The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. N., Boston; P. L. B. A., London; E. J. N., Montreal.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Monday, July 2.

The Court was duly opened on Monday by Mr. Recorder Macdonell.

The County Attorney attending on the part of the Crown. Several bills were found by the Grand Jury, chiefly larcenies, to which the parties pleaded 'guilty.'

Wood vs. Gallagher.—A case of appeal, which created much interest. The facts are these: In 1827, the Cataraqui Bridge Company entered into an agreement with the military authorities, on the part of His late Majesty King George the IV., for the passage free of toll over Cataraqui Bridge of His Majesty's troops and those engaged in the military service of the Province, with their horses and carriages, for the space of forty years, in consideration of three hundred pounds per annum. A dispute arose between Mr. Luke Wood, the present lessee of the Bridge, and Colonel Bourchier, the Military Commandant, as to the right of Wood to exact toll from the officers employing carts and private carriages, Wood contending that a cab under the special terms of the contract, while in the employ of an officer, may be construed to come under the provisions of the contract, as belonging to Her Majesty for the time being; but the very moment the cab was dismissed, and performed the service for which it was engaged, the constructive possession ceased, and it became entitled to pay toll on repassing the Bridge. On the other hand, Col. Bourchier contended that an officer on duty engaging a cab gave a constructive possession to the driver of the cab while employed by the officer on duty; and that a cab in crossing the Bridge under the terms of the contract of 1827, was entitled to return free of toll. It has been a vexed question for a great number of years; and owing to the constant disputes arising, Mr. Wood was determined to test the question accordingly. On the 7th of May last, John Gallagher, a cabman, was engaged by Col. Bourchier to take him across the Bridge to Barriefield. On Gallagher's return, a permit to repass free of toll was given to him; the toll-keeper refused to recognize it; and upon toll being demanded of Gallagher, he insisted on the validity of the pass and refused to pay the toll. The question was tried before the Mayor, Dr. Strange, and the complaint of Wood was dismissed. Thereupon, he applied to the Recorder's Court, when the decision of the Mayor was reversed with costs.

We are glad that this long pending dispute is at length settled, and that the military authorities will submit to the law of the land, and cease any further contentions on the subject. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared on the part of the military, and Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Agnew on the part of Mr. Wood and the Bridge Company.

William Welsh being arraigned on an indictment of larceny was found guilty.

Tuesday, July 3.

The Court opened this morning at ten o'clock. The business was confined to petty cases of larceny, which have been previously given in our police reports. Much time was lost in consequence of the bills of indictment not being ready.

Thomas Washington, an Indian, was convicted of larceny.

William Welsh was tried upon two indictments for stealing. The first, of an india rubber coat belonging to Mr. John M. Hamilton. The second, of jewelry belonging to Mr. John Cooper. He was found guilty of both charges.

John Tyner, a very silly looking African, pleaded guilty to stealing some papers from the office of Mr. T. Kirkpatrick.

The Queen vs. Goodwin.—The prisoner at the bar was arraigned for having stolen a certain quantity of poultry from Richard Corbett, the jailor of this city.

It appeared that the prisoner had gone through quite an ordeal of imprisonments, both in the Penitentiary and the Common Jail. A few days previous to the commission of the theft, he had been discharged from the jail, and taking advantage of his knowledge of the premises, got into the place where the poultry were kept, and stole about nine Spanish hens, which were very valuable. The prisoner, during the whole time of the trial, manifested idiotcy, although when in the Penitentiary and Jail he was counted a sensible man.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of 'guilty.'

Henry Talbot and Travers Blakely were brought before the Recorder on a charge of being frequenters of houses of ill-fame. Sufficient evidence was not produced to convict the latter, who was immediately discharged. The former was convicted of the offence. Judgment was deferred.

The Queen vs. Margaret Ausem.—For keeping a house of ill-fame. Was found guilty, and sentenced to a period of six months imprisonment in the common jail.

Nancy Blakely was convicted of a like offence, and sentenced to three months.

THE GRAND JURORS' PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court beg leave to report that they have examined the gaol, which they found clean and in good order. No complaints of any kind were offered on the part of the prisoners, and there is no doubt that they are well treated by the gaoler. The Grand Jury feel it to be their duty, however, to draw the attention of the court to the great evil which exists of keeping so many persons confined in gaol without employment. To many imprisonment there is no punishment. They are well fed and comfortably housed, and live idly; hence many court a sentence to the gaol, with such prospects before them, who would perhaps avoid it if they were made to labor from morning till night.

At the risk of being deemed presumptuous, the Jury would suggest that the male portion of the prisoners should be turned out daily, with a ball and chain to their legs, and be made to labor, for the present, on the grounds and streets which so much need improvement around the Gaol and Court House. One extra keeper could, in this way, superintend the labor of thirty men. In such employment there would be some punishment, and perhaps a little more disgrace than in the present system, and undoubtedly the labor would be turned to good account. Employment, too, of a suitable kind might easily be found for the female prisoners, which would improve their morals and benefit the public.

The Jury feel it to be their duty to refer with special commendation to the active and in a great measure successful efforts which have recently been made by the Recorder, assisted by the Police Force, in breaking up the dens of vice which have so long existed in a northern suburb of the city, and which have contributed so much to demoralize many of the youth among us. The Jury sincerely hope these efforts will be persevered to till the foul blot referred to has been wholly removed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT WADDINGHAM, Foreman.

The Recorder, in dismissing the Grand Jury fully agreed with them in their representations as to the necessity for the employment of the prisoners in manual labor, and stated that the Prison Inspectors with whom the power rested, had visited the jail here but a short time since, and would soon again visit it. He would take care that they should be furnished with a copy of the presentment, and he would aid the views of the Grand Jurors as far as he could.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock today, there being several cases still to be tried.

MR. HOPKINS AND THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the character of the individual through whose machinations the chief monetary institution of Upper Canada has been represented throughout the country as unworthy of confidence, we publish below the extracts from the report of the Bank Inspector upon the state of the Lindsay agency referred to on Friday, & which the crowded state of our columns prevented us from publishing with the rest of the proceedings. Mr. Allan might well say that he was astonished that such a man should take upon himself the responsibility of such a course, which might, under some circumstances, have been attended with wide-spread disaster. As the matter has turned out, however, we think that so far from owing Mr. Hopkins a grudge for his well-meant attention, the Bank might well afford to remunerate him handsomely for his services, for that he has rendered it an important service no one will deny. The outcry that he raised only tended to draw the friends of the Bank more closely around it, and while they drew the attention of the managers to those points in which they thought they had acted wrongly—as, for instance, allowing a few individuals to monopolize and eventually lock up a large proportion of the available resources of the Bank—they, one and all, expressed a confidence in its stability, which cannot fail to react most beneficially upon its future prosperity.

The following is the correspondence referred to, which speaks for itself, and requires no explanation:

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACT FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

26th July, 1859.

On the morning of Saturday, the 16th inst., I commenced the examination of this office (Lindsay).

* * * * *

In the course of the inspection of this office, some irregularities appeared in connection with the paper under discount, which, with much regret, I feel called upon to bring under your notice.

In the local bills handed to me for examination, were two Notes, No. 1083, $750, due 31st August, and No. 1185, $1300, due 7th October, purporting to be the paper of F. Wardroper, endorsed by E. Wardroper. None of the signatures on this paper are genuine, having been written by Mr. Hopkins himself, who put his initials under the name of the supposed maker, F. Wardroper. On examining the books, I found that these transactions commenced on the 27th January last, when a note was discounted, at ten days, said to be made by F. Wardroper to J. H. Hopkins, for $1000. On the 26th February, another note was discounted at two months' date, said to have been made by F. Wardroper, and endorsed by E. Wardroper, for $300, discounted for F. Wardroper. Again, on the 8th March, a note at one month's date, for $750, said to be for the same parties; and again, on the 29th April, one or two months' date, for $1300, of the same description. As with the two produced to me, none of the signatures on the foregoing paper were genuine. It would further appear, that the two now on hand are the renewals of those run out.

The explanation of these transactions given by Mr. Hopkins was, that he had been employed by his relations, the Wardropels, who reside in the United States to invest moneys in Canada; that from some unforeseen circumstance, Mr. Wardroper was unable to remit the whole sum intended for investment, and that he, Mr. Hopkins, having promised to lend the money to certain parties, adopted this method to make up the difference, expecting that it would be covered by further remittances from the United States.

On pointing out the irregularities of such proceedings, Mr. Hopkins gave his own notes, payable at the same time, in lieu of the fictitious ones, and offered to draw on England for the amount, or settle the matter in any other way that the Bank may desire.

(Signed) Jas. Browne, Inspector.

HONORABLE W. CAYLEY TO MR. HOPKINS.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA;
TORONTO, 29th July, 1860

Sir,—The Report of the Inspector, Mr. Browne, on the Bank Agencies visited by him during the current month, was on Wednesday laid before the Board of Directors, and I regret to say that some of the details connected with the discount effected by you of the Agency under your charge, have occasioned them much surprise and uneasiness. In order that the Board may be put in possession of all the facts connected with the discounting of the Wardroper notes, I am directed to request your attendance here, as soon as you have placed Mr. Browne in possession of the office, with the books and papers.

I remain, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. CAYLEY, Asst. Manager.

J. H. Hopkins, Esq., &c.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE TRANSFER OF THE LINDSAY OFFICE.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Toronto, 6th August, 1859.

Sir,—In accordance with the instruction of the Board of Directors, conveyed through the Assistant Manager, I proceeded on the morning of Monday the 1st inst, to Lindsay, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Helliwell, Jr., into whose temporary charge I had been directed to transfer the Agency at that place to enable Mr. Hopkins to proceed to Toronto for the purpose of explaining certain transactions in connection with his office, brought under your notice, in my report of the 26th ult.

Our arrival at Lindsay on the evening of the same day, was too late for business.—Not wishing, however, to take Mr. Hopkins by surprise, and deeming him entitled to every courtesy, I called on him, alone, shortly after our arrival, to deliver the letter entrusted to my care by the Assistant Manager, and make arrangements for the transfer of the charge on the following morning.

In this interview, it was my especial care to say nothing that would hurt the feelings of Mr. Hopkins; I endeavored also to urge upon him the necessity of quietness and caution, in order not to give room for remarks outside.

I had cause to regret, in this case, that in carrying out my instructions, I did not take more than usual precaution, for the subsequent actions of Mr. Hopkins did not justify the confidence I had thus placed in him.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Helliwell and I proceeded to the office. Mr. Hopkins was there, and, to my surprise, informed me to the following effect:—that under the peculiar circumstances in which he had been placed by the Bank, and an order to 'protect himself,' he had taken out of the Bank Vault, after our interview of the preceding night cash, amounting to $5,673; and from amongst the bills the two notes of the Wardropers, viz:—$750 and $1,300, and his own note as Treasurer, of the county Victoria Agricultural Society, for $350. That for the cash and bills thus taken by him, the Bank had the equivalent in $8,000 of stock standing in the name of the President and himself, as Trustees, and a blaance of $73 at the credit of his account at Lindsay. Mr. Hopkins handed me at the same time a memorandum shewing, that deducting the three notes, $2,400, from the amount of the stock, and credit balance —$8,073—the difference would be the cash taken by him out of the Bank Vault. The memorandum also shewed that of the cash thus taken, $2,793 were in foreign funds, and $2,800 in the notes of this Bank. I must further mention, that Mr. Hopkins did not show me the cash said to have been taken by him on the previous evening nor could he be persuaded to produce it.

Herewith, I beg to hand you the memorandum referred to together with the two fictitious notes of the Wardropers, and the note of Mr. Hopkins, as the Treasurer of the County Victoria Agricultural Society. Attached to the Wardroper paper are the notes given by Mr. Hopkins for the same amounts.

Finding that my efforts to convince Mr. Hopkins of his rashness were useless, and that it was unsafe to allow him to interfere further in the office, I at once took the charge out of his hands and proceeded to make the transfer to Mr. Helliwell. (Tuesday, 2nd August.)

[Signed,] JAMES BROWNE.

MR. HOPKINS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Lindsay, 6th August, 1859.

Sir,—I take leave to inform you, that I am fully prepared to complete the transfer of the Agency, on receiving from you an assurance that the security which the Bank now holds in our joint names—which I bought at par of acknowledgement, will be repaid me simultaneously at the same rate and value, viz., $8,000.

I take the opportunity of repeating to you my resignation, and waiting the favor of a reply.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully your most ob't serv't,
(Signed) J. HOLMES HOPKINS.
William Proudfoot, Esq., &c., Toronto.

MR. HELLIWELL TO THE CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Lindsay, 8th August, 1859.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that Mr. J. H. Hopkins has this day paid me the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy-five 32-100 Dollars ($5,675,32), being the amount short in the cash of this Agency when received from him on the morning of the 2nd inst., and I have passed him my receipt to that effect.

I also enclose a letter from Mr. Hopkins to my address, referring to the above payment, and to the $8,000 of Bank of Upper Stock standing in his and Mr. Proudfoot's name.

I have entered into no agreement with Mr. Hopkins, but merely forward this letter at his request, and will feel obliged by your instructions in the matter.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS HELLIWELL, Jun.
Interim Agent.

MR. HOPKINS TO MR. HELLIWELL.

Lindsay, 8th August, 1859.

T. HELLIWELL, Esq.,

Sir,—In handing you $5675 32 to complete the transfer of this Agency, I do so in the reliance that the Bank will repay me the amount of the Stock now standing in the names of Mr. William Proudfoot and myself, viz., $8000 at par, on my transferring the Stock to him, which I am prepared to do at once, retaining, of course, the amount of the bill, $2400, for which I hold myself personally liable.

Requesting the favor of an immediate reply on so important a subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) J. HOLMES HOPKINS.

*** The balance paid to Mr. Hopkins out of Stock, which was taken at par, was $2600; the difference between this amount and the proceeds of Stock ($8000) being made up by the Wardroper notes, $2400 and $3000, the amount of a mortgage which Mr. Hopkins professed to have taken for the benefit of the Bank, but which the Bank declined to receive for reasons which will be apparent from the following letter:

MR. HELLIWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Lindsay, 17th Aug., 1859.

WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President.

Sir,—As instructed in your letter of the 15th, I have made enquiries, and am told by Mr. Jewett that in November last Mr. Hopkins lent him some money, for which Jewett gave him a mortgage bearing interest at 12 per cent per annum. M. Jewett also states that in July last his mortgage was discharged, and the present mortgage held by the Bank substituted in its place.

I have seen the first mortgage; it is in favor of Hopkins, and obaried interest at 12 per cent. The one of the Bank carries 7 per cent.

Jewett says he paid the first half-year's interest at the former rate.

The sum of $1077 80 was charged, secured debts on 29th November, and on 22d December $1022 20, in all $3000 on account Jewett.

I have said nothing to Mr. Hopkins on the subject—perhaps he can explain.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS HELLIWELL, Jr.
Interim Agent.

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I remain, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS HELLIWELL, Jr.
Interim Agent.

MR. HOPKINS TO THE CASHIER.

Lindsay, 14th November 1859.

Sir,—I have to request you will carry into effect the promise made to me, to restore me my stock at par, by paying me cash $3000, in lieu of Jewett's mortgage for that amount. The Bank was materially benefitted by my taking that mortgage, and if it is alleged that it was taken without authority and irregularly, I reply that I was never furnished with any instructions to the contrary; and had I conducted the business on purely banking principles, such was the state of the office when I took charge of it, that several thousand dollars which are now secured would have been lost. To hold me, therefore, to it would be most unfair, and I trust to receive an early and favorable reply, as I should regret to be forced into a position which might lead to unpleasant complications, and which, from the successful manner in which I managed your Branch, would be impolitic on the one side and undeserved on the other.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. HOLMES HOPKINS.

Thos. G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier,
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.

Indorsement on the foregoing letter:—

Ordered by the Board, on the 16th inst., to be handed over to Mr. C. Gamble, with instructions to communicate to Mr. Hopkins that his request cannot be entertained.

FROM MR. HOPKINS TO E. P. SMITH, AGENT, LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Dec. 24, 1859.

Dear Sir,—About the 15th November, I handed you a letter to the Cashier on the subject of the settlement of my stock in the Bank, and I suggested an early reply, for reasons therein stated. Not having heard either from yourself or the Cashier, I write to know if I am to have one in the course of ten days.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. HOLMES HOPKINS.

E. P. Smith, Esq.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY THE AGENT AT LINDSAY.

Port Hope, Dec. 23, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I hand you a note from Hopkins, inquiring after his letter to you some time ago, on the subject of Jewett's mortgage. * * * I am very certain that he will give a good deal of trouble, if it is not done. He says he will write to the English Stockholders and to the Times, and that he will petition the Legislature to look into the Bank affairs.

THE CASHIER TO E. P. SMITH, ESQ., AGENT.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 30th Dec. 1859.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., enclosing a note from Mr. Hopkins, requesting a decision of the Board on his application of the 15th ult. That application was in substance that he should be paid back the value of his security (lodged by him as a guarantee for good conduct) in money and not in Jewett's mortgage, 'to avoid unpleasant complications.'

Did the Bank conceive a compliance with Mr. Hopkins' request just and proper, his threat would be unnecessary; believing, for reasons which I will state, that Mr. Hopkins has no just ground for complaint, his threat of 'unpleasant complications' will not influence, its action.

Mr. Hopkins entered the service of the Bank in August, 1857, and April, 1858, was placed in charge of the office at Lindsay. The Inspector, Mr. Browne, reporting upon the condition of that Office, under date 26th July, 1859, amongst other details gives the following:—

Extracts from Report respecting the Wardroper paper, here given, will be found on page 1.

Upon the receipt of this Report Mr. Hopkins was called to Toronto, to explain his transactions, and to bring with him the correspondence with the Wardropers, to show that he was justified in the use he had made of their names. This Mr. Hopkins failed to do, and left the Bank with the conviction that he had abused the trust reposed in him, and applied the money to his own purpose.

On further examination of the affairs of the Office, Mr. Jewett's mortgage was found among the securities purporting to be held on account of the Bank. The mortgage, which had only been made a week or two, was taken without the knowledge of the Bank. You are aware that Banks are precluded by their charter from discounting mortgages.

On further enquiry, it was ascertained that this security, or another embraced in it, originally stood in Mr. Hopkins' name, bearing interest at 12 per cent, at which rate Mr. Jewett paid the first half year's interest to Mr. Hopkins. The substitution of one mortgage for the other appears to have been made about the time that the management and affairs of the Office were under review.

Under all the circumstances the Bank felt justified in considering that Mr. Hopkins' dealings with the mortgage, were purely of a personal character, and declined to take it over among the securities properly belonging to it.

If Mr. Hopkins desires to give publicity to these transactions, as may be inferred from his letter of the 15th November, the Bank can have no desire to withhold them from publication.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

E. P. Smith, Esq., Agent, Lindsay.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

PRIZE LIST.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Best collection of Green House Plants in Pots, George Baxter; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
Three best named Roses in Pots, George Baxter.
Best collection Moss, George Baxter.
Best collection of perpetual, George Baxter.
Best collection Hardy Garden Roses, George Baxter; 2nd do., M. Flanagan.
Three best Peaonies in bloom, George Baxter; 2nd do., George Baxter.
Best display Verbenas, George Baxter.
Six best Verbenas, variety, George Baxter; 2nd do., George H. Oliver, jr.
Best display of Fuschias, George Baxter; 2nd do., George Baxter.
Three best Fuschias, George Baxter.
Three best Fuschias shown by a non-resident exhibitor, Mr. Lawrence.
Best display Petunias, double, in pot, Geo. Baxter.
Best display single Petunias in pot, Mrs. Briggs; 2nd do., Mrs. Briggs.
Best Petunia in flower, Mrs. Briggs; 2nd do., Mrs. Briggs.
Twelve best Pansies, distinct varities, Geo. Baxter; 2nd do., M. Flanagan.
Best display of Phloxes (Perennials), Geo. Baxter; 2nd do., M. Flanagan.
Three best Balsams, distinct varieties, in bloom, George Baxter; 2nd do., George Baxter.
Best display Delphiniums, George Baxter.
Best display Antirrhinums, Chas. Sibbald.
Best display Bedding-out Plants, J. Lawrence.
Three best Geraniums, distinct varities, J. Lawrence; 2nd do., George Baxter.
Best Ranunculuses, Dr. Lawson.
Best Anemones, Dr. Lawson.
Best display of Pinks, George Baxter; 2nd do., George Baxter.
Best display of Stocks, double, in flower, distinct varieties, J. Lawrence.
Special mention of a seeding Stock, by George H. Oliver.
Best display of Sweet-Williams, Miss Wilson; 2nd do., Prof. Williamson.
Best grown specimen Plants in flower, J. Lawrence.
Best specimen of Cactus in flower, George M. Wilkinson.
Three best specimens of Plants in flower, grown in a cottage window, Mrs. Briggs.
Best single specimen of Plants in flower, grown in a cottage window, Mrs. Briggs.
Some fine specimens of the Pitcher Plants and other flowers were exhibited by A. Thibodo, Special notice, discretionary, A. Thibodo.
Best Vase Boquet, Mrs. M. Flanagan; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
Best Floral Design, Mrs. Litchfield; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
A basket of Trailing Plants, worthy of mention, exhibited by Miss Wilson, discretionary.
Best Wreath of Flowers, Mrs. Briggs; 2nd do., Mrs. Thomas Wilson.
Floral Letters, discretionary, Dr. Litchfield.

REMARKS.

A basket of flowers very tastefully arranged was exhibited by Miss Baxter.
Also, a very fine specimen of Corn Stalks was shown by James Durand, of Kingston.
Special mention of some fine stalks of Chapman's Winter Barley, exhibited by Dr. Barker.
Splendid Ivy Plant was exhibited by Mrs. S. Smith.
African Marigold. No. 1, discretionary prize, Dr. Litchfield.
Caper Tree, hon. mention, by Mr. Benedict.
Specimens of Larkspurs, by Chas. Sibbald.
Also, Phlox Drum, by Chas. Sibbald.
Datura, a splendid specimen, discretionary, with special notice, by George Baxter.
Italian and Canadian Ferns, cultivated under glass, Dr. Litchfield.

FRUITS, ETC.

Best half pint Strawberries, Thomas Briggs; 2nd do., Thomas Briggs.
Quarter pint House Strawberries, discretionary, James Skinner, sr.
Best collection Strawberries, Thos. Briggs.
Best Gooseberries, G. F. Wilson; 2nd do., Thomas Briggs.
Best Currants, M. Flanagan; 2nd do., Robert Deacon.
Best half pint Cherries, Thomas Wilson; 2nd do., James Wadsworth.
Discretionary prize, Napoleon and Argeran Cherries, foreign, exhibited by D. McVicar.

REMARKS.

D. McVicar, imported splendid Cherries, both black and white, and deserves special notice.

VEGETABLES.

Best Cucumbers, Eli Baiden; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
Best half peck Green Peas, George Berry; 2nd do., J Stacey.
Best two heads Cabbage, J. J. Whitehead; 2nd do., Jacob Bajus.
Best Potatoes, Dr. Lawson; 2nd do., Rev. H. Mulkins.
Best bunches Radishes, long, J. Boyes; 2nd do., J. Wadsworth.
Best Turnip Radish, Dr. Barker; 2nd do., Dr. Barker.
Best two heads Lettuce, J. Stacey; 2nd do., George Berry.
Best half peck Beans, J. Lawrence; 2nd do., George Berry.
Best bunch Root Onions, J. Wadsworth; 2nd do., J. Bajus.
Best bunch of Onions from seed, J. J. Whitehead; 2nd do., Rev. H. Mulkins.
Best Table Squash, J. Lawrence; 2nd do, J. Lawrence.
Best bunch Parsnips, George Berry; 2nd do., W. A. Leckie.
Best bunch Carrots, Eli Baiden; 2nd do., Jacob Bajus.
Best bunch Beets, Jacob Bajus; 2nd do., W. A. Leckie.
Best bunch Rhubarb, J. Wadsworth; 2nd do., J. Wadsworth.
Best six stalks Rhubarb, Charles George; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
Best twenty-five heads Asparagus, not exceeding 9 inches, J. Lawrence; 2nd do., J. Lawrence.
Best basket Vegetables, W. A. Leckie; 2nd do., C. George.
Basket Herbs, No. 1, discretionary prize, Eli Baiden.

BIRDS AND FISHES.

Best collection of fancy Pigeons, Dr. Litchfield; 2nd do., George Patrick.
Best collection Canaries, H. Dumble.
Best single Canary, Miss Durand; 2nd do, H. Dumble.
Best Lark, European, Mrs. Samuel Smith; 2nd do., H. Dumble.
Best Thrush, European, H. Dumble.
Best Goldfinch, European, H. Dumble.
Discretionary, Turpeo Thrush, European, H. Dumble.
Best collection of European Birds, H. Dumble.
Best collection of Native Birds, H. Dumble.
Best collection of Parrots, H. Dumble.
Best single Parrot, Miss Thibodo; 2nd do., H. Dumble.
Best collection of Stuffed Birds, J. Bajus; 2nd do., R. M. Horsey.
Peacock and Peahen, discretionary prize, Dr. Litchfield.
Discretionary, Mino Bird, H. Dumble.
" King Bird, do.
" Nos. 1 and 3, Grey Parrots, do.
" Java Sparrows, No. 1, do.
" Mocking Bird, No. 1, do.
" Cardinal Birds, do.
" A number of foreign Birds, exhibited by H. Dumble.
Best collection of Gold Fish, H. Dumble; 2nd do., H. Dumble.

Manufactures and Works of Art selected for honorable mention by the Judges.

Hunting Axe, J. P. Milliner & Co.
Polished Broad Axe, " "
Six Chopping Axes, " "
Bird Cage, R. M. Horsey.
Bird Gage, Mr. Kinnear.

COLLECTION OF TOOLS.

Cast-steel tomahawk, J. P. Milliner & Co.
Cooper's Stave Knife, "
Do Hollowing Knife, "
Carpenter's Stave Knife, "
Do Adze, R. M. Horsey.
Coal Grate, "
Fusion Bath, "
Case Fishing Tackle, S. P. White.
Case Fancy Articles, "
Broad Knife (favorable notice,) J. P. Milliner & Co.
Sett Millwright's Chisels, J. P. Milliner & Co.
Rosewood Plough Handle " "
Sett Bench Planes, " "
Refrigerator, R. M. Horsey.
Trainer's Tomahawk, J. P. Milliner & Co.
Muskrat Trap " "
Fox Trap, " "
Otter do., " "
Tinsmith Work, R. M. Horsey.
Case Horse shoe Nails (favorable notice) J. P. Milliner.
Coral and Shell Basket, Mrs. C. Hooper.
Leather Sewing Machine No. 1 (favorable mention), Dr. Barker.
Cloth Sewing Machine No. 2 [special mention], J. Cuningham.
Cloth Sewing Machine No. 3 [favorable mention], G. S. Drummond.
Sett of Desk Covers [foreign], Chown & Cunningham.
Sad-iron Heater, with irons, "
Sett Toilet Ware, "
Ornamental Cast-iron Fence, "
A sample Fruit Cans, "
Sleigh Robe, W. Grob.
Two 4 prong forks, William Rudston.
Two 3 prong forks, "
One 2 prong fork, "
Two Steel Hoes, "
One Garden Hoe and Rake "
One Horse Ball Deliverer, "
Two Steel Shovels, "
Two Steel Spades, "
Three Grass Scythes, "
Four Snaiths, "
One Norman's Patent Air Churn, do.

FINE ARTS.

Three Floral Sketches, Miss Jemima Thibodo, discretionary prize.
Two Pencil Drawings, 1 and 2.

REMARKS.—In the Autumn show in the Crystal Palace, where ample space for the largest implements and productions will be found, the Judges recommend that prizes and diplomas should be conferred.

Kingston, July 2, 1860.

[To the Editor of "The British Whig."]

Sir,—X. Y. Z. is ignorant of the facts when he states in his letter in to-day's Whig, that a man who lately committed suicide in Berlin jail, in consequence of having been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months for debt, had been so sentenced and imprisoned under the provisions of the Division Courts Act for Upper Canada.

The longest period for which a man can be imprisoned by virtue of said Act is *forty* days.

In discussing a subject in the public prints, the person approaching such discussion should make himself acquainted, at least, with the outlines of the matter in hand; and it seems to me that the newspaper which admits such undigested communications as that above referred to, is wanting in duty to itself and to the public.

Yours respectfully, B.

St. Johns, N. F. July 3.

Weather clear. No sign of the Golden Fleece or Connaught.

Springfield, July 2.

The Butterfield overland mail coach, from San Francisco on the 11th, passed here last night.

San Francisco, June 11.

The news is exceedingly meagre.

Mr. Lincoln's nomination party fired guns in the city since the Indians fled beyond the reach of Colonel Hay's volunteer party.

All signs of further trouble at the Washoe mines are over.

The weather is warm and pleasant.

A stage was robbed by highwaymen on the 9th, near Chicobutto, of fifteen thousand dollars in transitu by express.

New York, July 3.

The Great Eastern was this morning thrown open to visitors at one dollar admission.

King's Division.—At the Convention held on Saturday at Markham Village, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the King's Division, Mr. J. H. Perry, of Whitby, was elected.

The Great Eastern.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD—TWO MEN KILLED—THE PADDLE-WHEEL CRUSHED—DESERTIONS OF THE CREW.

[From the New York Evening Post, June 30.]

Since the giant steamer Great Eastern took up her position at the head of Hammond street wharf, there have been considerable manifestations of discontent among portions of her crew because they did not receive all the 'shore leave' they desired. Last evening a few of them obtained more than their proper allowance of grog, and one of their number, Thomas Leavitt, attempted to leave the ship by climbing down the larboard paddle-wheel. He had just commenced his descent, when he missed his footing and came tumbling down among the iron braces a distance of upwards of fifty feet, into the water. He was soon taken out and got on board again when it was found that his skull was broken, and that he was otherwise bruised and mangled. The accident occurred at about half-past ten o'clock, and Leavitt died at two o'clock this morning.

Only about three-quarters of an hour after Leavitt's fall another of the crew, walking or sitting on the starboard railing, suddenly lost his balance tumbled into the North river and was drowned. His body was not recovered, and there is no means of ascertaining his name, inasmuch as ten or a dozen of the crew have deserted since the arrival of the ship.

Yesterday afternoon a sudden gust of wind from the west striking full upon the steamer's immense broadside, drove her with force against the pier. An iron lighter had been placed between her and the wharf to make a stage for painting her wheels, and it, was stupidly left until the wind drove the port paddle-wheel full against it, breaking the floats ripping out the rivets, and bending the arms, so as to require repairs which will cost several thousand dollars. The iron boat still remains immovably wedged in between the great steamer and the dock.

Gangs of men are busy at work to-day scraping and painting and putting the ship in a proper condition to receive company, which she is expected to begin to do about Tuesday or Wednesday. Meanwhile 'from early morn till dewy eve,' crowds of people congregate about the wharf and regale their visions and sense of the marvellous by surveying the ship's colossal proportions from different points of view. The speculative mania has fall away about the pier. Shanties of all kinds are building, and, for one cent, federal currency, you may either 'try your weight,' 'test your lungs,' 'try your strength,' or have a glass of iced lemonade.

Small steam-tugs from various parts of the city and suburbs are constantly hovering around the giant, laden with excursionists, and vocal with brazen music. The North river steamers, as came down this morning, ran in very near to the ship, and the rush of passengers to that side was so general that the officers had to interpose in order to the boats in trim and prevent a catastrophe.

The ship's bottom, judging from so much as can be seen below the water line, must indeed be extremely foul. It is stated that Mr. James B. Nicholson, agent of the New York Balance Dry Dock, is confident of his ability to raise the Great Eastern out of water, by a conjunction of the great balance and the sectional dry dock. Should this be done, a magnificent view will be afforded.

Omission.—On Monday morning we should have acknowledged, on the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon's Mail, the receipt of a file of very late London and Liverpool newspapers, very kindly sent to us by Mr. Bowes, Mail Conductor of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portion of a Human Body Found Under the American Falls.—Yesterday, says the Niagara Falls Gazette of Saturday, while Mr. S. W. Gault, of Franklin, Tennessee, was rambling over the rocks in front of the American Falls, his attention was attracted to what proved to be a portion of a human body, wedged in between the rocks. He at once reported the facts to the guides and others who were in the vicinity. Upon examination it proved to be only the chest and left arm of a human being; and part of the viscera of the abdomen, in such an advanced stage of decomposition that it could not be removed from the water. One of the guides attempted to lift the mass upon the rocks, but it slipped from his hands and was swept away. It had evidently been in the water many months, and to judge from the length of the arm and the size and appearance of the body, was that of a boy of a young person.

The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.—It is said that there are nearly 1200 men employed in the erection of the Public Buildings in Ottawa. Of course the great size of the buildings prevent even this great number of men from making much apparent progress; but it is expected that the walls will be pretty well advanced by the time the Prince of Wales visits Ottawa.

The Firework Laboratories of A. Lanergan and J. G. Hovey & Co., have been consolidated under the name of Lanergan & Co., to whom has been awarded the Boston Firework Contract for the celebration in July, 1860. Committees of cities, towns, or individuals, can be supplied with large or small exhibitions, combining the excellencies of both establishments;—and dealers will find an unusually large variety of articles well adapted to the reception of the Prince of Wales. All orders should be addressed to James G. Hovey & Co., 149, Washington street, Boston, Mass., who are the general agents. See advertisement in another column.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.—June 30.

Bark Taglione, Hunter, 10th May, Lisbon, Ryan, Brothers & Co. salt.

July 1.

Steamship Anglo Saxon, Allen, 26th June, Liverpool, G. B Symes &Co. general cargo. 55 cabin and 168 steerage pass.

Ship Oder, Wingen, 21st May, Hamburg, Falkenberg & McBlain, general cargo, 107 passengers.

The Passage of the Anglo-Saxon.—The Anglo-Saxon, (Captain Aiton) it will be seen, made the passage from Derry to Quebec in 9 days 8 hours; and from Derry to the Telegraph Station at Father Point in 8 days and 18 hours. This is the shortest time on record from land to land. It is, upwards of 3 days, or 72 hours ahead of the Great Eastern—and proves still more clearly how immeasurably superior in point of speed our Line is to that of any other Atlantic line afloat. Yet, we are treated with contempt, when we ask for fair-play at the hands of the Imperial Treasury.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

July 3rd.

Flour receipts 6,821 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls, state and western. Flour steady; superfine state $5,25 a 30; extra state 5,45 a 55; round hoop Ohio 5.75 a 80; superfine western 5.25 a 30