

teers, who deserted in the face of the enemy, have been tried by drum-head court martial and shot. The most exaggerated rumors continue to circulate, to fire the Irish heart by representing active sympathy in Canada, and demonstrations, such as cutting canals, railroads, telegraphs, &c., to impede the movements of the Canadian troops, but they are all false.

There has been the most enthusiastic and solid loyalty throughout Canada, and not a single resident Fenian has shown himself; indeed several hundred Canadians residing in Chicago and western cities have gone home to volunteer for its defense.

The funeral of the volunteers killed at Ridgeway was attended at Toronto yesterday with great popular demonstration; all business is being suspended.

The *Toronto Globe* says Gen Napier's admirable disposition of troops will enable him to meet the enemy on any part of the shores of the western Peninsula. Several gunboats have been improvised to patrol the St. Lawrence river, and not less than 5,000 British veterans are stationed along that frontier. These stirring events have pretty effectually squelched the Irish chief organizer Stephens, who mournfully declared himself and the cause of Ireland to have been destroyed by both the O'Mahoney and Sweeny factions.

HOW TO PURIFY RANCID LARD.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "We had some forty pounds rancid lard, which was valueless as it was. Knowing the antiseptic qualities of the chloride of soda, I procured three ounces, which was poured into about a pailful of soft water, and when hot, the lard added. After boiling thoroughly together for an hour or two it was set aside to cool. The lard was taken off when nearly cold, and it was subsequently boiled up. The color was restored to an alabaster white, and the lard was as sweet as a rose."

DISASTERS ON THE SEA IN APRIL.—A Boston exchange estimates that 42 American sea-going craft and foreigners (bound to or from United States ports), have been reported the past month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 7 steamers, 8 ships, 10 barks, 12 brigs, 23 schooners and 1 sloop. Of these 25 were wrecked, 8 abandoned, 7 burned, 3 foundered, 4 run down, 1 capsized, 1 exploded, and 8 are missing—total 61. The total value of the above domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at \$1,000,000 in specie.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—A writer in the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, claims to have an infallible cure for cancer. The recipe is: The juice of the sheep sorrel pressed and exposed on a pewter plate, in the sun, until somewhat jellied. Apply it on the skin over and around the cancer, the application to be continued until the cancer and its roots loosen and drop out, which will be in the course of three or four days. The ingredients of which the pewter is composed, combining with the acid of the plant, are believed to be important in the compound. The leaves of the sheep sorrel are what botanists call sagittate, which is resembling in shape the head of an arrow. The writer also states that he cured his corns by an application of the leaves of the sheep sorrel to them, which in a few hours softened them so much that they could be peeled off and a cure effected.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY HAILSTONES.—The *Journals of Algeria* state that the town of Bona and neighborhood were recently visited by one of the most violent thunderstorms remembered in the colony. For two days previously the summit of the Edough mountains had been enveloped in heavy clouds, and on the morning of the day in question the darkness became almost complete; the natives believed an eclipse was about to take place, and the Moorish women, as is usual on such occasions, commenced raising cries and beating tam-tams to drive away the evil spirit by the noise. In the afternoon the storm burst, and hailstones—some as large as pigeon's eggs—fell in vast quantities, the whole country around for a distance of two miles being quite devastated. Two children were killed.

LUMBER IN MICHIGAN.—As an illustration of the amount of lumbering done in Michigan it is said that the Tittabawassee river, ranging from seven to ten rods in width, is filled with logs for ten miles; Chippewa river, from six to nine rods wide, is filled for seven miles; and Pine river, ranging from five to seven rods in width, is filled for eleven miles. And these streams water only a small portion of the State.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

A NEW INVENTION IN ARCHITECTURE—A REVOLVING STEAMSHIP.

Some years ago, when Thomas Winans projected his wonderful cigar ship, the attention of the maritime world was excited for the result of his invention, which he is still prosecuting. But before that is perfected another invention has been given to the world by George F. Snyder, of this city, which promises to be a still greater wonder than anything that has yet appeared upon the face of the waters, not excepting even the application of steam by Robert Fulton for the propulsion of vessels. The vessel invented by Snyder is a cylinder, and has a rotary motion:

A working model of the vessel is now lying at the shipyard of Brewster & Potter, at Canton, and the trials made with it have been entirely satisfactory, a speed of six miles per hour having been made by hand power. As stated before, the vessel is a cylinder, through the center of which passes a shaft, which is stationary, and supports the decks for freight, passengers and machinery; and which remains in the same position, whatever may be the motion of the ship. In the working model there is a cog wheel in the center of the lower interior surface, working into a cog which entirely belts the interior, and is the motive power propelling the rotary progress through the water.

It is now designed to build a vessel of forty feet diameter, into which will be placed two steam engines of fifty horse power each, and with that it is expected to make a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour. That vessel will draw when lying still, not more than ten or twelve inches of water, and the draft will be reduced when the machinery is put in motion. On the outside surface will be paddles set two feet apart, besides which there will be four keels, one at each end, and two at the center. These keels are intended to prevent the vessel from drifting in time of high wind, and to protect the paddle in the event that the ship should strike upon the bottom.

The new "revolver," as the style of vessel has been called, will be of 300 tons burden, and besides freight, will have capacity for about 300 or 400 passengers. Her steering apparatus consists of a small inclosed boat, the bow of which is worked by pulleys attached to two beams running from the center shaft around to one side, or the stern of the ship, and it is claimed that she can be turned in the space occupied by her length in the water.

A number of gentlemen in this city have taken hold of the thing and will push the new vessel to completion, so that she may be ready to make a trial trip on the 4th of July next. A model of the new wonder is at the office of John S. Selby, No. 71 Second street, where it may be seen by those who feel an interest in the advancing science of the age. The small draft of water will render the vessel, if successful, of incalculable value for the navigation of the rivers which penetrate the heart of the great West, while its speed far outstrips that of any other ship. The same principle may be applied to land vehicles on ordinary roads, and may be guided as easily as these drawn by horses. Some prominent engineer who have examined the principle declare it feasible, and much curious desire will await the advent of the new vessel in the Patapasco.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Montreal, gives some figures concerning Victoria Bridge, which may not be familiar to all our readers:

Victoria Bridge is the most stupendous structure I ever saw, hardly excepting Suspension bridge at Niagara. It may interest your readers to know something of its exact dimensions. It is seven thousand feet in length; sixty feet above the water level; the central span 330 feet; the other spans 242 feet each; three million cubic feet of masonry; the iron of the bridge weighs 8,000 tons. The dimensions of the tube in the middle span are 32 feet high, 16 feet wide, 19 feet high and 16 feet wide at each end, and cost in gold ten millions of dollars. The money to build this bridge was hired at seven per cent., or nearly twenty-five hundred dollars interest for every working day. It looks like one immense boiler. It is an iron-clad structure, spanning the swift waters of the St. Lawrence—a wonderful work of art, and a perpetual evidence of the power of man over the rude elements of nature.

NEWS ITEMS.

A CHILD thus defines gossip: "It's when nobody don't do nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it."

THE April storm in Wisconsin is estimated to have damaged bridges, railroads and other property to the amount of \$2,000,000.

TEN-YEAR old boys are drunk in the streets of Portland, Maine, where the Maine liquor laws prevail and abound.

WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, the last surviving revolutionary soldier in the State of Maine, and the last but two or three in the Union, died, May 3, in the town of Penobscot, at the age of 102 years.

THE *Miner's Register*, of May 29, says Colorado Territory has good prospects for raising all the wheat needed for home consumption, and that potatoes and other vegetables look promising.

SCOTLAND bids fair to rival Pennsylvania in the source of wealth. According to the *Inverness Courier*, many large fortunes are being made by the lucky finding of petroleum deposits. One unlucky man sold for £2,000 a bleak bit of moorland, which is now worth £200,000. Sir James Simpson, the new medical baronet, has, it is said, profited to a very great extent by the recent discovery.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Maine Farmer* says that about sixteen years ago he transferred eight trout to a small brook which empties into a pond. For seven or eight years nothing was seen or heard from them; but since that time it is judged by men that live near these ponds, that not less than two hundred pounds are taken yearly of the best trout in that vicinity. There has never before been seen a fish of any kind in those waters.

A COMPANY called the "Cash Payment Association," intended to take advantage of the difference between cash and credit prices, has been formed in London, England. Every person who pays ten shillings a year to the association receives a list of shops at which for ready money, he may obtain goods from seven to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than he otherwise would. The tradesmen give this pledge to the association, being themselves repaid by the additional customers sent them.

A WOMAN named Eastbury was missed from her home at Blockley, England, on the 14th of March, and no trace of her could be discovered by her husband or the police. On the 15th ult. a laborer passing along an ornamental lake, nearly surrounded by shrubs, heard a moorhen making a peculiar noise; he proceeded to the spot, and found the nest of the bird on the breast of a woman's body, which was floating in the water. The body was found to be that of the woman Eastbury, which must have been in the water for five weeks. The nest contained seven eggs, which were nearly hatched.

A VERY rich oil well has been discovered in the district of Natuchaitz, on the shore of the Caspian Sea. After boring a depth of one hundred and twenty feet in the solid rock, a stream of oil made its appearance and flowed for twenty minutes. A deafening noise followed, accompanied by a slight earthquake, which so frightened the workmen that they all fled. When the noise had subsided, a jet of clear water, tasting very like salt, sprang up, with great violence. After this jet had exhausted itself (which it took twenty-six minutes in doing), a quantity of froth, smoke and stones issued out of the cavity, which was now found to contain nothing but pure oil. Since then, from fifteen hundred to two thousand pailfuls of the oil have been drawn out, the only instrument used being a common wooden siphon two inches in diameter.

COUNT KOUCHÉLEF, an incredibly rich Russian who made Paris stare five or six years ago, has refused to pay a mantua-maker's bill of \$1,800, which his wife incurred in Paris recently. His defence was that there was a marriage contract between his wife and himself, by which each agreed to pay their respective debts; that he had already paid \$400,000 for bagatelles bought by his wife within the last three years; that he had sent her away from Paris to keep her out of temptation, giving her a beautiful home in the south of France, and allowing her \$24,000 a year pin-money; but that jewelers, mantua-makers and milliners send their touters to her southern home, to tempt her into all sorts of extravagance which exceeded his ability to pay, although he had \$600,000 a year income. The Court decided he was not liable for the bill.

At twenty minutes before four o'clock on the morning of May 30th, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, accompanied by a rumbling noise. At Oakland the shock was severe, accompanied by a report like a discharge of artillery. No damage was done.

THE total cost of the suspension bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati will be \$1,750,000. The total length is 2,252 feet. The structure is rapidly approaching completion.

To break up a setting hen, a correspondent tells the *Maine Farmer*, take a brush and beat them off their nests with it, and they will not bear the repetition of it more than once or twice at most, but will forsake the nest.

IN Cincinnati, a woman attempted to start a fire by pouring coal oil on it from a can, when the can exploded setting fire to her clothing and that of her little boy. Both were so badly burned that their recovery is despaired of.

THE *Lowell Courier* says that all the liquor sellers in that city have closed their bars, and those who are posted say it is impossible to get anything in the shape of beer, ale or stronger drinks, for "love or money."

NINE schooners and three steamers are being built in San Francisco. One steamer is intended to run opposition on the Sacramento river. She is 182 feet long and will cost \$80,000.—[*R. R. Reveille*.]

THE most extraordinary instance of patience on record, in modern times, is that of an Illinois judge, who listened silently for two days while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking—"Gentlemen, the law is repealed."

THE *American Mining Journal* says: "Rich gold, silver and plumbago discoveries are reported in upper New Hampshire and in portions of Vermont. It is stated that specimens of white quartz, blown out by a blast in the town of Lisbon, in the Franconia Mountains of New Hampshire, were analyzed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts, and pronounced to be worth at the rate of one thousand and twenty-six dollars a ton, for the gold and silver contained in them. Other specimens of gray quartz yielded fifteen hundred dollars to the ton. A mountain of plumbago, mixed with silver, is also reported to have been recently discovered."

THE Venice journals contain accounts of a singular phenomenon which has just taken place in that city. Works had been for some time past going on in the garden adjoining the St. Agnese Church for boring an Artesian well, and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet had been reached, when one afternoon a rumbling noise was heard underground, and almost immediately after a column of water of the diameter of the well spouted forth to the height of the neighboring houses. The liquid was accompanied with smoking masses of slimy matter and ashes, which emitted a suffocating smell of gas. Engineers at once commenced works to make a channel for the water, as the ground had become saturated, and the walls of the churches and houses around were beginning to crack. The latter were evacuated by their inhabitants. The eruption continued till midnight, but in the meantime about one hundred tons of sand and other earthy matter had been thrown up. The lights in the neighborhood were ordered to be extinguished, and no smokers were allowed to approach the spot, for fear of an explosion. The cause of the occurrence is believed to be the expansion of gas compressed in the layers of earth, which found an outlet in the orifice made by boring the well.

THE SPECULATOR.—His wealth is imaginary and nowhere. He contracts debts and calculates on miracles to pay them. He trusts everybody and everybody trusts him while the ball can be kept up, and when it falls to the ground they all roll away and perish together. The idea of owing more than he can reasonably expect to pay does not rob him of a wink of sleep or disturbs his repose for a moment. "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die," is his maxim. He despises the sordid maxim of cutting his coat according to his cloth, for the cloth belongs to others; he goes the way of all flesh, and when his books are examined by the assignees, it is found that, though he has lived like a prince and spent his hundreds of thousands, there never was a time when he would have had a farthing left after his debts were paid.