

MORE OF MAXIMILIAN AND HIS EXECUTION.

We take from the Brownsville Texas, Rancher, the following accounts from various sources...

"All of them (Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia) were dressed in the most elegant style...

Miramon then cleared his voice took from his pocket a little paper, as if addressing a body of troops...

Not a soul from Queretaro was present at the execution; the streets were deserted and all the houses closed...

"On the 16th a handkerchief was presented to Maximilian to cover his eyes with which he received smiling...

"The coffin and bier, with which these three unfortunate men have met death is not to be described...

"Shortly before the execution took place, probably with the view of tormenting him more, Maximilian received the false news that Carlotta had died...

"There is a maxim some where of excellent authority, by which it is recommended to 'do the duty nearest thee, and the maxim is now especially applicable to our nation...

"Of course, after having 'soiled' Napoleon for interfering with Mexico affairs, we can hardly intervene ourselves with his country...

"A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 26th ult., gives the following account of the state of affairs in Mexico at present:—

"Nothing but executions, imprisonments, and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has opened upon Mexico...

"On the 14th of April last the American whaling bark 'David Wood' was wrecked on the French Frigate Shoals...

CORRESPONDENCE.

PAUPER SCALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—Allow me to thank you for publishing in the columns of your valuable paper the list of pauper grants, as appropriated by the members of the House of Assembly...

I am aware, Mr. Editor, that the Government bring down to their Estimates a certain sum to be applied towards the relief of the destitute...

The reason for this, is that the members—resident ones especially—are supposed to be best acquainted with the proper recipients; while no person could possibly suppose that any one—particularly an M. P.—could be so lost to a sense of justice...

"Fortunately the shoal on which they were cast, abounded with sea birds, of the kind known among seamen as 'Molly-mocks'...

"But the subject of a supply of water for drinking purposes was the one which most engaged their thoughts. Should help fail to come before many days had already passed...

"Water, water, everywhere, And yet not a drop to drink." And yet not a drop to drink.

"But you might pass over these as being but the overflow of a surplus money, not required for other purposes, it was found that all the pauper really needed assistance were, as generally provided for; but unfortunately such is not the case...

"Thus, by perseverance and skill—the only way to success in a sea, a hammer and chisel—they made themselves safe from any fear of perishing from thirst, so long as the firewood lasted, and that was ample for months to come...

"At length, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th, at about 5 o'clock, the welcome sound was heard from the boat, and a steamer was seen in the offing approaching the reef...

"The Sultan of Turkey had a right regal reception in the city of London on the 18th, and a brilliant company was gathered in the civic centre to do him honor.

"The unhappy Empress Charlotte is now doubly wretched, and the Emperor is equally so. The Paris correspondent of the Examiner says that, although the Emperor is not so bad as might be gathered from the Memorial Diplomatique, she is very bad indeed...

"The Queen's Heavens.—We have good grounds for stating that the absence of Her Majesty the Queen from public evening festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, worry, or musing in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick headache, and sense of great exhaustion."

"The Naval Review.—A fatal accident occurred in one of the forts on the Gibraltar peninsula during the attack made on the forts by the gunboat 'Eblava' on Wednesday. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery were killed by a premature explosion of the powder charge they were engaged at the time in ramming home in loading the gun...

Now that the Reform Bill no longer stops the way in the House of Commons, questions are ventilated which failed to command attention when members were full of only one idea. Mr. O'Brien moved a resolution, the object of which was to have a sum not exceeding a million sterling lent for the purpose of buying estates in the Landed Estates' Court in Ireland, such estates to be sub-divided and sold to the tenants, with the view of freeing an independent proprietary of small freeholders there. He supported the resolution in an able speech, and showed the great benefits which the change would in a few years bring about. It was unfortunate for Mr. O'Brien that his suggestion was not original, for Mr. Bright, when he went to Ireland on his tour of agitation for Parliamentary Reform, broached exactly the same plan, and it was scouted by the Conservative press and party as untenable. Whatever may be the merits of the scheme, the time has not arrived for seriously entertaining it; but there can be little doubt that a reformed Parliament will come to the consideration of this and kindred subjects in a spirit very different from the present one.

Mr. Bright has gone down to Birmingham to impress upon the electors the necessity of giving him a colleague like the late Mr. Schofield, with whom he can cordially work and whose vote will not neutralise his own. He paid the town the compliment of saying that it carried the Reform Bill of 1832 and to Manchester he awarded the honour of repealing the Corn-Laws. Lord Derby, he showed, had come into power to stem the tide of democracy, and ended by conceding the most democratic measure ever proposed in the British Parliament. There was nothing odd to it since it was said that "the beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

The rain has damped much of the pleasure of the sightseers in London; but so far it has been rather beneficial to the farmer. What is most dreaded is a superfluity of wet. This was the cause of the bad harvest last year, and of the increase in the price of provisions. It is to be hoped there may be a long break in the forty days, otherwise the consequence will be very serious to the labouring classes.

Sir Stafford Northcote has disposed of the rumour circulated recently, to the effect that the British Government intended to go to war with Abyssinia by despatching 10,000 troops to that country. The Government has no such intention. At present a correspondence is going on between our authorities and the Emperor or Theodore, relative to the release of the English prisoners, and Sir Stafford believes in a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

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It appears by the Paris correspondent of the Examiner that great want of confidence is still felt in Paris in the management of the Emperor's affairs. The Emperor's proposal to visit the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops and determine whether war shall be made before winter comes on or in the spring. It is supposed that the session will be a long one, and that all parties are tired of legislating, but the Emperor's declaration has taken a somewhat by surprise.

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We deny most positively that the Catholics, as a religious body, put forth their claims to nearly one-half of the offices under Government, during the time the Conservatives held the reins of office, or indeed, at any other time. They accepted quite cheerfully the political situation of the country, and were content to wait, like their Liberal friends of all other religious denominations, for the time that should bring about a change in the character and personnel of the Administration. If the "arguments" by which the Catholics supported their claims to one-half of the offices are so numerous and impressive as to be within the memory of every newspaper reader, it will be difficult for Mr. Laird to give us a few authentic extracts from them. We will not put up with or be deceived by any statement which Mr. Laird may invent. He must give us authentic extracts from the "arguments" respecting Catholic claims, or be condemned as a false witness.

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Mr. Laird says we contended while the Tory party were in power, for a "division of the spoils according to population," and adds, that, (through our columns, we presume,) they put in a claim "for four-fifths of everything." Now these are pitiful, paltry, contemptible falsehoods—too gross to impose upon any one. We call upon the pious Elder again to produce the proofs of his testimony on these points. Our files are ready for him. We should be just as well as he is false if we contended for what he says we did—a "division of the spoils" according to population, which would be somewhat less than one-half! And this half comprising that part of the population opposed to the Government on political principles, and waiting to share and share alike with them in the enjoyment of official patronage! Was Mr. Laird's massive brain labouring under any disease when he penned this absurdity? But the pious Elder, thinking he had not crammed untidily enough into his article, erases his head of universality, by saying that we had demanded "four-fifths" of the offices for the Catholics—leaving only one-fifth for the very large majority of Protestants! Mr. Laird seems to have a wretched memory—advised people of a certain class are advised by the proverb to cultivate good memories—he says, in the first part of his article, that he was contending while the Conservatives were in power, for one half the public offices, as the share of the Catholics; he says a page further down, that what we demanded was a distribution of official patronage, according to population, which would certainly be considerably less than one-half; and then he erases this absurd and silly mendacity, in a few sentences still further down, by saying that we demanded on behalf of the Catholics "four-fifths." If Mr. Laird must necessarily tell untruths in obedience to the dictates of a depraved disposition, we advise him to take from the heading of his editorial article the motto which invokes God to witness their veracity; and then if he must, let him be consistent with some consistency. We might quote several other untruthful statements from the article under notice, but if any one has been wasteful enough of his time to read them, they have been forgotten as soon as read. Let them, therefore, be shot into the rubbish-hole. We beg the reader's pardon for having presented him herein with a specimen of the rubbish.

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Mr. Laird, trying further to curry favor with the Catholics, makes the following statement in reference to the late Orange Procession:—"During the eight years the Opposition were in power, much as the Roman Catholics opposed their policy, and high as political feeling was excited by religious animosities, from 1859 to 1867, the Conservatives never allowed Mr. Whelan's co-religionists to be 'insulted' or 'proscribed' by the Insulters of the 12th of July under a party, which their pollages had called into existence."

Mr. Laird's drift in the passage above quoted is very plain. He wants the Catholics to believe that the Conservatives spared their feelings while they were in power, and that the Liberals while they were to be outraged, on the last 12th July. Mr. Laird knows these facts—that the procession on the 12th ultimo was secretly organized—that the Government, even if they knew of the intention to have such a procession, could not prevent it, having no law to authorize the employment of a force—that if any body were accountable for the prevention of a procession which was calculated to lead to mischief, it was the Corporation of Cheltenham, through which the procession paraded—and that the Conservative Government are the real authors of the mischief that Orange Societies are calculated to inflict, and would be morally responsible for any trouble that might arise out of the late procession, by their having organized and encouraged, as far as they could, by an act of the Legislature, that very institution whose existence is a standing insult to the Catholics. These things are well known to Mr. Laird, and it is a pitiful bludge on his part to attempt to throw the blame of the late Orange procession on the present Government. Come now, sanctimonious, pious Elder, try some other "dodge" to get Catholic support on your side.

On Friday night or Saturday morning, we were visited with a very heavy gale of wind from S.W. It caused considerable damage to five small schooners at Pownal Street wharf, and drove a new ship belonging to Hon. J. C. Pope from her moorings, but she was secured again before she sustained any serious injury. Fences and trees were prostrated in all directions, and we fear that we shall hear of serious damage being done to property in the country settlements.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by the Government for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture and local Industry, have held a preliminary meeting, and that an Agricultural and Horticultural Fair and Cattle Show, General Exhibition of articles of native manufacture and industry, will be held in Cheltenham in the early part of October next, and that prizes will be awarded in accordance with the grant of the Legislature.

The Boston Herald says:—"Hotel keepers at fashionable resorts must not expect to be crowded with guests this season. The middle class feels the weight of heavy taxes and the effect of unwise legislation, and it recognizes the necessity of strict economy to check the dangerous tendency of the times. We fear that things will be worse before they are better, and that the people will demand something better for their material interests." Commenting on the above, a Quebec paper says:—"A good many visitors from the States have recently been passing through Canada cities, and into the woods. Thanks to the low price of commodities, and to the stability of the Quebec currency of the wintering places north of Cheltenham, as also those at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, we see no reason to doubt that a very considerable influx of tourists will avail themselves of the superior advantages which the Dominion offers, and that the neighboring Republic, though it appears now to be a rigid inspection at United States custom houses of the personal effects of all tourists returning home during the summer and autumn. Last year the Canadian watering places were crowded with Americans, who returned to the States delighted with their sojourn among us, and loaded with souvenirs. This year there is every reason to believe our limited hotel accommodation will be inadequate to the requirements of the numbers who wish to come, and that every tenement on the banks of the Saguenay and the Nova Scotia will be pressed into service. We see no reason why, in the future, it should not become a regular feature, marine resort of the people of this continent."

The new Government for the Province of Ontario embraces:—"The Honorable John Sandfield MacDonnell to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. The Honorable John Sandfield MacDonnell to be Attorney General for the Province of Ontario. The Honorable John Carling to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. The Honorable John Carling to be Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Ontario. Stephen Richards, Esquire, Q. C., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. The Hon. Stephen Richards to be Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario. The Hon. Stephen Richards to be Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. It will be noted that only three members of the Cabinet have been appointed, leaving two offices, those of Secretary and Registrar of the Province and Treasurer, yet to be filled. These vacancies will be filled up at an early date—in the mean time the cabinet is sufficiently formed to set the machinery of local government in operation."

Quebec has suffered from another ghastly conflagration. We learn from the Chronicle of that city that on the morning of the 19th inst., a destructive fire occurred in St. John suburb, whereby about fifteen wooden houses have been consumed, and twenty-five families rendered homeless. The fire broke out at half-past one, a. m., in a stable occupied by a carrier named Plante, and was caused by some imprudently smoking there. It spread to the hay-loft and stables in the rear, and before anything could be done to arrest the progress of the flames, the amount of property above mentioned was destroyed; and the loss has fallen, both as regards proprietors and occupants, upon a class who can very badly bear it. Plante was the usual waiter of the house, and the rapid extension of the flames is due to this cause, and to the fact that there were so many wooden buildings behind the houses.

There is great excitement among the military men in the capital of Mexico over a new needle-gun, recently invented by a Mexican mechanic, which is said to be far superior to the Prussian weapon by both Austrian and Prussian officers. It can be fired twice as fast as its European predecessor, and is of greater range and accuracy. It is kept very exclusive at present, and there is little known concerning it as yet outside the circle into which it was first introduced.

A correspondent of the Chronicle writing from St. John, N. F., says there is every indication that Confederation will be carried during the next session of the Legislature of that Province.

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The Patriot of the 1st inst. had another bit of Patriotism. We take the following extract from an article, immediately over which the name of the Almighty is again profaned:—"The Queen's Printer seems anxious to get up a controversy with the Patriot about the Orange procession, and to find that religious discord an article to which he professes to have such a strong aversion. His object is to prevent that it will not mislead his Roman Catholic readers, for whom, in his Orange discussion, he is a willing caterer. He wants to divert their attention from the misdeeds of the Government, and a sectarian controversy is, he thinks, the best means of accomplishing that object."

Now that the Reform Bill no longer stops the way in the House of Commons, questions are ventilated which failed to command attention when members were full of only one idea. Mr. O'Brien moved a resolution, the object of which was to have a sum not exceeding a million sterling lent for the purpose of buying estates in the Landed Estates' Court in Ireland, such estates to be sub-divided and sold to the tenants, with the view of freeing an independent proprietary of small freeholders there. He supported the resolution in an able speech, and showed the great benefits which the change would in a few years bring about. It was unfortunate for Mr. O'Brien that his suggestion was not original, for Mr. Bright, when he went to Ireland on his tour of agitation for Parliamentary Reform, broached exactly the same plan, and it was scouted by the Conservative press and party as untenable. Whatever may be the merits of the scheme, the time has not arrived for seriously entertaining it; but there can be little doubt that a reformed Parliament will come to the consideration of this and kindred subjects in a spirit very different from the present one.

Mr. Bright has gone down to Birmingham to impress upon the electors the necessity of giving him a colleague like the late Mr. Schofield, with whom he can cordially work and whose vote will not neutralise his own. He paid the town the compliment of saying that it carried the Reform Bill of 1832 and to Manchester he awarded the honour of repealing the Corn-Laws. Lord Derby, he showed, had come into power to stem the tide of democracy, and ended by conceding the most democratic measure ever proposed in the British Parliament. There was nothing odd to it since it was said that "the beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

The rain has damped much of the pleasure of the sightseers in London; but so far it has been rather beneficial to the farmer. What is most dreaded is a superfluity of wet. This was the cause of the bad harvest last year, and of the increase in the price of provisions. It is to be hoped there may be a long break in the forty days, otherwise the consequence will be very serious to the labouring classes.

Sir Stafford Northcote has disposed of the rumour circulated recently, to the effect that the British Government intended to go to war with Abyssinia by despatching 10,000 troops to that country. The Government has no such intention. At present a correspondence is going on between our authorities and the Emperor or Theodore, relative to the release of the English prisoners, and Sir Stafford believes in a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Globe announces that the visit of the Sultan to Western Europe will have one beneficial effect, and probably the one most hoped for in consequence of the late visit of the Emperor and Queen. The condition of the Christians in his dominions is to be improved, and by this it is alleged that improvements in the administration of the empire, and a number of sanitary reforms, are to be inaugurated immediately on his return to his own country.

Spain, it must be said to her honour, is striving to regain her financial credit. It is never too late to mend, and better late than never. The Government has resolved to take place immediately—that is, to issue a debt will be effected in London and Paris. It is announced by the official journal at Madrid that the Minister of Finance, in his desire to place Spanish credit upon a secure footing, has resolved not only to pay certificates, but to receive certificates in lieu of the same. The latter policy, which he prides himself on, is the best policy, the object of which is to speedily raise the character of Spain on all the bourses of the world.

An important increase is being made in the military power of France; two companies are to be added to every regiment of infantry, and 25 battalions are to be added to the artillery. The Globe says, we recognize the significance of these changes, and we entirely approve their wisdom. We only hope that we shall soon see a great war in Europe, in which France and her allies will be opposed to the colossal power of Russia and Prussia. In such a contest we do not think it doubtful which way the sympathies of this country will incline.

It appears by the Paris correspondent of the Examiner that great want of confidence is still felt in Paris in the management of the Emperor's affairs. The Emperor's proposal to visit the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops and determine whether war shall be made before winter comes on or in the spring. It is supposed that the session will be a long one, and that all parties are tired of legislating, but the Emperor's declaration has taken a somewhat by surprise.

Mr. Laird need not have given us the assurance that he is "not the mouthpiece of the Catholics." His paper has been their assailant in a matter which most deeply concerns them ever since it came into existence, and it largely helped to promote that sectarian disturbance by which the Island was cursed a few years ago. He pretends to have great sympathy for the Catholics, but it is clear to any one that this pretension is hollow and deceitful, his object being, beyond all doubt, to excite the hostility of the Catholics against the Government to serve his own political ends. It is not true that the Catholics "made loud complaints against the Conservatives during their term of power," that is, if we are to consider the "complaints" coming from them as Catholics. They were opposed to the Government, and they became nearly all Liberals, and they condemned the policy of the Conservative Government in precisely the same spirit as the Liberal Protestants did, because they believed it to be injurious to the best interests of the country. The Patriot then proceeds with what may be designated a tremendous "whopper." It says:—"From 1859 to 1867, the Roman Catholics thought nineteen out of every hundred of them were what was called Liberals, did not cease to advocate and put forth their claims to nearly one-half of the offices under the Government. The arguments by which they supported their claims are fresh in the recollection of every newspaper reader."

We deny most positively that the Catholics, as a religious body, put forth their claims to nearly one-half of the offices under Government, during the time the Conservatives held the reins of office, or indeed, at any other time. They accepted quite cheerfully the political situation of the country, and were content to wait, like their Liberal friends of all other religious denominations, for the time that should bring about a change in the character and personnel of the Administration. If the "arguments" by which the Catholics supported their claims to one-half of the offices are so numerous and impressive as to be within the memory of every newspaper reader, it will be difficult for Mr. Laird to give us a few authentic extracts from them. We will not put up with or be deceived by any statement which Mr. Laird may invent. He must give us authentic extracts from the "arguments" respecting Catholic claims, or be condemned as a false witness.

The next extract we shall give is a curious jumble of falsehood with a slight sprinkling of truth. Mr. Laird says:—"From 1859 to 1867 the feelings of the Roman Catholics in this country were against the Government about the appointments. In this game of stirring up his co-religionists the Examiner played a conspicuous part. The Proprietors opposed the Tenantry, and a Tory (Laird) in Cheltenham divided the official patronage among themselves and their relatives (of course that is not done now), but the burden of his 'complaints' and 'grievances' was the great injustice done to the Roman Catholics. An Orange faction delighted in insulting and proscribing them. At that time nothing less than a division of the spoils according to population would satisfy those who professed to speak. Four-fifths of everything they must and should have. Mr. Whelan knew very well, and often enunciated the doctrine when in office, that, under party Government, the minority could neither expect nor consistently hold office under their opponents, but he did not hesitate to use his influence and talents to agitate his Roman Catholic patrons on this very question of government patronage. He knew he was misleading them."

The first two sentences are quite untruthful. "The feelings" of the Catholics were not "divided into fury against the Government about the appointments" by any party, and certainly not by the EXAMINER. Our files are freely offered for Mr. Laird's inspection; and we defy him to produce one single extract to show that the Catholics, as such, were injured in the matter of the appointments any more than any other class in the community who agreed with them in politics. There is a good deal of truth in the statements referring to the oppression of the Proprietors, the monopoly of office by the "Tory clique," and the insulting proscription of the "Orange faction;" but "was" a warm advocate for some—for the "Tory clique?" for instance, and for the "Orange faction?" and we do not remember that he ever sternly condemned Proprietary oppression. He always professed to be a Conservative—is one still; and "Tory" and "Conservative" being synonymous terms in this Island, it was reasonable enough to find him defending the "clique;" and as for the Orange business, his columns always greedily sucked in the most insulting abuse of the Catholic religion in defence of the Orange system.

Mr. Laird says we contended while the Tory party were in power, for a "division of the spoils according to population," and adds, that, (through our columns, we presume,) they put in a claim "for four-fifths of everything." Now these are pitiful, paltry, contemptible falsehoods—too gross to impose upon any one. We call upon the pious Elder again to produce the proofs of his testimony on these points. Our files are ready for him. We should be just as well as he is false if we contended for what he says we did—a "division of the spoils" according to population, which would be somewhat less than one-half! And this half comprising that part of the population opposed to the Government on political principles, and waiting to share and share alike with them in the enjoyment of