HOEDEL'S EXECUTION.

HOW THEY MANAGE SUCH THINGS IN PRUSSIA.

Hoedel's execution was something quite out of the common, even for Berliners. Not since February, 1865, when Louis Grothe, a young man who, with his mistress and his mother hacked in pieces and thrown into the river a French teacher named Gregy, was executed, had the axe fallen on a guilty wretch's neck—at the capital, that is, for there were a few executions in the provinces. The old emperor's invariable practice was to commute the sentence when a death warrant was handed to him, and he would have spared Hodel's life had not the Crown Prince and Prince Von Bismarck pressed him to remember that clemency here might encourage socialist assassins elsewhere as in Germany. The scaffold was erected in the prison yard, where about 50 persons, magistrates and awyers' municipal officials, military officials and members of the police force, besides some reporters, were gathered. The prisoner, conducted by three wardens, walked with a firm step to the foot of the scaffold and stared impudently around at the assembly. Councillor Hollman, who was charged with superintending the execution, took his place at the table and read loudly the sentence of death and death warrant. At the conclusion Hoedel spat upon the ground and cried, "Bravo!" The magistrate now turned to a tall, strongly-built man about 30 or 35 years of age, handsome, with a small mustache, and neatly, indeed elegantly, attired in a fine linen shirt, with waistcoat and trousers of black broadcloth. This was Herr Krautz, the executioner. The old headsman, W. Ramsdel, who had grown rich through the exercise of his minor function of dog-catcher to the city, was no longer equal to the serious labor of striking off a man's head at a blow, and so passed over his axe—to the young man. It is a large weapon, a good deal like a butcher's cleaver in appearance, with a very keen, straight edge. It was ground to the sharpness of a razor the afternoon before the execution.

Holding up the warrant that the headsman might see the Crown Prince's signature, Councillor Hollman said to him: "Note this document, and now receive from me the tinsmith Emil Peinreich Max Hoedel, delivered to you to be beheaded." "Come this way," said the headsman to Hoedel, who ran lightly up the three steps leading to the platform, and threw off his coat and waiscoat. At this moment the chapel-bell began tolling; he gazed in its direction, then looked round on those present with an ironical sneer. Throwing down his braces, Hoedel began to unbotton his shirt, but could not unfasten one of the buttons. One of the wardens went to his assistance and turned it down beneath his shoulders, leaving the neck and the upper part of the breast bare. Meanwhile two other keepers had tied the condemned man's arms and ankles. They then carried him pinioned and helpless, to the block, which was of a stout hardwood, with a hollow to receive the neck, and painted blood red. Laying him on it, face downwards, a strong leathern band was fastened over the back of the head so that it could not be moved, and a clearly defined mark was offered for the headman's blow. Opening a a leathern case, on which were in gold the figures "1878," Krautz took out the glittering new axe, and taking his aim, with an almost imperceptible aim, swung the weapon aloft and brought it hissing down on the band of flesh between the leathern fastening and the turned back shirt. Only one blow was needed. The blood sprang out of the immense wound; the neck vanished (so it seemed) and there was left the trunk which twitched spasmodically a few times, and the head, which looked as if it had been shorn off just at the chin. A very slight contraction or movement of the skin of the forehead was noticeable. The whole operation lasted two minutes and a half. A coffin was brought out, into which the still bleeding remains were pitched; it was placed in a hole already dug in a corner of the prison yard; the earth was filled in and all was over.

ILLUMINATING FACTORIES BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In the works of the Union Screw Company, on Case avenue, Cleveland, a few evenings ago, a party of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the trial of an electric light. The apparatus employed was invented by Mr. Chas. F. Brush, of Cleveland. It consists of a Brush, dynamo-electric machine of 12,000 candle-power, arranged to give four separate currents, each running an electric lamp of 3,000 candle-power. Two of the lamps were placed on the third and two on the fourth floor of the immense building, and when the engine was started up, the machine started at the same time, and, without the slightest manual interference, the lamps flashed out all their magnificence. The effect was most brilliant. The rooms were flooded with a pure white light like the light of the sun, and it streamed out of all the windows, illuminating houses and streets for a long distance in every direction. The light was very uniform and steady, free from flickering that used to be an accompaniment of the electric light, and, considering the enormous illuminating power, the light was unexpectedly soft and endurable to the eyes. An opportunity was afforded to test the character and whiteness of the light. Worsteds, scarfs, afghans, etc. of brilliant shades were hanging against the wall at one side of the room, and it was noticed that the colors were brought out as clearly as by the full light of the sun. Estimates were made as to the amount that the light furnished by this apparatus would cost, if used by the Screw Company as it was used on this occasion, and it was ascertained that the total cost of the whole light from the four lamps, including the items of consumption of carbon in the lamps, interest on the invnstment, and ware and tare, would not exceed 30 cents per hour. The light produced was photometrically equal to 800 gas burners, burning 5 feet of gas per hour each. This amount of gas would cost $8 per hour. The great saving is at once apparent.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE RESULT.—"We are afraid the significance of this electoral return cannot be reasonably disputed; the victory of the Canadian Conservatives is a victory of Protection over Free Trade—no new thing. We unfortunately find our Colonies rejecting sound, economical doctrine and going back to fallacious reasoning and short-sighted projects, which the intelligence and experience of the mother country have long ago rejected. Sir John A. Macdonald and his party have their own way in Canada; they may, perhaps, go as far towards the protection of native industries as Mr. Berry's administration in Victoria has done, but they can hardly go any further. The Protectionist victory in Canada, however, carries with it an unusual sense of disappointment, and opens up a range of serious apprehensions. Canada not many years ago showed much promise of becoming a thoroughly Free Trade country, establishing her prosperity on that solid foundation, but the Protectionist reaction, even though its violence may subside in time, though its illusions may be scattered by experience, will leave behind it many obstacles in the shape of watchful, jealous vested interests, antagonistic to any renewed movement in favor of Free Trade. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the Canadian policy, unlike the policy of any colony, either of Australia or South Africa, is liable to aberrations produced by the close neighborhood of a great independent Power. When we hear that the Canadians have so vehemently declared for Protection, we cannot forbear from speculating upon the probable effect of that declaration in the States. The proposals for a Customs Union embracing the United States and the Dominion, which our American correspondent lately informed us have been attracting attention in Washington, will not probably meet with a much warmer reception from the new Ministry that will be formed under Sir John Macdonald than they would have recieved from Mr. Mackenzie. The Protectionist in Canada are at least as jealous of American as of English competition, and the Conservative party have been consistently opposed to any measures tending towards the amalgamation with the Republic. Yet it must be acknowledged that to the mass of the people who vaguely hope that protection will bring them relief, the invitation of the Americans may be made to look tempting, and we may see such another unexpected movement of public opinion as that which gave the Protectionists their majority this week. It may be worth while recalling the fact that one of the earliest attempts of Mr Mackenzie's Ministry was to procure the renewal, four years ago, of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The Hon. Geo. Brown went to Washington to open negotiations, which afterwards fell through owing to the apathy and hostility of the Senate. It was while the negotiations were undecided that the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnaruon assured a deputation of English manufacturers that the Ministry would disallow any Canadian legislation designed to impose differential increases on English manufactures in in favor of the United States."

A YELLOW FEVER PEN PICTURE.

The following communication, addressed to the chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce by the president of the Howard Association and the acting mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., is a vivid pen picture of the yellow fever, as experienced in that city: "Our entire force, as well as the physicians, and nurses, are solely occupied in this fearful struggle with death. Doctors do not pause for necessary sleep, and continue their endless rounds even when the dread destroyer is in their own households, and we therefore fail to have reports from them of the number of cases under treatment. They have tried to report in person, but we have always to request their immediate departure to see other and later cases. Most of us on duty at our rooms and elswhere have fever in our families, but we are trying to supply the calls for doctors, nurses, medicines and food, and to do so under such rules and regulations as will protect us from impostors and enable us to meet the wants of all the needy.

There is, however, but little danger of charity going astray or being wronged when the entire city and its suburbs is a vast hospital, with every chamber occupied and no outlet save the grave. The struggle is now so desperate that we can scarcely realize other wants than the immediate necessities of the sick, dying and dead, and this takes over $2,000 daily of our funds and fully as much from outside organizations. But as the fever lessens we then shall have distress in another form. The children will beg for bread. Death's horrors are reduced for want of subjects. Nature will assist itself, and the survivors of the wreck will be helpless mariners afloat, without rudder, sail or motive power.

The fever may subside by the middle of October, but no work or traffic or commerce of any kind will come to us until the middle of November gives assurances of no contagion. We are helpless to set the wheels of our life in motion sooner, and must need the good will and kindly offices of those more happily situated. Till then, if there was not another case of fever to occur, we should still be isolated and stricken, for no one would come to us nor desire us to come to them."

Sir Garnet Wolsely, the new Governor of Cyprus, is being importuned by some sentimental people to release Katteridji Janni, known as "the Robin Hood of the Levant," and now confined in that island. His career, as described in the London *Examiner* has been a romantic one: "When a young man, living in Smyrna, he fell in love with his master's daughter, planned an elopement, but was discovered in time by the irate father, who clapped his intended son-in-law into prison. Escaping, he turned bandit, and ruled the road between Smyrna and Aleppo. Nobody would betray him. He never murdered, nor allowed his followers to do it. But, like his Sherwood prototype, he was fond of easing fat comfortable travellers of their purses, and liberally relieving the destitute with the proceeds. Hundreds of portionless girls about to be married were, it is said, dowered by this romantic brigand. If Janni robbed, he did it like a gentleman. If he wanted to appropriate a supper for himself and his starving companions, he would sit patiently until his terrified hosts had first eaten theirs, and then depart quietly with the intimation that the latter might thenceforth travel the country without dread of interference, for that Katteridji Janni never forgot a kindness. Wearied, perhaps, of his lawless life, he voluntarily surrendered, on the understanding that his punishment would be confined to exile in Cyprus."

At the Endicott dinner the other night, Dean Stanley, who is at present travelling in the United States, said in the course of his speech:—"It has often struck me that I should have wished to have been born on this side of the Atlantic, as a citizen of the United States, in order to have felt the pleasure which I have seen again and again in the faces of Americans as they have witnessed their old homes on the other side of the ocean. But as there is a pleasure which Americans feel in visiting their old home, there is a pleasure which an Englishman feels, when after long waiting and long desiring, he visits for the first time the shores of this new home of his old race. You can hardly imagine the intense curiosity with which, as he enters Boston harbour, he sees the natural features opening upon his view of which he has so long read in books, and has pointed out to him name after name familiar to his own country. And when I come to this celebration, cold and hard must be the heart of that Englishman who would not feel drawn to a place hallowed by the recollection of those Puritan fathers whose ancestors were as valuable an element in our society as they can have been in yours."

Bishop Coxe, in his annual address to the Council of Western New York, at Buffalo, spoke as follows of the Church of England:—

"I am greatly encouraged by what I have seen in the growth and progress of the Church of England since I first visited it, in 1870. The changes are very marked and generally for the better. The Church of England is a very great and powerful element in the national life; it is everywhere felt, like the air, even when unobserved; it is so bound up with all that is English that I do not see how it can be severed from its old relations with the State, except by a revolution in which England itself must perish. It will be England no longer when the Church ceases to be what it has ever been in the history of the past. I do not think it so probable as I did, that the revolution will come in our time. For England's sake, I trust not; yet, for the Church's sake, we in America can feel no apprehensions; we know how much better it is for us that we enjoy an entire freedom of action, for the loss of which no nursing care of princes would be any compensation."

The Turk, grave as he is, can be sharp enough upon occasions, as the British seamen in the Bosphorus have discovered to their discomfiture. The crews of Admiral Hornby's squadron organized a regatta the other day, and invited the sailors of the Turkish ironclads to join in the sport. To the great surprise and chagrin of the English tars the barge of the Turkish man-of-war Osmanieh led the way in the twelve-oared race, and reached the goal far ahead of all competitors. After a little the secret came out. The Turks had quietly secreted two extra men, two extra rowlocks and two extra oars in the boat, and as soon as the race began rowed with fourteen oars. When victory was assured the extra men slipped overboard and swam ashore. Thus victory smiles upon the brave.

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca will soon be made, and devout Mohammedans are preparing for the journey, or are already on the way. One hundred thousand is the average number yearly joining in the pilgrimage, and among them are Hindoos, Malays, Persians, Turks, Arabs, negroes, and men from the Barbary states. The French Government endeavors to prevent the departure of Algerines on account of the cholera that they sometimes bring back with them, but the faithful evade the interdiction by going first to Tunis or Morocco ostensibly for other business. The pilgrims always travel in large bodies, as they are often attacked by Bedouin hordes of the Harb mountains.

Boston brings together birds and babies in a public exhibition. The most wonderful of the babies is Estelle Pincus, a tiny Philadelphia girl. She is two months old, and only weighs sixteen ounces. When born she was only twelve inches long, and she has grown one inch since then. Her head is not remarkably small, but her body and limbs are very diminutive.

Jas Miller, a wealthy American farmer and a bachelor, was found on Saturday night lying dead near his barn, nearly all his flesh being eaten by hogs. It is supposed he fell from the barn loft, breaking his neck. His cattle were nearly starved.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 5, 1878.

STANLEY SHOW.

Stanley Show came off on Tuesday last, October 1, under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was so exceedingly fine that it would have made the show a success even if the show by itself had been a failure which it was far from being. It is impossible to imagine finer weather than was enjoyed on the first two or three days of October. The country clothed in its russet and varied tinted autumn garb looked most beautiful, and must have been admired by visitors going and returning, by different routes, to and from Stanley. Rare bits of scenery were to be seen which would captivate an artist's eye, showing brilliant coloring and wonderful play of light and shadow. There are many ways of approaching or leaving Stanley. Old pathways winding their devious way up hill and down dale, through the shadowy woods may be used partly, instead of bare and exposed roads traversing wastes and barrens, from which fine glimpses may be obtained of broad stretches of country glorified in the golden haze. If our subject was not "Stanley Show," we might make an attempt at scene painting, and try and describe the effect of the white wreaths of vapor rolling along the high wooded banks of the Nashwaak in the waning light; or do a bit of woodland scenery on Tay Creek, where deep in the woods stands the deserted lumber camp, and where a bridge spans the narrow and shallow and lumbered encumbered stream, and the opposing bank rises in a mass of woods, through the pale green, crimson, yellow, and purple tints of which patches of dark evergreen show with striking effect; or try a view on the Nashwaaksis, where "McLeod's Hill" rising like a wood covered battlement, looks down on the valley through which the stream, neath shadowy covers, and then in glittering light, flows placidly. But it is perfectly in order to give, for the benefit of those who have not seen that famous place, a slight sketch of Stanley.

The village of Stanley is boldly situated; the Nashwaak, flows past through a narrow valley, and its waters are made available by dams to drive grist and lumber mills. The left bank is more abrupt than the right, and the land above it presents the appearance of a hillside country, and it is traversed by several roads leading to different settlements in the parish of Stanley, to Giant's Glen, away towards the west, to Willimsburg more to the north, and to the Ward and Irish settlements towards the east. The old road to Miramichi crosses a bridge a short distance below the two mills and winds up the steep incline, and gives off a branch to the Maple Grove, the rearmost settlement of the parish. The village of Stanley on the right bank looking up to it from the river appears to run down hill in a somewhat quaint and zig zag fashion; well up the hill, is the noted hosterly "the Stanley Arms" which (it being show time) flies the Union Jack, and is a conspicuous object. Stanley does not present the appearance of a rapidly progressive place. It moves, but slowly. The parish of Stanley is very extensive, besides those already mentioned, there are other settlements stretching back from the western bank of the river. "Lime Kilns" "Red Rock," and Woodlands. Speaking of the growth of the parish with special reference to the Williamsburg and Maple Grove settlements, an old settler remarked that Stanley was growing in a "shocking way." But other old settlers do not think that the progress of the parish has been startling. Some of the very best agricultural lands, and some quite close to the village, are locked up, they would like to see something done to compel the owners of such lands to dispose of them. And though land in Stanley is good for several crops, its soil, in its present condition, is not well adapted for the culture of wheat. Much more than half the flour the farmers of Stanley use they purchase. But some say that there is no necessity for this, for in Stanley there is an inexhaustible supply of lime, which is exactly the ingredient the soil demands to fertilize it and adapt it for wheat. Let the deposits be worked some say, and the price of lime reducee to a cheap rate, and the farmers of Stanley instead of buying flour will export it. The lime deposits are a private property of which a lease might, be, no doubt, easily obtained. Those who go for lime think that the government and land company should do something to help the farmers to obtain it, others think that the Agricultural Society, should bestir and help themselves, instead of holding annual shows and spending money in prizes and hospitalities, the society's funds would be used to better purpose in developing the lime riches of the parish. As Mr. Bernard Elliot, Vice President of the society says, he would be willing to forego the pleasure of meeting his friends year by year around the hospitable board, if something was done to make lime cheap and easily accessible.

The Stanley Agricultural Society is the oldest society of the kind in the Province. The former Presidents were the late Col. Hayne, and Hon. J. A. Beckwith. Harry Beckwith, Esqr., now fills the chair. The society has been in existence for about a quarter of a century.

The show was held in some fields above the Stanley Arms, and a considerable number of visitors from Fredericton, and from the country side were present. We forget the exact number of entries made, but the show admittedly fell short in quantity. With regard to the horses and cattle, while there were some fine individual animals, on the whole there was a want of blood, and appearance, and evidence of careful feed and keep. There was only one fine entire horse in this class. Among the horses the two year olds were the best filled, and best looking class. A brown mare owned by Duncan Kelley was really a wonderful animal for its age. Among the working horses a fine team of stout well matched greys owned by Mr. John Reed were much noticed. Stanley has always been great in sheep. This year the show in the sheep classes was good, but not so good as to satisfy the farmers that Stanley is fully sustaining its reputation. There were two well filled pens of ewe lambs, and ram lambs, which showed very well for these classes. The bulls were inferior; among the milch cows there we some good animals, but the appearance of the whole was not very attractive. Judges say that the young stock showed evidence of improvement; there were some very promising calves. The swine were very good. A one or two of the beacon hogs looked somewhat coarse. The breeding sows with their litters were remarkable.

The produce was displayed in the "Exhibition Building" of the Agricultural Society, a modest structure. Instead of flags, its walls were adorned by handsome bed quilts, some very brilliant in color—red, green and white, and fantastic in pattern. The show of produce was in quantity below the average, and the quality was in some classes hardly up to the usual mark. The season has been exceptional, and much wet and atmospheric influences have affected the growth and condition of the crops. Rust has attacked potatoes, turnips, oats, &c., alike. The potatoes have only been half a crop, and where good are small. Among those shown the best looking were the "Silver Dollars" "Markies," "Black and White Kidneys," "Breezes Prolifics" "Susies." There was a variety of Turnips—Swedes, Hybrids, and green topped tankards shown: what there was of roots, was generally good. There was a good display of pumpkins and squashes, and cucumbers and potatoes. The apple has been little cultivated in Stanley, but judging by the case showing a number of varieties in baskets, there will be no difficulty, with care, in bringing it to high degree of perfection. The show of butter was large, of cheese, small. In Stanley, the season has been bad for honey. The hives of Mr. John Douglas of Red Rock, which produce over a ton yearly, we are told, this year show a beggarly account of half and quarter filled boxes. There was nothing remarkable in the way of domestic manufacture; there were some fair pieces of homespun &c., shown. In grains there were fifty samples of wheat, oats, rye, &c., shown. And in these Stanley sustained its reputation.

On Thursday morning the ploughing match took place in the field belonging to Mr. Harry Turnbull at the foot of the village. The ploughing was watched with great interest by a number, but the judges were excluded from the field and only admitted after the withdrawal of all the teams.

The first prize, $10, was awarded to Wm. Currie who used a steel Canadian plough, which he purchased from Mr. Chestnut; 2nd prize, Thos. Buchanan; 3rd prize, Thos. Bolter, and 4th prize, James Craig.

Those who know Stanley and its people well, know that the display of stock and produce is not the most remarkable features of the Stanley Show. After the serious business, when the judges have given in their reports and the prize list is written out, and the results announced, then commences the fun. Between four and five in the afternoon the people begin to congregate in front of the Stanley Arms in the best of humor, and on the best behaviour, such of the representatives of York in the Dominion and Local Houses, and other more or less prominent, men as are present are called for. Outside the parlor window of the hotel, there is a sort of stone platform from which the speakers address the crowd. The speeches, as may be imagined, are suitable for the occasion, fuller of pleasantry than of politics, of compliment than of criticism. On Tuesday, John Pickard, Esq., the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, Aldermen Cliff and Grieves spoke, and we think that the brief speech of the last named, judging by the laughter it raised, produced the greatest effect. About 6 o'clock the members, and guests of the Agricultural Society sat down to dinner (the 29th agricultural dinner that Mrs. Logan, the hostess of the Stanley Arms, has set out.) The chair was taken by Mr. H. Beckwith, President, with Mr. B. Elliot for Vice. There is no better way of judging of the quality of stock and produce than to cook samples, and to submit them to the mastification of half a hundred hungry guests. Though the use of wine and potent liquids by the guests was the exception, the after dinner proceedings were carried on with great spirit and the loyal, special, and local toasts were well responded to. Mr. John Thomas sang a number of capital songs. The company broke up about 10 o'clock, and many of the guests hurried down the village to attend the ball, or rather, balls, for there were two. Dancing was kept up with unimpaired vigor until well into the morning, and the fatigue of so much terpsichorean exercise did not in the least exhaust the energy of a few choice spirits, who careless of sleep amused themselves, in a way that was very disturbing to slumberers, but to themselves provocative of hilarity. But Stanley balls and Stanley mirth are beyond our power of description.

PRIZE LIST.

Joseph Brown, 1st, Entire Horse, $2; 2nd, 2 year old Filly, $1

David Douglas, 2nd, Entire Horse, $2; 2nd, 2 year old Steers, 50 cts; 1st, Woolen Socks, $1; 2nd, Bed Quilt, 60 cts; 3rd, Bed Quilt, 40cts; 3rd, Tomatoes, 40 cts; 2nd, Apples, 60 cts:

John Harvey, 3rd, Entire Horse, $1; 2nd, Yearly Colt, $1; 3rd, Bacon Hog, 50 cts; 3rd, Milch Cow, $1; 1st, Heifer Calf, $1; 2nd, Woolen Socks, 50 cts: 3rd, Rough Buckwheat, 50 cts:

Thomas Bolter, 1st, Brood Mare and Colt, $2.50; 1st, Boar, under 1 year, $1.50; 3rd, Bull, over 2 years, $1; 1st, Bull Calf, $150; 2nd, Aged Ram, $150; 2nd, Cheese, $1; 3rd, all Wool Homespun, not fulled, 50 cts; Christy Potatoes, $1; Mohawks, $1; 3rd Wheat, $1; 2nd, Smooth Buckwheat, $1; 2nd, Timothy Seed, 60 cts; 1st, Apples, $1; 1st Crab Apples, $1

Alex. Turnbull, 2nd Brood Mare and Colt, $2; 2nd aged Ewe, $1; 3rd, aged Ewe, 60 cts; 1st, Yearling Ewe, $1.50; 3rd, Yearling Ewe, 50 cts; 2nd, Red Carrots, 60 cts

Charles Miles, 3rd, Brood Mare and Colt, $1

John Keenan, 3rd, 3 year old Filly, $1.50

Wm. Pringle, 2nd, 3 year old Filly, $1; 2nd, 2 year old Gelding, $1; 2nd, Boar, under 1 year, $1; 3rd, Bull Calf, 50 cts; 2nd Shearling Ram, $1; 1st, Ewe Lamb, $1.50; 1st, Wheat, $3; 1st, Barley, $2; 2nd, White Oats, $1.50; 1st, Black Oats, $2; 1st, Rough Buckwheat, $1.50; 1st, Timothy Seed, $1; 2nd, White Turnips, $1; 2nd, White Carrots, 60 cts; 2nd, Tomatoes, 60 cts; 3rd, Mangolds, 40 cts; 2nd, Onions, 60 cts; 1st, Squash, $1; 3rd, Cucumber, 40 cts

Barnard Elliot, 1st, 3 year old Gelding, $1.50; 1st, Breeding Sow, under 1 year, $1.50

Edward Speer, 2nd, 3 year old Gelding $100; 3rd, Yearling Bull, 40 cts; 2nd, Bull Calf, $1; 2nd, Heifer Calf, 60 cts; 2nd, Ewe Lamb, $1; 3rd, Crock Butter, 50 cts; 2nd, all Wool Homespun, not fulled, $1; Silver Dollar Potatoes, $1; 2nd, Bush Beans, 60 cts; 3rd, White Carrots, 40 cts; 1st, Parsnips, $1; 1st, Tomatoes, $1; 2nd, Mangolds, 60 cts; 2nd Beets, 60 cts; 2nd, Pumpkins, 60 cts; 1st, Cucumber, $1

Duncan Kelly, 2nd, 2 year old Filly, $1.50; 1st, Bull, over 2 years, $2; 3rd, Ewe Lamb, $1; 2nd, Cabbage, 60 cts

Thos. Buchanan, 2nd, 2 year old Filly, 50 cts; 3rd Working Horses, $1; 3rd, Breeding Sow, over 1 year, 50 cts; 2nd, Sow, under 1 year, $1; 1st, Spring Pig, $1.50; 1st, Bull, over 2 years, $2.50; 3rd, Peas, 50 cts; 3rd, Smooth Buckwheat, 50 cts

James Sanson, 1st, 2 year old Gelding, $1.50; 2nd, Working Horses, $1.50

John Douglas, 3rd, 2 year old Gelding, 50 cts; 2nd, Bees, 60 cts; 3rd, Bees, 40 cts; 1st, Wax, 60 cts; 1st, White Turnips, 50 cts

Alex. McDonald, 1st, Yearling Colt, $1.50; 2nd Milch Cow, $2; 3rd, Timothy Seed, 40 cts

Thos. Taylor, 3rd, Yearling Colt, $1.50; 2nd, Milch Cow, $2; 3rd, Timothy Seed, 40 cts

John Reed 1st, Working Horses, $2.

John Wilson, 2nd, Working Horses, $150; Neill Campbell 3rd, Breeding Sow over 1 year, $1; 1st, Sow under 1 year, $1.50; 2d, Spring Pig, $1; 3rd, aged Ram, $1; 1st, White Carrots, $1.

Henry Blair 3rd, Sow under 1 year, 50 cents; 2nd, Boar Hog, $1; 1st, Spring Pig, 50 cents; 1st, Bees, $1; 1st, Honey in boxes, 60 cents; 3rd, Plums, 40 cents.

Wm. Turnbull, 1st, bacon Hog, $1.50; 1st, Ram over 2 years, $2; 3rd, yearly Ram, 50 cents.

Josiah Foreman, 1st, Yearly Bull, $1; 1st, Milch Cow, $2.50; 1st, aged Ewe, $1.50

Gilbert Pringle 2nd, Yearling Bull, 40 cents; 1st, Crock of Butter, $1; 3rd, Bush Beans, 40 cents; 2nd, Swede Turnips, $1; 2nd, Hybrid Turnips, $1; 1st, Onions, $1; 2nd, Cucumber, 60 cents.

William Patchell, 1st, Working Oxen, $2; 2nd, Shearling Ewe, $1; 2nd, Peas, $1; 3rd, White Oats, $1; 1st, Smooth Buckwheat, $1.50; 1st, Plums, $1; 2nd, Plums, 60; 2nd, Crab Apples, 40 cents.

William Taylor, 1st, 3 year old Steers, $1; 1st, Yearly Ram, $1.50.

T. Kirby, 1st Yearling Steers, $1.

Thos. Douglas, 1st, 2 year old Heifer $1; 3rd, 2 year old Heifer, 40 cents; 1st, Fat Cow, $1.50; 1st, Ram Lamb, $1.50; 3rd, Print Butter, 50 cents; 3rd, Mittens, 40 cts.

Jas. Thorburn, 2nd, 2 year old Heifer, 60 cents; 3rd, yearling Heifer, 40 cents; 3rd, Heifer Calf, 40 cents; 3rd, Beets, 40 cents.

Wm. Currie, 1st, Yearling Heifer, $1; 2nd Yearling Heifer, 60 cents; 1st all Wool Homespun not fulled, $1.50; 3rd, Onions, 40 cents.

Robert Foreman, 2nd, Ram Lamb, $1; 2nd, Corn, 60 cents: 1st, Pumpkins, $1.

Andrew Waugh, 3rd Ram Lamb, 50 cents.

Edward J. Jarvis, 1st, Print Butter, $1.50; 2nd, Wheat, $2; 1st, White Oats, $2; 2nd, Black Oats, $1.50; 2nd, Rough Buckwheat, $1; 1st, Swede Turnips, $1.50; 1st, Hybrid Turnips, $1.50.

Alex. McKelligan, 2nd, Print Butter, $1; 2nd Cotton Wool Homespun, $1; 3rd, Cotton Wool Homespun, 50 cents; 3rd, Socks, 40 cents; 1st, Mittens, $1; 2nd, Honey, 40 cents; 2nd, Wax, 40 cents; 2nd, Barley, $1.50; 3rd, Corn, 40 cents; 3rd, Swede Turnips, 50 cents

John Kerr, 1st, Crock Butter, $1.50; 1st, Cotton Wool Homespun, $1.50.

Geo. Peters, 1st, Cheese, $1.50; 1st, Corn, $1.

John Thomas, 2nd, Mittens, 60 cents; 1st, Shingles, $1; Early Potatoes, $1; 1st, Rye, $1.50; 1st, Peas, $1.50; 1st, Bush Beans, $1; 3rd, Squash, 40 cents.

John Sanson, 1st, Bed Quilt, $1

John O'Leary, 1st, Early Blue Potatoes, $1; Markies, $1; Breezes Prolific, $1; Kidneys, $1; Susies, $1; Jenny Lind, $1; 1st, Cabbage, $1

Wm. Logan, 2nd, Crab Apples, 60 cts

GIBSON.—A correspondent calls our attention to an omission in the article on "Gibson" which appeared in our columns last week. We said that "Gibson" was a thriving place but we omitted, while mentioning its other claims to that position to state that it possesses a Hall capable of accomodating two hundred sitters comfortably, in which the inhabitants feel a pardonable pride. "Union Hall" is used, with a catholic spirit for divers purposes. On alternate Sundays divine service is held in it by clergymen of the church of England, and of the Methodist persuasion; there the temperance lodge holds their meetings weekly, and the Orange body fortnightly; there lecturers find a platform, and there the members of a literary association, which is about being formed will gather. We will be pardoned for wishing that "Gibson" will soon outgrow the hall, that every denomination will have its exclusive church, and every lodge its independent hall, and every association its own rooms, and that Union Hall will be found ere long to small for even passing lecturers.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Annual Show of the St. John Agricultural Society was held on the society's grounds near the Marsh Bridge on Thursday. The weather was uncommonly fine, there was a slight fog during the morning, which cleared away leaving the sky bright and the air pleasantly warm.

The Exhibition was the finest ever held by the Society. 400 entries were made, a larger number than at any previous show. The horses were generally good; some of them very fine. The cattle were above the average. The Ayrshires and Jerseys were excellent, and other stock, Short Horn, Devons, Grades, Native breds, very creditable. The show of Poultry was principally made by the Poultry Association, and did them much credit, and was the finest, we venture to say, ever made in the Province. The show attracted a more than usual large number of visitors to the grounds

CITIZENS REGATTA.—The regaata under the auspices of the "St. Ann's Rowing Club" bids fair to become the best ever held in the Province. Representative crews are expected from different sections of the Province, the celebrated "Lord Crew" of St. John taking part. Ed. Ross, Geo. McLeod and other prominent oarsmen will row in the Professional single sculls. E. H. Allen from the St. Ann's Club, and Geo. Hildebrand, from the Fredericton Amateur Rowing Club, will strongly contest for the Amateur's Cup. The "Neptunes" from St. John will send a strong four for the Amateur four oared race for Clubs. Wallace Ross, New Brunswick's champion, will favor us with his presence on this occasion. Entries will be closed on Monday at noon.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Last Thursday night the quiet village of Marysville was thrown into a state of excitement by an unwanted occurrence. One Donahue fired a pistol shot at H. Higgins wounding him very severely. The assailant was old, his victim young. Higgins is said to have provoked the attack by teasing Donahue. The old man with his wife fled into the woods. On Friday Gibson's mill was shut down and the hands started in pursuit. He was captured on Gosman's farm on the Nashwaak, and was brought to Fredericton and thrown into goal this morning.

The City of Glasgow Bank failed on October 2nd, with liabilities amounting to $5,000,000. It has numerous branches. The failure which has caused great excitement throughout Scotland, and in the London stock exchange is by one report attributed to its resources, being locked in bills, shares, and debentures of various kinds, that were not readily convertoble by another to the advances made four amounting to $600,000, to East India merchants, who were unable to meet their engagements.

THE HANLON-COURTNEY RACE.—The single scull match between Hanlon, Canada and Courtney, United States, which after some delay, came off at Lachine on Thursday afternoon, was an exciting and closely contested race. After a heavy thunder storm, the sky cleared and the sun shone out. On the down course the oarsmen kept closely together, and turned the 2½ mile buoy almost simultaneously, but on the return Hanlon led and won by about a boat's length in 39 m. 22 s.

CHEAP RAILWAY EXCURSION.—Tickets, for one fare will be issued from Fredericton Junction, and all stations on Fredericton Railway, and all connecting lines, to Fredericton from Monday to Friday of exhibition week, and they will be good to return until Monday October 14.

Messrs. John Poor and H. O'Brien are the agents in this city, for a very useful article called the "Model Washboard." It is without doubt, the best ever offered in this city for washing purposes. Every housekeeper will have a chance to see it, as they intend doing as some politicians, make a "house to house" canvass.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archdukes's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be formally opened on Tuesday October 8, at 2.30 P. M., by the Lieut. Governor. A Guard of Honor from No. 5 Co. of the 71st Batt., with the Band will be in attendance, and the St. John Knights of Phythias, in full regalia will be present on the occasion.

On Wednesday evening the first Grand Concert will be given in the Exhibition building.

On Thursday, in the forenoon, the show of horses will take place, and the second grand concert will come off in the evening.

On Friday, the prizes will be announced. The above is a bare skeleton of the course of proceedings during the Exhibition week. It will be filled up by the Citizens' Regatta, the Base Ball Tournament, and the races. It is almost too much to hope for, but if the weather next week is as fine as that which has been enjoyed during the week which is now at its close, it will add much to the brilliancy and the enjoyment of the Grand Show, and its concomittant amusements and festivities.

BAND CONCERT.—The following is the Programme of the Reform Club Band, to be played at the Exhibition Building on Tuesday evening next:—

1. Grand Slow March, "Festival,"..R. Smith
2. Fantasia, "Volunteer Review," H. Round
3. Quadrille, "Pretty Bird,".....C. Corte
4. Concert Walzer, "Queen of the Rink."
5. Polka, "Lady Lore,".....Harris

Solo by J. H. Williamson.

6. Galop, "Jyrolese,".....Calkin

INTERMISSION.

7. Quickstep, "Nancy Lee,".....Adams
8. Serio-comic Fantasia, "Rage in London,"
9. Quadrille, "Mulligan Guards,"....Metcalf
10. Waltz, "Blanche,".....Farmer
11. Polka, "Salamander,".....Blanchetteau
12. Galop, "Festival,".....Sommrolatt

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRAND BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.—A friendly rifle match has been got up by a a team of five shots from the 71st Batt., with teams of the same number from the 8th Regt. Cavalry, Kings, and the N. B. Engineers of St. John. The 71st team, under the patronage of the Secretary for Agriculture and others, have presented an elegant piece of plate to be fired for (now on exhibition in Mr. John Babbitt's store) under the following conditions: To be fired for annually, until won twice in succession by any team, (then becoming their property). Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; 1 sighting shot. Coaching and shading to be allowed. The competition will commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning next, and some fine shooting may be expected. Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., has kindly consented to act as umpire.

IEPORTATION OF LECEISTERS.—Hon. Mr. Fraser when speaking to the crowd at the "Stanley arms," last Tuesday, said that the government were importing a number of Leceister Sheep. They have arrived and will be forwarded to Fredericton on Monday. The importation amounts to a hundred sheep—75 rams and 25 ewes—and they will be sold on the Exhibition grounds next week. One of the best investments the Stanley Agricultural Society could make would be to purchase some of these rams and renovate their blood. Many of the Stanley farmers seem to feel little interest in Government importations of stock and sheep, because, they say, that they cannot compete with other localities, and they would be certain to be outbidden at the sales.

THE FISHERY AWARD.—It is reported from "New York" that the English Government possibly may not make a stand in the Halifax Fishery Award, but will consent to reopen the case, so that a result more favorable to the Americans may be found. There is surely no foundation of fact in this report. It is incredible that the Euglish Government will yield to importunate representations from the American Government, and annuel the decision arrived at by by the majority of the commissioners after an exhaustive examination of witnesses, as to the value of the fisheries. They can hardly re-open the case on the ground that the amount of the award was excessive. If they do re-open it, it will be because finding the repugnance of the Americans to pay over that $5,500,000 invincible they are reduced, in order to make things pleasant, to the necessity of consenting to knock off a million or two. If the Americans gain their point in this instance, the opinion will grow into absolute conviction that they only have to stick to it to carry their most extravagant pretensions with the British Government.

NEW UP RIVER STEAMER.—The new steamer, the "Florenceville," the keel of which was laid in the beginning of July was launched on Wednesday. She is a fine boat, with a light draught of water, and promises to be fast. She will be taken to St. John in November, where her engines will be fitted in. The Florenceville is put down for the up river trade, between this and Woodstock, but she will, when the river permits, proceed to