

MISCELLANEOUS.

VENTILATION.—The only ventilation practicable in the houses of the working classes is that which is termed natural ventilation, which is the result of the heated air of the room which becomes impure by the action of the lungs, or by the burning of candles, lamps, gas, &c., or by the fire, which is then removed by the draught of 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 a partially open window at the top, and another below, for the entrance of pure, cold air. In dwelling rooms, a ordinarily the draught is carried away by the chimney; it follows that the whole of the room above the level of the fireplace remains filled with 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 enters:—If these are 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 is mingled with the warm air of the room, that a draught is prevented, and when the windows are opposite the fire, the whole air is rendered uniformly and agreeably changed. If to this mode of admitting pure cold air, be added an opening in the chimney, near the ceiling, to allow the air to escape, the draught will be done for health and comfort; this opening in the chimney, however, requires a chimney-valve to prevent any downward draught of air to the room, and also, the allowing air to enter and escape, the purpose of ventilating rooms, is proved by its frequent and increasing adoption. Where appearance is an object, glass perforated with holes, or a plate of perforated zinc instead of zinc, and chimney-valves are made of a very ornamental character. Cold air, if we bagged, should never be admitted into the room, but if it is necessary to have a room, unless it be close to the fire or stove—otherwise it flows towards the fire place, leaving the upper foul air exchanged, and the lower air uniformly changed. 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 with neglect. The best plan possible to insure its preservation; not one ice-house in fifty is constructed upon correct principles—not one in the same country is managed properly. We must consider that damp and heat are the two great agents of thawing, it should be our endeavour to counteract these by every possible means. To insure 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 better, but the best is granite, sinking the ice-louses to a great depth under the surface, is bad; indeed, it has only one redeeming property, which is the covering of the roof with a material of great weight, which, build them as we may, is sure to be of some service. The conducting of heat from the surrounding soil, and the difficulty of effecting sufficient drainage; these very far overbalance the advantages of offering dry and warm air. If ice-houses and most cellars during winter, so much warmer than the surrounding atmosphere? Is it not from the heat conducted through their walls from the surrounding soil? Is it not from the conductor of heat then air, or in other words, it communicates its heat to other bodies coming in contact with it much quicker than it would otherwise do.

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 stone; both also resist damp, which stone does not, and besides it is a rapid conductor of heat. Water is also a rapid conductor of heat, and distances between the ice and the water must be percolated the roof of an ice-house, that the temperature has been raised to sixty degrees. Hence the necessity of keeping the roof perfectly dry, not only at the top, but also throughout, by sufficient drainage of the melted ice, and by ventilating to correct the dampness in the atmosphere around the ice. Indeed, the best 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 use stone, which should be filled with that excellent non-conductor, charcoal dust. Whether timber is cheapest, the house should be boarded inside with stone. Dry earth, where it is between the wall; where bricks are cheapest, they should be used. Stone may be safely used with such a good non-conductor between a wall and the charcoal, 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. The inventor thinks that by feeding them with powder with their corn, he can raise pig fatter from them. Time must determine.

The Paris Unions publishes an incident and guarantees its truth. After the publication of the first manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, concluding with these words: "We will not be defied the orthodox faith," we were 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 Catholics, we cannot fight for the Greek faith."

The Colonel wrote to St. Petersburg for instructions, and the reply was that he was to obey the Emperor's orders, and that four others in Moldavia met a similar fate.

HARZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 7, 1853.

We should like to know—and we really ask for information—how it is that the Hon. George Colver's name is inserted in the list of Magistrates for the different counties next after Mr. Justice Pease, and before Mr. Justice Haviland and Mr. Justice Barrow. It is well known that Mr. Justice Pease is a member of the Executive Council ranks before Assistant Justice; but, as the Commission of the Peace, the members of the Council are simply Justices of the Peace, who 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 is not observed, and why we are not notified of the date of election 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 before a man who is not only a Judge, but a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Justice Haviland or Mr. Justice Barrow have a right to sit on the Bench during the trial of a civil or criminal case, and one of them, at least, has a right to sit on the Bench during the trial of a criminal case. 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. Colver is to sit on the Bench during the trial of the Judges of that Court?

We trust we shall never be backward in correcting errors, and we have no objection to be told that Mr. McIntosh was not a voter for the second time in the election of the 10th of April, 1852. It is so doing, either with or without a name that he had any right to associate himself with the name of any other person. Mr. Cooper, the other having nothing to do with the District, and the other in the same predicament with McIntosh himself.

ONE REASON 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 16th Victoria, Cap. 10, and intimated that the word "supplying," as it was used in the table of provisions, was "pressing;" our compositor however, seeing, we suppose, that the word "countervailing" was inserted in the table of provisions, and we inserted "countervailing" instead. It is certainly, the more congruous reading, but we have no objection to its being corrected. This and the Clause should read thus:—"And that the Act and the Act heretofore recited, which is deemed to be remedial, and shall in all respects be construed liberally with a view of suppressing and countervailing the immorality arising from the sale, 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 License Laws do not both "supply and countervail" the evil arising from the traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

(See Harzard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor.—The Message of the President of the United States has been published, and a short summary of it is not without interest to your readers. It is, as usual, a document of great length, and of very interesting character, and will amply repay the reader who has the patience to read it, and is accompanied with the conviction of the rapid growth of the widely extending Republic.

Having adverted to the interest with which we read the Message, we have to say that the President, 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 state which prevailing disease and consequent mortality had left behind them; but at the same time piously recognizes the mercy by which judgments had been averted, and the merciful goodness of God in cherishing a sense of dependence on that Being who holds in his hands the destinies of men. The foreign relations of the Republic were friendly; and we were glad to hear of a desire for a speedy adjustment of them was confidentially anticipated. In regard to Great Britain, by the Convention of the 20th of April, 1851, the vessels of the United States had been excluded from entering the ports, 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, and all other matters regarding the trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies would be arranged. There were some questions pending between the United States and the British North American Colonies, but it was confidently anticipated that all other matters would be speedily and amicably adjusted.

With 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, and the mutual satisfaction of both nations 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 to seize the Spanish Islands, 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

Marin Kovetz (a Hungarian by birth, who had been just received as a citizen of the Republic in 1850, but who had been unwarrantably seized and taken on board of an Asiatic brig of war at Smyrna), and declined complying with the demands of the Emperor of Austria, for the surrender of Kovetz and the disclosure of the conduct of the United States officials.

A commissioner had been sent to China, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the commercial intercourse with that nation, as well as other Eastern countries. Commodore Perry had been ordered to the island of Japan for the purpose of endeavoring to open up commercial relations with the United States; and it was not yet known how far the end contemplated would be accomplished.

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 Mexico. The United States, in consequence of consequence were pending between the two Republics, but it was hoped that amicable arrangements would take place.

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It was of immense importance, in a commercial point of view, that the free navigation of the great rivers of the continent should be secured. The Rio de la Platte, opens up avenues to so many parts of South America—should be obtained. For this, many of the nations of that continent were deeply anxious. The United States, in consequence of consequence were pending between the two Republics, but it was hoped that amicable arrangements would take place.

The internal condition of the country was prosperous. Dissensions which had formerly prevailed had subsided. The only rivalry which prevailed, was that between the States of the North and the States of the South.

The finances of the country were in a most prosperous condition. A portion of the surplus revenue had been applied to the liquidation of the national debt. A diminution of the duties upon some articles of foreign produce, and the repeal of some laws that were tedious, should be added to the list of those that were tedious.

The President adverts to the condition of the Army and Navy, and both suggest 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, and the necessity of a more liberal system of land sales.

The President does not forget to recommend to the favorable consideration of the men of letters, and to the readers of his Gazette, the necessity of a more liberal system of land sales.

He refers 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 communication between the different States of the Union, particularly those that lie on the different sides of the Rocky Mountains, should be improved.

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clock to be service to the whole of Charleston 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 and, as I believe, most fervent supporter, I leave them in your hands.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charleston, 30th Dec. 1853.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE SUPPER.

On the evening of Monday last, the 24th inst., the spacious Division Room of the Sons of Temperance presented a most animating appearance. The indications of business which usually precede the meetings of the Sons of Temperance, were on this evening, as on all other occasions, entirely dispensed with; and the observer could only see the happy faces around him the result of a well-regulated enjoyment of the blessings of God. The Sons had met to celebrate the festive season, and to enjoy with the pleasure of social intercourse. A short half-past eight, over fifty persons sat down to a well-laden cold supper; Capt. Oriole, 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 said—with a well-regulated enjoyment of the blessings of God, the Sons had met to celebrate the festive season, and to enjoy with the pleasure of social intercourse.

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HONORABLE STATE DOCUMENTS.

House of Assembly, 12th March, 1853.

1. Resolved, That experience has proved that the moderate use of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, is not only consistent with the health of the people, but that it is also consistent with the interests of the State, and that it is also consistent with the interests of the State, and that it is also consistent with the interests of the State.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to revise, alter and amend the Act 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.

27,075 11s. 7d.

48,586 1/2 gallons. £30,304 10 1/2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK.

THE ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Large quantity of Ale, Porter, &c., is also imported, and a still larger quantity manufactured on the island.

Twelve to fifteen thousand of these were immediately subscribed for by various of the Sons, whose intention it was to supply the island with a good supply of books, and to supply the island with a good supply of books.

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ACCIDENT.—A servant man, in the employ of Major Beate, was killed on Thursday last, the 5th inst., by slipping off a load of wood on his head, and 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 sorry to inform our readers, that this was not correct, and that they were obliged to return to the other side on Friday, the 11th inst. We are in hopes that the cold weather to day will induce long and heavy frosts, strong, icy, not only for the couriers but for travellers generally.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We got the following from the "Philadelphia Evening Gazette," and recommended our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing—

"DR. HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of the Imperial German Medicine School, No. 120 ARCH ST., is exceeding unobtainable. The proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is feeling immense quantities of it. The value of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended prospectus, that it is not our advertising columns that we can do justice to it. We are in hopes that the cold weather to day will induce long and heavy frosts, strong, icy, not only for the couriers but for travellers generally.

CHARLOTTETOWN LOCAL ABSTRACT.

The above Society will hold a meeting, at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock (regular night), with Comrades O'Connell and J. B. COOPER, as the principal speakers in connection with the Physical History of M. We need not bespeak a large attendance; the popularity of the lecturer, and from the importance of his subject, will ensure it.

Married.

On Monday the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. ROACH, Mr. Edward Carter, of this island, to Miss Mary Murray, of London.

On Monday the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. ROACH, Mr. John P. River, Do. 26th, by Allan McTough, Esq., of this island, to Miss Mary Murray, of London.

Died.

On Sunday last, at H. M. 764, at the Barracks, this island, the late Captain James Macdonald, of the 7th Regiment, in the 76th Regiment.

On Wednesday evening last, Aida Ellen Gibson, the beloved wife of Frederick N. Gibson, Esquire, residing in this island, died at 10 o'clock.

A BAZAAR.

Will be held at the Garrison and Hall, at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 14th February, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The proceeds will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—

Mrs. JENKINS, Mrs. T. DEBRAY, Mrs. F. J. GERALD, & E. PALMER, CHARLESTON, & R. T. ROACH.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK.

THE ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR THE YEAR 1854. The Almanack has been able to complete all the lists usually in this publication in time for the new year. The Calendar for 1854, at a reduced price. The list of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, Licensed teachers, Clergymen, the Garrison and Hall, at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 14th February, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

["To commend these works to superstitious; they will meet with universal approbation from the British press, and will be published next year, and published at an early date.

1. Original Writings. As re-published by the Author, in 25 Volumes, 12mo.

2. Natural Theology, 2 vols., £0 8 0

3. Moral Philosophy, 2 vols., 0 4 0

4. Astronomical Discourses, 0 4 0

5. Sermons, 10 vols., 10 0 0

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