ICE,

The Romans understood the luxury of ice and wov in the summer. They preserved them in pit, and hawfad them about their streets. Even now, a little above Rocca discription at least applies to what may be called a tidy, orderly ice-house; but titiness and or der do not always preside over Russian arrangements, and in the majority of cellars the ice is thrown careleasly in and troken into pieces, that it may be packed an alled Hannibal's camp, from which it is the form of a cone. The larger the pit no doubt the snow will preserve better. About three feet from the bottom, they commonly fix a wooden grate which serves for a drain, should any of the snow happen to melt, which otherwise would stagnate, and hasten the disolution of the reat. The pit thus formed and lined with strew and pranings of trees, is filled with mow, which is beaten as hard as possible, till it becomes a solid body. It is afterwards covered with more prunings of trees, and a roof is raised in the form of a low cone, well thatched over with straw. A door is left at the side by which men enter and cut out the ice—for such it becomes with a mattock. The quantity daily demanded is carried to Rome in the night time, in carts well covered with straw. It is found by experience that snow, thus pressered down, is not only colder, but preserves long or than cakes of ice, taken from ponds and disches.

WHERE THE CORN CONES FROM.—It is by experience that snow, thus pressed down, is not only colder, but preserves long-er than cakes of ice, taken from ponda and ditches

er this cakes of ice, taken from ponds and disches

For the south of Italy and Sicily, snow is preserved in several caverns of Etna, and brought down to purchasers, who compete for respite with the eagerness of reasting men. In Lima, cheap ice from Cordilleras, is a cry to our own cheap bread. The public mind makes about six revolutions a year in any state of South America, put in all its tumult, ice-mules bear a sacred burden. Nobody dare meddle with the people's ice. The Chinese understand the use of ice very well indeed. As for Wenham Lake, folks at Boston talk about the state of the ice crops as we talk about the state of the ice crops as we talk about the state of wheat. In European capitals, ice is not only an article of amusement but of trade. Who has not heard of the delights of the sleigh, galloping over ice and snow at the rate of twenty miles an hour? Then there is the Russian version of the ice palace on the News, built at the marriage of prince Gallizin with ice masonry that blunted all chisels, ice chairs, ice dining-table, and ice cannons that fired hempen bullets.

Russian version of the ice palace on the Neva, built at the marriage of prince Galitzin with ice masonry that blunted all chisels, ice chairs, ice dining table, and ice cannons that fired hompen bullets.

An immence quantity of ice is consumed in Russian housekeeping; throughout the summer, ices are sold in the streets of every Russian town; and not only iced wine, iced beer, but iced tea is drunk in immence quantities. The short but excessively hot summer would spoil most of the food brought to market, had not the winter provided, in abundance, the means of guarding against such rapid decomposition. An ice-house is, therefore, looked upon as an indispensible appendage, not merely to the establishments of the wealthy, but even the huts of the peasants. In St. Petersburg alone there are said to be ten thousand ice-houses, and it may easily be supposed that to fill all these cellars is a task of no trilling magnitude. It is not too much to calculate that each ice-house, on an average, requires fifty sledge loads of ice to fill it.—The fish-mongers, butchers, and dealers in quass have such enormous cellars that many hundreds of loads will go into them; and the breweries, distileries, &c., consume incalculable quantities. According to the above calculation, five hundred thousand sledge-loads of ice would have to be drawn out of the Neva every year; but this calculation is rather under than over the mark. It is certainly the merchandise in which the most extensive traffic is carried on in the winter. Whole processious of sledges laden with the glittering crystals, may be seen ascending from the Neva; and thousands of men are incessantly at work raising the cooling produce from the parent river.

The breaking of the ice is carried on in this way:—The wertmen begin by clearing the snow from the surface, that they may clearly trace the blocks to be detached. They then measure off a large parallelogram, and mark the outline with a hat-het. The

gram.

They then measure off a large parallelogram, and mark the outline with a hatchet. The parallelogram is subdivided into a number of squares, of a size to suit the capacity of their sledges. When the drawing is complete, the more parious part of the work begins. A regular treuch has to be formed round the parallelogram in question. This is done with latchets, and as the ice is frequently the treather. round the parallelogram in question. This is done with latchets, and as the ice is frequently four or five feet thick, the trenches become at last so deep that the workmen are as completely lost to the eye as if they had been labouring in a mine. Of course a sufficient thickness of ice must be left in the trenches to bear the workmen, which is afterwards broken with bars of iron. When the parallelogram has thus been loopened, the subdivision is affected with comparitive case. A number of men mount the swiming mass, and with their pointed ice-breakers, they all a trike at the "same moment upon the line that has been marked out. A few volleys of this kind make the ice break just along the desired line, and each of the oblong slips thus obtained is broken up again into square pieces after a similar fashion. To draw the fragments out of the water, a kind of inclined railroad has to be made on the side of the standing ice. This does, iron hooks are fastened into the pieces that are to be landed, and smid loud cheers, the clear, green cryataline mass is drawn up by willing hands. As the luge lumps lie on the snow, they appear of an emeral green, and are remarkably compact, without either hubble or runt. As soon as the alonge is loaded, the driver seats binaself upon his marchandise, and thus coolly sothroused, glides away to the cellars of his customers, snivenning his frosty occupation with a many song. It is by no means without interest to mat the shafts of the Neva, and which the Russian labours while ongaged in a task so congenial to the habits

of their country. In the cellars, the ice is piled up with much art and regularity, and all sorts of shelves and niches are made, for

WHERE THE CORN COMES PROM.-It is

proved by the returns of the foreign corn trade in the last few years that a change is taking place in the principle sources of the supply of food.—The United States and the Baltic are no longer by any means our largest producers. Their yearly surplus falls short of our yearly wants, and it is from the fortile district out of the football district of the football of the football district of the football of the the fertile districts and fine rivers of Eastern Europe that we now draw our greatest and most inexhaustible supply. In 1841, when the total imports of wheat into this kiugdom were 2,400,000, quarters, only 230,000 quarters or about one-tenth came from Russia, Turkey, or the Mediterranean. In 1852 the total import of wheat (exclusive of flour) was about 3,200,000 quarters, of which 1,700,000 quarters came from the ports of those countries, and taking the whole import of corn at 6,750,000 quarters, the supply from the East was 3,350,000 quarters. Of this quantity a large proportion is shipped at Galtaz and Ibraila and other Turkish ports which are the natural channel for the the fertile districts and fine rivers of Eastern of cuts quantity a large proportion is snipped at Galtaz and Ibraila and other Turkish ports which are the natural channel for the abundant produces of Hungary, and of the fertile provinces south of the Danube.—Egypt also sent us in 1852 no less then 276,000 quarters in 143 vessels. M. Mongredien pointsout that this large and increasing trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Greek merchants established in England, with branch houses in the Levant, and that the inganuity and perseverance of the Greeks are displayed to an extraordinary degree by the manner in which they have contrived, in about thirty years, to found and retain this extensive commerce. The Greek firms in England amount to about 200, and the yearly amount of their transactions in the grain trade alone is computed at no less then four millions. Their business is conducted with the utmost diligence and exactness, and even in this country the ness is conducted with the dimost difference and exactness, and even in this country the Greeks successfully compete with the traders in corn from all parts of the world.

—English paper.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OF CRANS. On Tuesday the Emperor of the French granted an audience at Paris to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific cocan. The Ambassadors from Peru and New Granada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor. Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, stated the object which the shareholders have in view. and solicited the patronage of his Majesty for the completion of this grand undertaking. The Emperor asured the deputation that he would give them all the support which their noble efforts so richly deserved. I am happy" added his Majesty, "to have received your honourable deputation after the deserved. JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

ARRDS GAZETTE, APRIL 33.

Arrence Commencemen as Basic—From the contribution of the previous of the work of the contribution, and far we were already a transfer of the previous and the state of the previous and the previous and the state of the previous and the

the kingdom, to guide us. All this new flood of knowledge at so late an age is very wonderful.

CLEOPATRA's NEEDLE.—Mr. Anderson, the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, let England for Egypt about a month since for the purpose of making arrangements for the transmission of Cleopatra's Needle from its present bed on the shores of the Mediterranean to the Park at Sydenham. It would appear, from communications recently received from Mr. Anderson, that great difficulties in the way of the removal of this ancient memorial have presented themselves. The needle is actually built into a part of the sea wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the city of Alexandria, and to pull down so much effortification as would be required to disainter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to robuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that, the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for anytime in the present state of European politics. With respect to procuring easis from sncient works of art in Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visits to Alexandria, the gentleman reports, that he had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt on the 5th of the present month, and that the Pasha then kindly assured him that every facility should be afforded to any person commissioned by the company to collect copies of works in Egypt. The Pasha inquired into the nature and objects of the exhibition, and took the the greatest interest in the details submitted to him. At the date of Mr. Anderison's letter, that gentleman was proceeding to inspect the statue of Rameses at Mitrahenne, and to visit the new excavations at Saccarah, which are likely to furnish valuable contributions to the fine arts department of the Sydenham Palace.

such a nature being made or left open for any time in the present state of European politics. With respect to procuring casts from senient works of art in Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visits to Alexanderia, the general county of Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visits to Alexanderia, the general county of Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visits to Alexanderia, the general county of Mr. O'Connell in the Row. Wr. Miley, the confessor of the great agitator. Wr. Miley, the confessor of the great agitator of Mr. O'Connell in the present distriction, and took the the greatest interest in the details submitted to him. At the date of Mr. Anderson's letter, that gentleman was proceeding to inspect the statue of Rameses at Mitrahenne, and to visit the new exceptations at Saccarah, which are likely to furnish valuable contributions to the fine arts department of the Sydenham Palace.

New Description of Steamer has commenced to ply on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Dumbardon. The peculiarity of her construction lies in her compactness, her paddles being much lower than her bulwarks; and, as her engine is on the rotatory principle, it likewise occupies very little space. The inventor, Mr. David Napier. The content of the co

Mr. MacNEILL. Until the Responsible System, he had all of making the Legislative Coun-the establishment of Responsib the establishment of Responsib-had, however, seen on reason with the made in which the constituted; for experience, he is factorily proved to all who ce tion impartially, that the two is work, harmoniously for the f-public interests. Such was his tion; and he, therefore, though to remodel the constitution Council was not only uncalled

by the House, it would be a bat positively mischievous. Mr. Lonewarm. He was not much weight to any argument which had no other or better i rejection of a similar one in Can other Provinces. The principl to be considered on their own of all other considerations. Council, as at present constitualitative theck to popular legi contemplated by the British Leatablishment of the House of of the Legislature; and, were establishment of the House of of the Legislature; and, were t constituting the Council to be of a popular election of that be and object of an Upper House would, in his opinion, be aban-ple, if not altogether lost sig-they would either be men of the colors as those of the Assemi they would either be men of the cipies as those of the Assemt earry out their measures; e legislative body returned in or sembly, and the effect of the Logislature would not be the caim and deliberate considerations, to the check or preventie as would earrifice the interests supposed advancement of anot a hunderance to the progress of as might prove most seriously best interests of the whole respect to appropriations, the best interests of the whole respect to appropriations, the action of the Legislative Cot was much preferable to that Nova Scotia. In that Provi Douncil claimed and exerci separately considering and vor of the Appropriation Bill; and frequently, in its effects, very sembly. Here, however, the accept or reject the Bill as a wery little reason to appreher at any time, rashly throw out to the great damage of the pul public interests in general, were, and with no direct con purse, they might very well, were, and with no direct con purso, they might very well, I confided in for the accomplish purposes for which an Upper by the Constitution; and it v believed, he found that they to judge calmly and impartia sures warmly agitated amon the direct representatives of the members of the Assembly mig constituencies; but members at liberty to pursue the course own independent judgments consciention-ly with his hon. he would oppose the further. That such a measure, concludif passed into law, would be p good, is very doubtful; so m with respect to it and the events. with rees ect to it and the evintended to remedy, I hold it "Better to bear the Than flee to others that we (To be concluded

HASZARD'S

Saturday, April

THE RESIGN Our readers will doubtle resignations, by the Hons. (Swabey, of their seats in the and also of their respective ments. In making a few sudden change, we should public correctly of the reissue between the parties, low invectives or personalit therefore, we have been min premises, or are illogical in shall be glad to be corrected. At the formation of the it was allowed by their fronents, that the Attorney had sufficient practice as a he possess competent abilit factorily to conduct that it was also known, that Ca Our readers will doubt was also known, that Ca unpopular man, holding H Tory notions, upon which liberal ideas of the time supporters of Responsible (
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