

Improvements in Saw-mills.

Some time since we copied from the *Bowmanville Messenger* a description of some new improvements that had been made in saw mills by Mr. Kent of Newcastle. We then were not able to say whether Belleville was in advance of Newcastle in this respect, but we are now glad to be able to state that she is. On visiting the saw-mill of Mr. Gordon we were surprised at the improvements which had been made in its working by Mr. E. E. Leach. This gentleman has improved in the first place on the water wheel. The advantage which this wheel has over those in general use is the curved bucket, together with a discharge of water upon its periphery. The quantity of water used is much less than that used by other wheels now in operation in this town. In the mill to which attention has been called is a Slabbing gang, Stock and Yankee gang, also an English gate or span of saws. The Slabbing gang is built upon an improved plan of feeding the log to the saws, that of the screw. By this invention the mill can be kept constantly at work. While one log is being sawed another is rolled to its place. The form of the bed or head block for the log being curved, it is only necessary to roll the log to its place, the usual labour of fastening becoming necessary, the screw operating to force the logs into each end at the same time. We think we are correct in estimating the saving of time over the ordinary Slabbing gang at about 30 per cent., as no time is spent in moving or gigging the log back. The operation of the gang for cutting as prepared by the gang described is not unlike others used in the town, except in size. In it are hung, for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch planks, 23 saws, and it will cut two stocks 2 feet each. The Yankee gang is arranged to do the work of a Slabbing and Stock gang at the same time. While one log is passing through on one side of the gate and being sided, another log or stock is passing on the other side in a reversed direction, and being completed. The advantage of this gang over others for a medium size of logs, is the saving of space occupied, expense in building, and labour required for operating. The whole number of saws, in the whole mill, at once in use for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch plank is 63, making for double set 126. This mill is capable of sawing from 50 to 60,000 feet per day of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

We understand that Mr. Leach has improved on the former plan of building gang mills, that of attaching two to one shaft and one set of wheels, or if steam, to one shaft and use but one driving pulley and one belt. It is a well known fact that great power is required in raising a large gang filled with saws. To obviate this difficulty many experiments have been tried which were in a degree effectual, but none that has ever been applied will equal the above plan, which has lately been made use of at Shannonville in Wallbridge's Mill. One gang on each end of the shaft, the cranks placed at opposite angles, gives as nearly a perfect balance as can easily be produced. As one gate is rising the other is falling, consequently the falling of the one must help to raise the other, (which improvement Mr. Leach claims as original,) that at least one-third less power is required to do the same amount of work, with the same number of saws, than by the use of but one on each side.

The Railway laborers employed by Messrs. McDonald and Riddle, Railway Contractors of Hamilton are at present on a strike. Their objection is to working eleven hours a day for a dollar.

Doings at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas.

The following statement appears in the *Morning Advertiser*:—"The election at St. Paul's is a great fact. The parishioners not in the secret were taken by surprise; not so the friends of the incumbent, who were out, bringing up voters, almost before the election commenced. We asked for a poll to be fixed on the Thursday, or any other day, and had it have been acceded to, we should have beat them by 200 majority, as we had a requisition to Mr. Westerton, signed by over 400 parishioners, and they brought up all their strength, and during the last hour, most extensively resorted to bribery and intimidation. Even ladies went round, and offered to take charge of tradesmen's shops, to allow them to vote for the incumbent's candidate, whole streets were lined by mobs hurraing, and the evening was one of great excitement. The vergers at St. Barnabas were at their post, prepared to greet the triumph (as they thought) of their employer. The curates of St. Barnabas were engaged in a street row, marshalling the collegiate boys and choristers, and hounding them on with true Romish zeal, in a disgraceful and wanton outrage; pelting, with rotten eggs, the poor men employed by Mr. Westerton's committee, and have since made abject apologies and begged the forbearance of their opponents. At St. Paul's they have not forgotten this lesson at St. Barnabas: infatuated to their ruin, they still continue their grotesque postures, and the whole church is like an heraldic college. The pillars and walls lined with lozenge-shaped shields numbering from 40 to 50, on which are painted, on a crimson or blood-red ground, white crosses, and the monogram, I.H.S., in various devices, interspersed with Scriptural quotations; and, as a consequence, a congregation intent more upon the 'sights' than the solemnities of the hour. The more constant attendants and devotees may be seen bowing devoutly to the cross, surmounted on a large rood screen. They begged the police to have ready a large force to protect them, as they dreaded some popular intrusion as a retribution on their own diabolical outrages. All the alms collected at St. Paul's, by its wealthy attendants, are expended in maintaining at St. Barnabas a monkish college, every room of which is a storehouse of crucifixes, 'Virgins and Child,' and beads. Here the boys, on what is called the foundation, bred up in all the dark superstitions of a medieval era, are wasting away the glorious hours of their youth and young manhood, in learning the names of fast-days and vigils. The great lessons of life, which are daily inculcated in all well-regulated homes, are replaced by the teachings of Loyola, and the sophistries of a Jesuit school. That which would the wants of many of the poor supply, is wasted on candles which cost half a guinea a-piece, on flowers which cost from £16 to £30 per quarter, and the salaries of a host of attendants on the Jesuit homes by which the church is surrounded. And yet the Bishop of London appealed to, declines interference, offering only the prospects of a suit in the Consistorial Courts. Mr. Bennett was removed without that serious process. You, Sir, can form no conception of the indignation of the district, or of the injury to our common Protestantism, daily committed. Every art has been resorted to to prove Mr. Westerton's election invalid, and with an impudent assumption, as every step put the incumbent and his party deeper in the mire. They proposed a fresh election, promising it should be conducted legally. Similar

steps to those recently made at St. Paul's, as regards the appeal to the Bishop, are now to be made from St. Barnabas, failing that, Parliament will be appealed to in reference to that, and, if necessary, the whole question will be discussed in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Public meetings are to be held, a committee has been organized, funds must be raised, and the fight made in earnest, until we can exclaim, with the glorious Cromwell, 'The Lord hath delivered them into our hands.'"

So great is the demand for troops, for the Eastern Expedition, that it is stated the government purpose, with the consent of the East India Company (which latter condition is not indispensable,) to withdraw a certain number of regiments.

There are, it appears, at this time, serving in India, the following regiments:—

QUEEN'S TROOPS—CAVALRY.—9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, (ordered home.)

INFANTRY.—8th Regiment of Foot, 10th 22nd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 32nd, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 70th, 74th, 75th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 87th, 94th, 96th, and 98th.

Making a total of 28 regiments of Queen's troops for the most part wasting their energies ingloriously and listlessly under the burning sun of the tropics. With reference to the five regiments of cavalry, it should be noticed that one of them, the 15th Hussars, is ordered home and another cavalry corps now at the Cape, is under orders to proceed to Madras, from the Cape, for the relief of the former corps. Only one, however, of the cavalry corps is on active service in India, viz., the 9th Lancers, which is at Umballe, a place situate in a disturbed district of the country. The other regiments are stationed at the several presidencies, as also are the majority of the infantry corps. It is understood that the authorities at the Horse Guards entertain the view and are in communication with the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the point, that at the present juncture of affairs, when we are on the eve of a great war, it is advisable to withdraw some portion of Her Majesty's forces from the British Indian dependencies. The proposal is to order home two of the cavalry corps, and several of the regiments of infantry known to be stationed in perfectly quiet quarters in India, within the limits of the presidencies—troops that might be relieved, and sent home without inconvenience. Whether such corps are destined for the Dardanelles or England is not stated; but those troops which may be embarked to proceed homeward, via the overland route, will probably proceed direct to Constantinople from Cairo or Alexandria, at which place they will arrive, after performing the march across the Desert. The troops intended for home service, in the absence of so many regiments now with the Eastern expedition, will have to perform a long voyage to England, in sailing vessels or transport ships.—But whatever the intention of the government may be with regard to the destination of the forces about to be withdrawn from India, our correspondent is assured that the withdrawal of such troops is fully contemplated.

ARRIVAL OF 300 FRENCH SAILORS.—Yesterday afternoon, the *Soho*, Steam Navigation Company's ship came alongside the St. Katharine's steam packet wharf from Havre-de-Grace, having 300 French seamen on board with officers in command. The novelty of such an arrival in the port of London attracted a considerable crowd of the curious to witness the debarkation. Each man had his hammock and kit, and a great many wore the badge of the French ship *Taucrede*. Conveyances having been procured for the luggage, the men formed in military order, three abreast, and preceded by the baggage wagons, 140, set out for the Buxton-square Railway station, to take the train for Liverpool, and the remainder for the East India docks. It seems the French government have purchased three screw steamships, two of which are at Liverpool, and one in the East India Docks, for the transport of troops to the Black Sea, and those sailors are to man them.