearly as well adapted, but I (a Presbyterian) am decidedly of opinion that the only suitable place, for a public Clock to be of service to the whole of Charlottetown and the country adjoining, is that already pointed out. I believe that these subjects have only to be brought to your notice to secure the advocacy of your able pen, and on this account without further comment I leave them in your hands.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
N. L.

Charlottetown, 30th Dec. 1852.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE SUPPER.

On the evening of Monday last, the 2d January, the spacious Division Room of the Sons of Temperance presented a most animating appearance. The indications of business which usually pervade the countenances as well as the actions of an exclusive assemblage of this Order, were, on this occasion, entirely dispersed with; and the observer could only see in the happy faces around him the result of a well-regulated enjoyment of the real blessings of God. The Sons had met to celebrate the festive season, and to enjoy for awhile the pleasure of social intercourse. At about half-past eight, over fifty persons sat down to a well-dressed cold supper; Capt. Orlebar, by special request, presided, and William Heard, Esq., G. W. P., took the chair at the other end of the table. After Grace had been sung—with great musical taste and skill—the party sat down, and we question whether a good supper was ever better discussed, or had greater justice rendered to it,—not more, however, than it deserved, for everything was good of its kind and well prepared, and there was no lack. After supper an interesting conversation took place, which naturally enough turned upon the best method of diffusing the blessings which every one of those present were perfectly well satisfied followed in the train of temperance. The following card was handed about, for the information of the company:—

IMPORTANT STATE DOCUMENT.

House of Assembly, 13th March, 1853.

1. Resolved, That *experience has proved that the immoderate use of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills that affect communities, in producing crime! Poverty!! Disease!!! and Demoralization!!!!*

2. Resolved, That it is *inexpedient* to prohibit by law all traffic in Spirituous or other Intoxicating Liquors, or the manufacture or distillation thereof.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to revise, alter and amend the laws now in force relating to Licenses for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, in order to provide more effectually for the suppression of illicit traffic in such Liquors.

Island of Prince Edward.

All Fools' Day, 1st April, 1853.

£7575 11s. 7d.

We, the Fools of Prince Edward Island, promise to pay to the Government of this Country the sum of Six thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds Eleven Shillings and Seven Pence, in good current money, for the privilege of spending in Intoxicating Liquors, during the present year, a larger sum than will be required to defray the whole public expenditure for the year.* And, in addition, we promise to pay to the aforesaid Government the sum of Five hundred and Eleven Pounds, for License to sell the said Liquor; and a further sum of Ninety-five Pounds for their permission to keep ten Distilleries in constant play,—making a total of Seven thousand Five hundred and Seventy-five Pounds Eleven Shillings and Seven Pence,—being exactly the sum we paid for Duties and Licences in 1852.

Signed, on behalf of the Order,

ABERCROMBIE LITTLE-TO-DO, Lawyer.

* *Statistics for* 1852.

Imports:

Rum, 28,640 gals. at 9d. per half-pint,	15984	0	0
Gin, 6396½ do. at 9d. do.	3622	1	0
Brandy, 6469½ do. at 1s. 6d. do.	6762	19	4½
Wine, 3479 do. at 1s. 6d. do.	4179	16	0
Home Manufacture:			
Whisky, 6260½ do. at 9d. do.	3756	0	0
48,585½ gallons.	£35,304	19	4½
Total expenditure by the Government of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1852,	22,385	0	1½
Overplus,	£13,019	19	2½

A large quantity of Ale, Porter, &c., is also imported, and a still larger quantity manufactured on the Island.

If to the above is added the water with which Imported or Home Manufactured Spirits is diluted before sale, and the quantity of Spirituous Liquors smuggled on the Island or illicitly distilled, it is believed that the above returns would not exceed one-half the actual amount.

Twelve to fifteen thousand of these were immediately subscribed for by various of the Sons, whose intention is to spread themfover the length and breadth of the Island, so that all may see what a tremendous tax they are paying for a momentary gratification even at the best, but in reality for the purpose of disseminating poverty, misery and ruin. Were this sum steadily applied to the building of proper School Houses, and habitations for schoolmasters, with neat gardens and little orchards, and a few acres of land for the keep of a cow, what benefit would it not confer? Or with such a sum steadily and judiciously applied, in lieu of the Statute Labor, to the levelling our highroads, in how short a time might we not boast of having the means of transit from any part of the Island to the other in the best possible state. The world is getting, we hope, wiser every day; and before long, not only will every one acknowledge the utility of dispensing with alcohohe and other stimulants, but act upon the conviction. To return to the Supper Party, at about half-past ten, the party again sat down to refreshment, consisting of hot coffee, cake, &c.; after which, James B. Cooper, Esq., P. G. W. P., was called to the chair, and a vote of thanks was moved to Brother James Evans, for his disinterested kindness in undertaking the preparation of the Supper, and for the very satisfactory manner in which he had performed it. Bro. Evans responded. Several other votes of thanks were also unanimously adopted, and then, with three hearty cheers for the Maine Liquor Law, the meeting dispersed. Thus terminated this social supper party; and, we are satisfied, though it was unattended with that boisterous mirth which flows from excess of intoxicants, that there was as good a disposition among them to enjoy themselves and contribute to the enjoyment of others, as if every man had the command of as much wine or brandy as he could drink. As far as we were concerned, we enjoyed ourselves to our great satisfaction, and we agree with the remark made by Capt. Orlebar, that the good cause of Temperance need never be despaired of, while upheld by such staunch fellows as sat around that festive board.

The Rev. John Knox, will preach (D. V.) in the South Lake Chapel, at East Point, on Lord's day, the 15th January, and on the following Sabbath.

ACCIDENT.—A servant man, in the employ of Major Beete, was killed on Thursday last, the 5th instant, by slipping off a load of wood on which he was riding, between the shafts, a log falling on him, at the time, causing his death.

We noticed in our last that the couriers had got over from this side on Wednesday. We are sorry to inform our readers, that this was not correct and that they were obliged to return again without affecting a landing, after having been on the ice since early in the morning. We are in hopes that the cold weather to day will continue long enough to make strong ice, not only for the couriers but for travellers generally.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedent public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add.—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is hair, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, pile, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite— in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the oldest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

CHARLOTTETOWN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The above Society will hold a meeting, at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock (regular night), when Commander Orlebar, R. N. will deliver a Lecture on "Temperance in connection with the Physical History of Man." We need not bespeak a large attendance; the popularity of the lecturer, aside from the importance of his subject, will ensure it.

Married,

On Monday the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. Roach, Mr. Edward Craswell, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Murray, Lot 67.

At Flat River, Dec. 30th, by Allan M'Dougall, Esq., J. P., Mr. Frederick McDairmid, of Ramsy, to Ann eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Morrison.

At the same time and place, Mr. Ronald Melvahold, to Miss Mary McKae, Ponds Pinette. Both gentlemen are recently from Ramsy.

Died

On Sunday last, 1st Jan., 1854, at the Barracks, Charlottetown, in the 33d year of his age, Lieutenant Thomas Crawford Poole, H. M. 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment.

Suddenly, at the family residence, Worbington, on Wednesday evening last, Alida Ellen Gisborne, the beloved wife of Frederick N. Gisborne, Esquire, aged nineteen years.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMER,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THERE will be a Committee Meeting held this evening, at the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock. And on Thursday next, the Vice President will deliver a Lecture, after which the members will proceed to the Election of Office bearers.

J. B. COOPER, Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK.

THE Publisher of the Prince Edward Island Almanack, having been unable to complete all the lists usually in that publication in time for the new year, issues the Calendar for 1854, at a reduced price. The list of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, Licensed teachers under the new act, the Garrison, and the days of departure of the Island Mails, being those in which most change has taken place, of interest to the public, will be found in its pages, together with the usual Astronomical calculations, prognostics of the weather &c.

A Number of New Wood Cuts appropriate for an almanack have been imported, which will be introduced into the publication of next year, and published at an early date.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

["*To commend these works is superfluous; they have met with universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinion, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalelled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded.*"]—*Kitto's Journal.*

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The above are the prices of Chalmers' Works in sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber has made arrangements to sell them on this Island, at the above price currency, being a large deduction on the original price.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

JAMES N. HARRIS

HAS RECEIVED a large Additional Supply of *STOVES*, of various descriptions, which he offers at prices a small advance on prime cost.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1854. 1m

Xand for Reading Sober