

rail and Duckworth, of Toronto; and for the Carpenter and Joiner work, Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Whitey The Sheriff spoke with great pleasure of the fact that everything from the first had gone on with entire satisfaction. No difficulties had arisen between himself and his contractors, and each party seemed anxious to do his part of the work in the very best manner. It is with gratification we refer to the superior manner in which the joiner work has been done, because that part has been done by a Whitey Mechanic, and in a style that has not been excelled elsewhere on the continent.

We learn that no accidents have occurred about the building since the commencement of the work; no one has been hurt, and there has been no quarrel among the hands employed about the premises, though they generally numbered from 15 to 50 at a time. The Sheriff attributed these happy results to the fact that he had from the first stipulated with the contractors that no liquor should be used on the premises. Contractors and others employed men should take note of this important fact, and avail themselves of the lesson which it conveys for future use.

The grounds about the Sheriff's residence are yet of course in a crude state, but during the past winter he had transplanted about one hundred trees at a cost of \$154. Some of the trees cost \$16 to \$20 a piece. They were brought from the rear of the township with a large quantity of the surrounding earth frozen to them. When put in order the grounds will undoubtedly be on a scale of elegance and magnificence corresponding with the residence they are to adorn.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

The Herald's correspondence says that General Anderson arrived here this evening. He seems to be in very poor health. Several weeks ago one of our consuls abroad expressed the opinion that Garibaldi would visit this country and command a column of Union forces, if the present crisis of the Government would indicate that his services were needed. There being no official information on the subject of course the President could take no official action, but it is understood that he has taken measures for ascertaining if Garibaldi would accept a command if offered him, and if so has authorized parties to express to him the great gratification it would afford the President to witness his return to the United States and see him at the head of a column of our troops.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant Budd, commanding the steamer Resolute, cleared out one of the Confederate depots on the Potomac. It has been known for some time that Herring Creek, on the Maryland side, and Maloduck Creek, opposite, on the Virginia side, were the depots for Maryland recruits for the Confederate army in Virginia. The Resolute having approached within 300 yards of the shore of the Creek, was fired on with musketry. A boat was immediately lowered, and Lieut. Budd, with 12 men landed. The Confederates fled at their approach and were pursued for a mile, but made their escape.

Papers containing important information were found in the buildings which were destroyed, and ten "contrabands" found on the premises. They were brought away after leaving the creek. Lieut. Budd learned from the negroes that there were 300 of the Confederates concentrated at the Hague, about five miles back from the river, and that their ferry boat was about three quarters of a mile up the creek meeting the schooner Dana. He took her guns and crew upon the Resolute, and placing the negroes in charge of two men of the Dana, he went up the creek and captured a large boat capable of carrying 25 or 30 men, but saw nothing of the Confederates. After reporting the circumstances to Commodore Craven, the latter sent an expedition last night to Herring Creek, and a number of boats were captured there. The Confederates are evidently hard pressed for provisions.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.

Rumors are current on the street, in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command in the Southwest has been totally routed by the Confederates, the General himself being killed, and General Seigel was in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal force. This information is said to have been received by the secessionists last evening, the messenger who brought the news having killed a horse between Springfield and Rolla, in his haste to outstrip the Government messenger. It is also stated that Gen. Fremont received dispatches last night, about midnight corroborating the above, but the contents have not yet been divulged. Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and the most serious apprehensions are indulged in for the safety of our army. We will probably get something reliable on the arrival of the train to-night.

St. Louis, August 13.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, as furnished by one of Gen. Lyon's aids to Gen. Fremont:

Gen. Lyon in three columns under himself, Gen. Seigel and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half past six on the morning of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was severe, our loss being about 800 killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy gives his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas, Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

Gen. Seigel left only one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield, with a large number of prisoners. At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from Springfield Banks.

The following are Confederate reports taken from a special messenger who brought dispatches to Gen. Fremont:

"Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to them on the Davis Creek, on Green's prairie, a few miles to the south-west of Springfield. At twenty minutes past 6 in the morning Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Captain Sotten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment in Wilson's Creek. General Lyon's cavalry posted on the enemy's left flank and General Seigel's artillery on the right then began a terrific attack and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp. Shells from Captain Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and wagons, which were all destroyed. As Gen. Lyon was leading on his column his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another and as he turned round to his men waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball, and fell dead to the ground.

On reaching Springfield, fearing the great number of the enemy might induce them there to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Seigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla, with his provision trains, and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that Gen. Seigel has not been disturbed in his march.

Ninety of the Confederates were captured, among whom was a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCulloch were among the trophies.

Reinforcements are on their way from Rolla, and Gen. Seigel and his army may be considered safe.

ROLLA, Mo., August 13.

The following additional account of the battle near Springfield is furnished by an eye witness who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this place on horse-back.

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,500 strong. The Home Guards remained in Springfield. Our forces slept on the night of the 9th and 10th, and about sunrise, Saturday morning, drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon afterwards the engagement became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gen. Lyon and Gen. Seigel, General Seigel leading a flank force of about 1,000 men and four guns, on the south of the enemy's camp. The light regiments from sunrise in the morning until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Captain Totten's battery in several places, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

General Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Confederates of the Kansas regiments having become disoriented, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us—he did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while choosing the men on the left, received a bullet in the left breast and fell from his horse. He was raised if he was hurt, and he replied, "No, I am not hurt, but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle."

General Seigel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns, his artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first however spiking them and disabling the carriages. About one o'clock in the day, the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating, but before they could be pursued, the Federal forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue them, and the battle may be considered a drawn one.

On Saturday night Dr. Morcher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battle-field near Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerably treated—Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major Sturges took command on the battle-field after the death of Gen. Lyon.

Gen. Seigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 100 horses. One of the enemy's regiments carried two flags—the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Seigel marched back to Springfield in good order, but performing his arrangements, gathering his baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy, he left Springfield on Sunday night, and occupied living near this side of that place—the enemy not pursuing.

The only hostility observed during the day was firing muskets from a distance at the rear guard.

Gen. Seigel was confident that he could have held Springfield against the force that had engaged him, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the south-west, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the report of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the south-east. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served; their infantry fire was also severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of the citizens of Springfield, are in Seigel's camp.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61.

MOVING NORTH.		
Mail.	Express.	
Leave Toronto.....	7 00 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
Thornhill.....	7 52 a.m.	5 05 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 10 a.m.	5 24 p.m.
King.....	8 24 a.m.	5 35 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 55 a.m.	6 09 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 11 a.m.	6 20 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	9 25 a.m.	6 34 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 40 a.m.	6 46 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH.		
Leave Collingwood.....	3 00 p.m.	5 00 a.m.
Bradford.....	5 50 p.m.	8 12 a.m.
Holland Landing.....	6 05 p.m.	8 26 a.m.
Newmarket.....	6 20 p.m.	8 40 a.m.
Aurora.....	6 35 p.m.	8 55 a.m.
King.....	7 05 p.m.	9 20 a.m.
Richmond Hill.....	7 25 p.m.	9 35 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 40 p.m.	9 50 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m.	10 40 a.m.

New Advertisements.

Notice—Richmond Hill County Grammar School.
The "Weekly Journal."
Boy Wanted—W. Harrison.
To Owners of Non-Resident Lands.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 16, 1861.

PAY UP!

Now that the elections are over, and we have time to attend to home matters, we most respectfully urge upon all parties indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising or job work, the necessity of making prompt payment. The sums in many instances are small, but the aggregate is large; and it is absolutely necessary, in view of our expenses, and constantly recurring liabilities, that at least a portion of what is due to us should be paid forthwith. We trust that this notice will be sufficient, and that our friends will respond nobly to the call which we are compelled to make on them: their duty is plain, and we have no doubt they will perform it—it is simply to "PAY UP!"

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

INTELLIGENCE from Ottawa makes it quite certain that the public buildings in that city are rapidly approaching completion; and those rumors that have been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that they had not risen above the level of the ground, and furthermore, that it was not the intention of government to complete them at all, are entirely without foundation. Ottawa, whether it is the best place or not, is certainly destined to become the capital of united Canada, unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to interfere with existing arrangements. There has, however, without doubt, been no small degree of oversight on the part of the architect, by which these buildings will cost the province, in the shape of extras, several thousands of pounds more than they would otherwise have done. Whether this oversight has been intentional or not is exceedingly difficult to determine. We will not go so far as to assert what has been freely hinted at in many quarters, that the plans were intentionally drawn up, as they have been, for the purpose of throwing into the hands of the contractors the profits arising from the extras; which will be much greater than those from the original contract. But it does certainly appear strange that an architect would, in originating designs for such extensive buildings, run the risk of injuring his professional reputation, by committing such glaring blunders as they contain, unless he were well paid for the sacrifice. Practical builders who have carefully examined the plans, state that in some cases, for example, heavy partition walls are indicated, while no supports are provided to sustain them. In other places windows are made to appear in the elevations, where walls, chimneys, or other obstacles would interfere with their construction; and so on throughout the whole building, exhibiting what is the result either of gross carelessness or of a still more culpable intention. However, public works are proverbial for costing at least double their real value; and there is every probability that the government buildings will not be an exception to the rule. The extra cost being under the circumstances, unavoidable, must be met with as good a grace as possible. The government have pushed on the works with commendable zeal; the contractors have not been idle, and there is every probability that the buildings will be ready for occupation within the time specified in the contract.

THE CROPS—A SUGGESTION.

Accounts from various parts of the country lead to the conclusion, that the wheat crop of the present year will be considerably below an average yield. The midge, weevil, rust, and frost have each contributed their blighting influence towards the destruction of the fall crop. In the western counties the damage has been very serious, while in very few localities will an average yield be realized. The hay and spring crops are in general good; and taking into consideration the fact that more attention has recently been paid to spring wheat, it may be taken for granted that the aggregate loss throughout the country will not be so serious as the present prospects would indicate. The root crops in general promise well, although there are unfavorable accounts from a few localities respecting the appearance of potatoes. In the county of Wentworth the rot has made its appearance; and in Leeds its ravages are also apparent in the fields of blackened potato-tops; but fortunately the tract of country in which the disease has made its appearance is not extensive. Fruit will be almost an entire failure, and we will be obliged to depend, in a great measure, on the Americans for our winter supply.

The ill success that has attended the cultivation of wheat for many years past, has fortunately had the effect of directing attention to the importance of paying greater attention to the rearing of stock. The high price and ready market that wheat commands has given undue prominence to its culture, to the almost total neglect of this equally important, and at the present time, more lucrative branch of agricultural industry. Now, we think a very little reflection will convince farmers that this is a very serious mistake; and a simple regard for their own interests demands for it greater consideration. We are convinced that, with the best breeds, the raising of stock will prove much more profitable and less precarious than that of wheat; and we are not without good authority to support the opinion. Let us take it to consideration the amount of labor and expense bestowed on an acre of fall wheat, and compare the cost with the average yield for the past ten years, and we venture to say our position will be sustained. It must be recollected, in making the calculation, that a crop of wheat is not the product of a single year. Peas are frequently made to precede wheat, in which case the peas and wheat together form the produce of two years. Or when the land is prepared by fallowing, a field of wheat is the entire yield in two years. It must also be taken into account, that the constant cultivation of wheat tends rapidly to reduce the productive qualities of the land, and to depreciate its value. Hence we see townships in our own vicinity, once famous for the richness of their soil, which at the present time will not produce anything like the same quantity of grain per acre as formerly, even in cases where very little injury has been sustained from weevil or midge. The labor of feeding cattle is but trifling. We can always find a ready market at our own doors without even the trouble of sending to market. Our market has of late years been supplied to a great extent from the Western States, where, by the introduction of foreign varieties, and careful attention to the sorts best suited to the climate, large fortunes have been realized in a few years. If some of our intelligent farmers would make a careful calculation of the comparative advantages to be derived from the cultivation of wheat, and the rearing of stock, information of the most valuable character would thus be secured, and a lasting benefit conferred on the farming community. We shall be happy at any time to give publicity to the result of investigations of this kind, that any of our readers may send us.

Vaughan Council.

The above Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, 5th August, at 10 a.m.

The Reeve in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Cook, Howland and Jeffery.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

By-law No. 124, for the purpose of assessing School Sections Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 17 and 21, was then passed.

Application having been made to the Council by the Trustees of School Section No. 6, to authorize them, in conformity with the 35th section of the School Act, to borrow money to build a School-house in the said section—By-law No. 125 to carry this application into effect was passed.

This By-law authorizes the Trustees to borrow \$600, to be repaid in three equal annual instalments, and provides for the assessment of the section to carry this arrangement out.

Mr. E. Chamberlain, whose tender for the erection of the Driving Shed was accepted, attended to surrender the building up to the Council.

After inspecting the same, Mr. Cook moved, seconded by

Mr. Jeffery, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to E. Chamberlain the sum of \$154, being the amount of his contract for re-erecting Shed, &c. at the Town Hall.—Carried.

Sundry accounts were then submitted for the approval of the Council.

And upon motion of Mr. Howland, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, the Treasurer was authorized to pay the following:—

To Dr. Reid.....	\$6 00
To John Nelson.....	12 00
Ward No. 1—J. Coulter.....	12 00
" " J. Woods.....	7 00
" " A. C. Matthews.....	100 50

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in October.

The Markham Council meets on Saturday, (to-morrow) at Size's Hotel, Unionville.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE ADDRESS.

The following condemnatory resolutions were passed at the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Local Preachers, Class Leaders, Stewards of the Whity Circuit, held at Whiby on the 3rd inst:—

Moved by Bro. Geo. Flint, seconded by Bro. M. Robinson, and

Resolved, Firstly, That this meeting regrets deeply certain suggestions contained in the Conference address of the present year, wherein among other objects to be secured, it is recommended to the brethren and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada that they should "unite as with one heart to elect those men to the Legislative Assembly, and those only, who will exert themselves to the utmost, without respect to party in other matters, to promote University Reform and the equal rights of all colleges according to their works, irrespective of their denomination."

because, while this meeting readily admits that reform in the management of the University of Toronto is essentially necessary, still, there are other matters in which, as members of the body politic, the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are deeply interested—there are abuses to be remedied, reforms to be prompted, and interests to be protected, which in the opinion of this meeting, are of equal importance to those referred to in the Conference Address, and which requires us to act in co-operation with those of our fellow subjects who may differ from us in regard to University reform.

Resolved, Secondly, That such a condemnation as that referred to in the Conference Address can only be justified on the principle that those to whom the recommendation is made are capable of judging for themselves as to how the elective franchise ought to be employed, or what degree of prominence ought to be given to the various questions agitating the public mind;—an inference which this quarterly meeting most distinctly repudiates, believing as it does that the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are just as capable of judging, as any ecclesiastical body can be, as to how they ought to vote, and as to the kind of men they ought to support, in reference to those political questions in which they have a common interest with all those who wish to see the country well and properly governed; and for these reasons, if for no other, this meeting is compelled to express its opinion that the recommendation contained in the Conference Address was exceedingly injudicious and ill-timed, and if acted upon universally by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, would in many instances have compelled them to form political alliances of the most disgraceful character, or, on the other hand, not to vote at all.

Resolved, Thirdly, That while we are willing, as members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to accede to any recommendation made by the Conference in matters of discipline or of doctrine, so long as that recommendation is according to, and agreeable with the teaching of God's Holy Word, yet we cannot say, will not submit for a single moment to Conference interference with our civil privileges as a free and independent people.

Resolved, Fourthly, That while we admit the justice and propriety of the claim set up for a division of the surplus funds of the University at Toronto amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, we have no idea of sacrificing greater and more important principles for the accomplishment of such division.

BEAUREGARD'S PROMOTION—LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

From the New Orleans Delta.

We have been kindly furnished with the following copy of the letter of President Davis, written on the field of battle after the glorious victory at Manassas, acquainting Brigadier General Beauregard of his promotion to the rank of general, the highest grade in the army of the Confederate States. This most richly deserved promotion and honor could not be conveyed in more just, tasteful and appropriate terms.

The generals of the army of the Confederate States are Samuel Cooper, Robt. E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and G. T. Beauregard.

The following is the letter:

MANASSAS, Va., July 21, 1861.

Sir,—Appreciating your services in the battle of Manassas, and on several other occasions during the existing war, as affording the highest evidence of your skill as a commander, your gallantry as a soldier, and your zeal as a patriot, you are promoted to be a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, and with the consent of the Congress will be duly commissioned accordingly.

Yours, &c.,

JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, &c., &c.

PARTY OR NO PARTY.

The New York Herald, commenting on the recent refusal of the Democrats to join with the Republicans in the prosecution of the present war, calls the "people" to throw away all party names and "come out" under the following programme:—

First—In favor of sustaining the President and furnishing men and means for a vigorous prosecution of the war, both by land and sea, until the last vestige of the rebellion is put down.

Second—Opposition to the contract corruption so extensively in vogue under the auspices of republican officials.

Third—Demanding the reorganization of the different departments at Washington, and the introduction of a more capable, efficient and honest administration to the Treasury, Navy and War bureaus.

Fourth—Frowning down all efforts for making this a war for the abolition of slavery.

Fifth—For the restoration to the Union people of every seceded State all their person and property guaranteed to them by the constitution as far as the Confederate army is driven from its borders.

Sixth—No compromise with the Confederates until they throw down their weapons of war and return to loyalty to the Union.

Seventh—Insisting that the army shall be placed exclusively under the control of military men, and no interference to be tolerated on the part of politicians, either in Washington or elsewhere, in its management, or the time and direction of the march of the columns.

Eighth—Anti-secession, anti-separation and ironing down every effort to bring about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but in favor of restoring every star to our national constellation.

Ninth—Opposition to all the peace schemes of the secession sympathizers in and out of Congress.

Tenth—Honesty, integrity, ability, and not party favoritism, the qualifications for public officers.

Eleventh—The overthrow of the present corrupt lobby system around our municipal, State and national legislative halls, and the election of men as legislators who cannot be approached by the professors of the third house.

Twelfth—In favor of treating the abolition agitators of the North and the secessionists everywhere as the enemies of the Union and the peace and prosperity of the nation.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

From the Globe of Wednesday.

Last evening a collision took place between a number of men belonging to the 30th regiment and the police, on Queen-street, about nine o'clock last night, which appeared at one time to be attended with serious results. It seems that while a man named Elias Yeow was walking on Queen-street, near College Avenue, Sergeant White and a number of soldiers of the 30th regiment came along. Some words passed between the parties and the sergeant, who is said to have been under the influence of liquor, pushed Yeow off the sidewalk and assaulted him. Yeow went in search of the police, and at the corner of Dunsmuir street met constable Healy and informed him of what had taken place. Healy went to the spot where the soldiers were standing, a short distance down the street, and Yeow having pointed out the man who had assaulted him, Healy went forward to him and asked his name. Instead of replying to the question the sergeant, before Healy was aware, struck him a severe blow and knocked him down. Healy who was an old soldier himself, was speedily on his feet, but was again knocked over, and the sergeant ran off at a rapid pace up the street, closely followed by Healy. The constable sounded his whistle for assistance, and near St. Patrick's Market, Constable Archibald joined in the pursuit and the sergeant was soon in custody. By this time a large crowd had collected, and instead of assisting the Police, they incited the soldiers to rescue their non-commissioned officer. The soldiers unstrapped their belts and rushed on the Police, but did not succeed in rescuing their comrade. At this time several stones were thrown by the crowd, one of which struck Constable Archibold on the head, but without inflicting any serious injury. The constables being under the impression that they could convey their prisoner to No. 3 station, took him into Swieglar's tavern, followed by the soldiers brandishing their belts and demanding the police to give their sergeant up. In the meantime Constable Crow had arrived from the station, and with difficulty entered the house, and tried to get the soldiers out of the house, but without effect. While the row was going on a cheer was raised by the crowd outside, and the piquet rushed in and drew their bayonets. The prisoner had been taken into a back room, but the piquet menaced Constable Crow in the bar-room, and threatened to pierce him through unless the prisoner was given up to them. He stated that no less than a dozen bayonets were at his breast at one time, and that the sergeant of the piquet appeared to have lost the entire control of the men under his charge. He called vainly on some of them to arrest the others, and they then drew their bayonets on each other. Mr. Boyd, Johnson-street, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. Mara, and Mr. John Purdy, came to the assistance of the Police, and after a great deal of trouble the house was cleared of the soldiers, and the men composing the piquet marched off. The crowd, however, continued to surround the house, and when the police came out with their prisoner they were hoisted all the way to the station. A civilian named Pollard, who is said to have taken an active part in the melee, was also apprehended and lodged in the cells. The whole matter will be investigated at the Police Court to-day.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The London Building News thus describes the progress of the building at South Kensington for the International Exhibition of 1862:—

It is scarcely more than two months since the vast plot was an undisturbed green field, with buildings of unusual extent and magnificence around it. It was, however, made over to Messrs. Kelt and Lucas, and they are not now to let the grass grow under their feet; the sheep were removed, and the turf-carriers turned in there. They soon stripped the green spring carpet from it, and on the 9th of March the first stake was driven for the guidance of the workmen. From this stake the whole site was divided into squares, the position of the piers was fixed, and pegs driven to guide the excavations. At the first glance this may appear a very simple operation, but a minute's reflection convinces us of its vast importance, and how much every subsequent operation depends upon its accuracy.

A divergence of no inch or two in the length of a brick or stone building is of no particular moment, but in this case, where the several parties of the building are of various materials, and made in different parts of England, all to be finally fitted together here, it becomes of vital importance. The point must be determined and shown visibly with mathematical justness, so that all the details can be united, like the parts of a watch or a steam engine.

More than half of the piers—those at the eastern end of the site—are already built, and the ground is staked out for the remainder. The walls are up to the height of 21 or 30 feet at the south-eastern corner. The window frames, some 12 or 13 feet wide, and proportionally high, are in many places fixed. The arches are being turned over the inner openings, and thus the framework of the extensive galleries which are to contain the choicest specimens of pictorial art which have been produced within the last 100 years approaches completion. There seems no lack of men and no want of materials. Put the work yet done does not give one-half such an idea of the undertaking as the preparations which arrest our attention at every step. We take. Some half-dozen sheds are thrown up in different parts of the ground. Forges are growing at a white heat, and our ears catch a roar from the stimulating bellows, mingled with the deafened sounds of the hammer and metal. Close by is a steam-engine, for hoisting materials and other purposes. Tramways are laid down for facility of transport. Brickworks are in thousands and hundreds of thousands, and gravel dug out and sifted as though a new town were about to be built; timber in such quantities lies about as if a forest had been felled.

Three of the trees standing on the site are preserved, felled temporarily round for protection, and will, like those in the 1851 building east off their stony and withered leaves next autumn within the building. Every one, from Captain Peck to the lowest scavenger, is earnest, the sure earnest that there will be no disappointment next year, as far as the building is concerned.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

"The Washington Star" says: General McClellan's face is not familiar to the public yet, and at the press' interview at his quarters on Thursday he made his entrance among the gathering of newspaper men, and was proceeding in quiet conversational tones to unfold his views upon the subject matter of the meeting quite unrecognized by the majority present. In fact, his five feet five proportions were completely lost in the group, and a widening of the ring was instantly proposed by the outsiders—ostensibly that they might better hear what he was saying, but quite apparently that they might get a fair look at the "coming man." He is of almost boyish appearance (looking twenty-five, but probably ten years older), is of Napoleonic figure, slightly inclined to fulness about the waistband, has a good head firmly planted on a neck of bovine force upon ample shoulders, hair auburn cropped, but not filed, rudely and strongly complexion, blue eyes, nose springing from his forehead at a sufficient angle to indicate character, clean cut chin, and a mouth the lines of which indicate good humor and firmness in about equal proportions. In dress he might readily pass for a private soldier of the Rhode Island "persuasion," wearing blouse and pants of blue wool, shoulder straps, restlessness, and with the blue of his blouse so sweated through upon his linen by the hot day's work, that it was hard telling whether the McClellan shirt was a blue one faded or a white one discolored. General McClellan is not fluent of speech, apparently, and doubtless doesn't care to be. That there is some little quiet fun in his composition was apparent at the interview, and on the suggestion being made that the pictorial papers should be severely talked to for giving representations of our military works and operations, he seemed to think that they could be safely left alone, as quite as likely to confound as to instruct the enemy.

The steamer Canada, built by Mr. Louis Shielhaus, of St. Catharines, for the Great Western Railway Company, it will be recollected, was sold, and has been refitted by the United States Government, as a war vessel. Her name is now the Coatzacoalcas. The Washington Star thus speaks of her:—"The experimental trip of Mr. M. O. Robert's fine steamer, the Coatzacoalcas, on Saturday last, from this city to below Mathias Point, was a complete success. The question to be solved was whether she could carry her large gun—the largest carried by any ship-of-war in the world, we apprehended. It is a rifled 84 pounder, weighing more than ten thousand pounds. Besides this gun, she carries half a dozen of less calibre in weight. The steamer was found capable of standing the repeated and quick use of this monster weapon as conveniently and well as though it was an ordinary 32 pounder; and all on board, including many experienced artillerymen, scientific men and naval officers, were entirely satisfied that the Coatzacoalcas is entirely capable of carrying, in actual service, this one of the most effective weapons ever placed on ship-board."

Messrs. Robin & Co., of Gaspe, Bay Chaleur, have 17 schooners and 154 fishing-boats afloat, and employ 3,500 men in their fishing operations. Another firm, Messrs. Bouthillier, Bros., have 12 vessels, and 169 boats, and employ 2,500 men.