

Horton Council.

In accordance with the adjournment of the Corporation of the Township of Horton the members met and formed themselves into a Court of Revision, and determined upon the following resolutions:

Meeting opened at ten o'clock, forenoon, on the 30th day of May.

Present: Messrs. Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrell.

Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That Mr. McNab do take the chair.

James McCaughey's complaint being read, complaining of being over-rated on Real Estate.

Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That the Assessor's valuation be sustained in Mr. McCaughey's case.

Robert Ross' complaint being read, moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Farrell, Resolved, That where Mr. Ross has applied to the Court of Revision for redress, in being overcharged by the Assessor on Real Estate, lying and being in the first, second, and third Concessions of this township, and it is hereby resolved to confirm the Assessor's valuation, and that Mr. Ross' name be retained on the face of the roll at the present.

Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That as Mr. Minor Hilliard has applied, verbally, for redress on the valuation of the Assessor on Real Estate, we hereby authorize the Clerk to reduce the number two, in the tenth concession, the sum of One Hundred Dollars, and that the sum of One Hundred Dollars be added to lot number one in the eleventh concession, being the property of the Hon. Francis Hincks.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized, to reduce Mr. John Johnston's case by adding to lot number ten and eleven, Two Hundred acres to the One Hundred and Twenty, as returned by Mr. Johnston to the Assessor.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Farrell, Resolved, That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized, to reduce Mr. John Johnston's valuation on Real Estate the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That the Court of Revision be now closed for the present, and that we adjourn for one hour, and meet for the transaction of public business.

MINUTES.

Of the tenth meeting of the Municipality of the Township of Horton, held in accordance with the adjournment on Monday the 30th day of May, 1864.

Present: Messrs. Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrell.

The former Minutes read and approved. A Petition from Hugh McTavish, and others, read.

A Petition from Samuel Smith, for aid to carry his friends in the United States of America, read.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, That the several Patrons' reports presented by the Clerk be filled up, giving each his instructions to have his labour expended, belonging to each division within the bounds of this Municipality.

Trustees of Union School Section number seven, Horton, and three, Rose, presents an order, it is ordered to lie over.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That Hugh McTavish' Petition, and others, do lie over to next sitting of Council.

Moved by Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That the Assessor's Roll, as now revised, be received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this Council do now adjourn to meet on the first Monday in September, or ensuing at ten o'clock, forenoon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Town Clerk.

Fire in Norwood.

A severe fire occurred in Norwood on the night of Monday 30th May. About two o'clock in the morning, flames were seen issuing from the wagon shop of Mr. Thomas Howson, which speedily communicated to his dwelling house on one side, and to the store of Messrs Charles and William Stephenson on the other.

The fire was not extinguished until it had consumed the dwelling house, and the family had fled, and his fine new shop, of two stories, with all his material and tools were burned. He had a fire in the store in the afternoon, drying spoked from which, in some way, the fire was supposed to have originated, although one of the workmen who was in after closing hours saw no signs of fire. Mr. Howson was insured for eight hundred dollars, while it will mitigate his misfortune will only partially cover the loss.

The new and handsome store adjoining was approaching completion, and its loss will be a serious discouragement to its owners. The store house occupied by the miller across the street had a narrow escape the door and cornice being scorched. The store of William E. Lockburgh, Esq., was in still greater danger, but was happily saved, from the devouring element, as the fire was extinguished in the dead of night, few persons were present until the crisis of the danger had passed, and the people, many of them women deserve much credit for the prompt and unwearying effort in preventing the flames. Fires of this kind occurring in our towns and villages are public evils, and private losses and every man in the community is interested in the preservation as well as in the erection of property.

The Way the Rebels get Mechanics.

MEASURES EDITORS:—There is a great deal of wonder expressed, both at home and abroad, as to how the Confederates get workmen to make such formidable arms, and it is well known that all their male population is pressed into the army. I can tell you how it is, and how you will all attend to it, and it is of the utmost importance both to the government and the people. You have heard of the starvation of our men who had the misfortune to be captured and imprisoned by the rebel forces, and it is a fact, as you have never been exaggerated in any of the horrible tales we have all read. It is a wonder, then, that when the rebel authorities ask for mechanics from the Yankee prisons, with the promise of having plenty to eat with warm clothes and comfortable quarters, the chance is immediately snatched up by the poor wretches who have been suffering so long? They go to work at their various trades; some are good mechanics, and others work at shoemaking and every other trade of which the rebels stand in need of master-workmen. These are our Government's own "gangs" trained against it.

U. S. Gen. Hospital, Annapolis, Md., May 11th.

NAPOLEON'S CONTINUED NEUTRALITY.

(Paris [May 16] Correspondence of London Post.)

Your readers have been frequently informed of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon to observe the strictest neutrality in the policy of the French Government towards Washington. After this determination Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, has had many proofs from time to time. On a late occasion I drew attention to certain letters made by the United States Minister to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys concerning the building of vessels of war in a French port, supposed to be intended for the use of the Southern cause. The Minister of state in a late debate in the Legislative Chambers thus refers to the fact:—"Later in that year the United States Minister made an application to M. Drouyn de Lhuys alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted, and as the explanation of the building was not thought clear enough the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after the Emperor declared that they were intended for Sweden; but as the existence of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated, the Government gave orders only ten days ago that the ships should not leave France till their destination was clearly established. Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case. This assertion is interesting as showing how, up to the present day, the policy of France towards America remains the same, although its sympathy may be for the cause of the South. In all the other cases of this kind, the Government will follow England. If a recognition of the South were to occur in England, France would immediately echo such a resolution."

SERVICE MILITIA.—As the enrolment of the service militia, under the provisions of the militia Act of 1863, is now being proceeded with, it will doubtless be interesting to our readers to know what the provisions of this Act are.

The militia is divided into three classes viz. First-class service men, consisting of those of eighteen years of age and upwards but under forty years, who are unmarried men or widowers without children.

Second-class service men, consisting of those between eighteen and forty five years of age, who are married men or widowers with children; and Reserve men, consisting of those of forty-five years of age and upwards, but under fifty years.

The Province is divided into Regimental Divisions, and each county constitutes a Regimental Division—the city of Montreal being for the purposes of this Act, in the County of Hochelaga.

The Assessors engaged in making the militia assessment are obliged to include in their returns or rolls the names of all in all their municipalities belonging to the male persons of 18 and 60 years, with the class to which each person belongs, whether 1st class service, 2nd class service, or reserve men, and shall certify to the correctness of such return. As soon as these returns are completed they are sent to the Secretary Treasurer of the County Council.

Within fourteen days of the receipt of such rolls, shall compile from them the County Militia Rolls showing the names and residences of those on the "First class Service Militia Roll," "Second class Service Militia Roll," and "Reserve Roll," and deposit such roll with the Registrar of the County.

The regulations for each division shall be formed as follows:—The Registrar of the County shall at a period in the present year 1864, to be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, within 21 days after the filing of the roll, summon the members of the County, and one or more militia officers, to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to meet at the registrar's office for the purpose of balloting for the requisite number of men to form the battalions of the division. The ballot, which will take place every three years, shall then be proceeded with as follows:—The name of each person on the service, or reserve roll, shall be written distinctly on a card as follows:—

JOHN SMITH
of Craig Street,
MONTREAL
and put together in a box or urn, and be well shaken together, and one of the parties shall draw out a sufficient number of names to complete the required number of men. Those whose names are thus drawn must serve for three years or find a substitute. Notice will then be served upon them to meet at a given time and place to be ordered for service. The militia may be called out for drill for a period of six days drill annually, and during the term of service each man so enrolled shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army, and when on active service to the Rules and Articles of War. Officers are to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and take the oath of allegiance, and also to be examined and must obtain a certificate of proficiency.

Persons giving wrong information or refusing to give information to parties making Militia Rolls shall pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. Any officer or man disobeying any lawful order or guilty of insolent or disorderly behaviour shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each offence.

All penalties to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace if the amount do not exceed ten dollars, and before two Justices of the Peace if the amount exceed that sum. The foregoing are the principal features of the Act, and as the Assessors are now engaged in preparing the rolls it will be well to call to the attention of the public to the Act.

We understand that six battalions will be enrolled for this Division as soon as the list is completed, which will be in a few weeks. The number of officers to be appointed will be six Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, sixty Captains, sixty Lieutenants, and such number of non-commissioned Staff Officers as may be deemed necessary, all of whom will be required to pass through the Military School at Quebec, and to obtain 1st and 2nd class certificates as the case may be. Intending applicants for these commissions should avail themselves of the Victoria Hall Drill Association, established and supported by government, for the instructing of Militia and Volunteer officers in their Militia duties. By doing so the term for attendance at the Military School at Quebec will be shortened, as a large portion of the instruction can be acquired here previous to entering the School. This Association meets at eight o'clock, p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Victoria Hall, and is open to all who desire to acquire proficiency in drill.

The Quebec Chronicle states that about noon on Tuesday, during the military display on the Plains of Abraham, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, a little boy, about seven years of age, named Edmund Melancon, son of Michael Melancon, business, Chapman-street, was knocked down by a horse, and his skull fractured by a blow from the animal's hoof.

A SELF-ACTING BOOT AND SHOE MAKER BY STEAM POWER.

The old story of the machine which, having a sheep put into one end, turned out at the other end a pair of shoes, and legs of mutton, was brought to light by seeing the operations of this very ingenious apparatus, the invention of Mr. Southall, a shoemaker at Stalybridge. After four years of patient study and a steady perseverance, he has succeeded in producing a machine which, in combination with a few ing machine, seems likely to be a complete change in the present system of making boots and shoes; for while an ordinary workman will, on the average, make and finish by hand one pair per day, at a cost of 4s. Mr. Southall can, by his invention, produce 150 pairs per day from one screwing, cutting and, and finishing machine, at one-fourth the present cost by hand labor. He states, in fact, that he has taken a contract to make 2,000 pairs of bladders, the uppers and leather for the soles being supplied to him, and to deliver 50 pairs per day at the minimum price named on this question, which he has secured by his machine can be furnished by a couple of boys, whose duty is simply to secure the boot (ready lasted) into its iron holder, which firmly holds the boot until it is turned out from the machine in a finished state. The machine is not much unlike a double upright drill, consisting of two feet in length by one in width. A coil of brass wire is placed on the machine, the end passing respectively through a vertical shaft, a pair of dies and shears; each revolution of the coil causes a thread to be cut on the wire, the machine being regulated so as to cut any required number of threads by simply changing a wheel to increase or decrease the number of revolutions. The dies not only cut the threads, but they also draw down the wire, and force the screw into the boot sole without any hole being made in the leather. The machine is not having seen the machine would imagine that the screw would force away the boot rather than penetrate the leather, but an enormous amount of pressure is brought to bear against the boot by a wedge-shaped hammer, so that the screw is compelled to enter the sole, and with the parts going so tightly pressed together, the boot becomes entirely waterproof and very firm. As each screw is fixed this pressure is withdrawn to enable the wire to be cut by the shears, and the boot to move the distance at which it is intended to place one screw from another. In this manner, in about two minutes each boot is made, the edge being finished by the machine, the edge being brought to bear against it, and the result is a beautifully finished edge, in a very short space of time, without the assistance of any human labor. The boot is then removed to have the heel attached, when it is again brought to the machine, where it is completely ready for use.

That portion of the machine which finishes is used for the shaping of the soles and heels. A strip of leather is placed on a roller, when it is applied, the machine set in motion, and in a second or two the sole is finished. The amount of labor is saved to the journeyman, for the sole is the correct form, and has no occasion to be again touched with the knife, except in the final paring operation. The insole and outsole having been thus formed, are tacked to the upper and then secured in the same manner. The whole is a machine having a similar object, and not very unlike this in some of its details, was seen some years ago in its neighborhood; something was incomplete in it, which Mr. Southall's ingenuity seems to have supplied.

It is a very interesting machine, and may prove that Mr. Southall has made the greatest stride yet taken in automatic leather working; and it is to be hoped that the inventor will be rewarded with the fruits with his ingenuity and perseverance entitle him.—English Paper.

DIRECT PRODUCTION OF WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL IN THE BLAST FURNACE.

A very interesting method for obtaining the above result has recently been patented by Mr. Johnson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, England. The process is essentially in the introduction of finely divided oxide of iron into the blast, which, of course, converts it to the metal in the furnace. The result of this introduction of oxide is that the cast iron becomes decarbonized in the blast furnace itself, without being placed in puddling or other refining process. Any other oxide which acts in a similar manner may be employed with equal advantage, and other substances may be employed for the purpose of purifying the metal. The crucibles which are usually employed must undergo some modification in order to admit of the patent system being carried into execution. It is thought advisable to heat the oxide to full redness before allowing it to enter the blast pipe.

NEWLY DISCOVERED BONE CAVE.

"The Popular Science Review" says:—"In making certain excavations in the chalk of Gibraltar, the engineers came upon a very extensive cavern containing the bones of numerous extinct mammals and of man. From what we have already heard, this grotto bids fair to throw more light upon the question of the age of pre-historic man than any hitherto examined. As yet we have had no minute descriptions of the fossils discovered in this locality, but we have been informed that a very great number of specimens have been forwarded to this country by one of the Gibraltar authorities particularly interested in the geology of the excavation."

Fine Clay as a Dressing for Sores.

Dr. Schreiber, of Leipzig, recommends the use of the most energetic, the most recent, the most simple, and the most economical of palliative applications to surfaces yielding foul and moist discharges. He moreover considers that it has a specific action in accelerating the cure. Clay softened down in water, and freed from all gritty particles, is laid, layer by layer, over the affected part to the thickness of about a line. If it becomes dry and falls off, fresh layers are applied to the cleansed surface. The irritating secretion is rapidly absorbed by the clay, and the contact of air prevented. The cure thus comes on rapidly. The clay-ointment has been used with great success in the treatment of the foot or arm-pits. A single layer in the morning will destroy all odor in the day. It remains a long time supple, and the pieces which fall off in a fine powder, produce no inconvenience.

CHINA COAL GAS.

In the city of Liverpool the price of gas has been reduced, and about 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. It is also stated that this price pays a fair profit to the stockholders.

Forrest Bell & Co's Prices.

CURRENT OF THE MARKET, DALLAS, TEXAS, May 27, 1864.

White Pine, in the raft, inferior and ordinary, measured off, 100 feet 4 1/2 @ 0 64
Superior do do 7 1/2 @ 0 104
In shipping order, 100 feet 6 1/2 @ 0 104
Red Pine, in the raft, measured off, 100 feet 9 1/2 @ 0 124
In shipping order, 100 feet 9 1/2 @ 0 104
Oak, Ordinary, by the raft, 100 feet 2 1/2 @ 0 24
Lake Superior, by the raft, 100 feet 0 0 @ 0 04
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality, 100 feet 8 1/2 @ 0 134
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft, 100 feet 7 1/2 @ 0 114
Plated, do do 4 1/2 @ 0 84
Staves, for Specification, Merchantable, 217 10
Do All Pipe, according to thickness, 250 to 252 10
Do W. O. Punccheon Mer- chantable, 214 10 to 215
Do Bright, according to specification, 216 10 to 217 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 218 10 to 219 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 220 10 to 221 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 222 10 to 223 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 224 10 to 225 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 226 10 to 227 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 228 10 to 229 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 230 10 to 231 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 232 10 to 233 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 234 10 to 235 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 236 10 to 237 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 238 10 to 239 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 240 10 to 241 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 242 10 to 243 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 244 10 to 245 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 246 10 to 247 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 248 10 to 249 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 250 10 to 251 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 252 10 to 253 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 254 10 to 255 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 256 10 to 257 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 258 10 to 259 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 260 10 to 261 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 262 10 to 263 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 264 10 to 265 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 266 10 to 267 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 268 10 to 269 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 270 10 to 271 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 272 10 to 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2d and 3d, 626 10 to 627 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 628 10 to 629 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 630 10 to 631 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 632 10 to 633 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 634 10 to 635 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 636 10 to 637 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 638 10 to 639 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 640 10 to 641 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 642 10 to 643 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 644 10 to 645 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 646 10 to 647 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 648 10 to 649 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 650 10 to 651 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 652 10 to 653 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 654 10 to 655 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 656 10 to 657 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 658 10 to 659 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 660 10 to 661 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 662 10 to 663 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 664 10 to 665 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 666 10 to 667 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 668 10 to 669 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 670 10 to 671 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 672 10 to 673 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 674 10 to 675 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 676 10 to 677 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 678 10 to 679 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 680 10 to 681 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 682 10 to 683 for 1st, 2d and 3d, 684 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