

Third—Up to this time all the money and munitions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, had been criminally diverted from their original purposes, and wasted without stint.

Fourth—That they would under no possible circumstances contribute any further aid to the cause until they were assured beyond peradventure of a doubt that such aid would be used in the maintenance of an army whose objective point should be Ireland and Ireland alone. It was also recommended that similar meetings should be everywhere held.

The above embraces the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. To be sure, made up as the singular conclave almost wholly was, of the female broguish servant element, there were many amusing informalities, both of action and of speech, but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and earnestly and conspicuously evident. The convention was the result of a common understanding among the servant girls, and the issuance of a private circular.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address in answer to the one to be sent out from Cleveland by the Fenian Congress now in session there.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

As there have been so many false accounts of the execution of Maximilian it may be of interest to give the story officially vouched for as authentic, although it has been partly told before. The following is from the *Official Wiener Zeitung*:

"We are in a position to publish the following report, by an eye-witness, of the execution of his Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, and it may be considered an authentic description of the shocking catastrophe. The report is as follows:

"At six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, when the condemned were brought out of the convent of the Capucins, the Emperor turned on the threshold towards Ortega, his counsel, with the words, 'What a beautiful sky—just as I should have desired for the day of my death.' All were dressed in black. Each took his place in a separate carriage, attended by a priest. The carriages brought them to the Surro de la Campana to a hill outside the town of Queretaro, escorted by 4000 men, under arms, a hundred yards from the place where the Emperor had surrendered on the 15th of last month. Arrived at the spot where the execution was to take place they left the carriages, and the Emperor shook the dust from his garments, perfectly resolute, with his head raised high. He asked for the soldiers appointed to fire, and gave each an ounce of gold, with a request that they should aim at his breast. The young officer who was to give the word of command, approached the Emperor, and expressed his anxiety lest he should die with an ill-will towards him for commanding the execution, while in his heart he disapproved of what he was forced to do. '*Muchacho*' (young man), said the Emperor, 'a soldier must always obey orders. I thank you for your sympathy, but desire that you should execute the order you have received.'

"The Emperor then approached the Generals Miramon and Mejia, and embraced them cordially, with the words, 'We shall soon meet them in another world.' The Emperor, being then between the two, said to Miramon, 'General, a brave man is esteemed also by monarchs, and at our death I will leave you the place of honor.' Turning to Mejia, he said, 'General, what is not rewarded on earth, will certainly be rewarded in heaven.' Mejia was the most downcast, as a few minutes before he had seen his wife, with a baby in her arms and uncovered breasts, rushing wildly through the streets bereft of reason. The Emperor then advanced a few steps, and spoke with a clear voice and remarkable composure:

"Mexicans!—Men of my rank and lineage, and animated with my ideas, are destined by Providence either to be benefactors of their people or martyrs. When I came among you I had no concealed motive. I came at the call of well meaning Mexicans, of those who have now sacrificed themselves for my adopted country. On the point of death I have the consolation that I have done good as far as it was in my power, and that I am not forsaken by my beloved and faithful Generals. Mexicans—Let my blood be the last that is shed, and may it regenerate my unhappy adopted country!"

"He stepped back, and placing one foot before him and raising his eyes to heaven, he pointed with his hand to his breast and calmly awaited death. Miramon used his handkerchief, drew a paper from his pocket, and throwing his eyes over the 400 men like a General on parade, he spoke:

"Soldiers of Mexico! Country men!—You see me here condemned to death as a traitor. Now that my life no longer belongs to me, and that I shall die in a few minutes, I declare to you all, in the face of the world, that I was never a traitor to my country. I have fought for the cause of order, and fail to-day with honor for that cause. I have sons, but my sons can never be stained with the tarnish of that calumny. Mexicans! Long live Mexico! Long live the Emperor!"

"He shouted this with a terrible resounding voice. All were deeply affected; tears flowed. Not one soul was present from Queretaro at the execution. The streets and the houses closed.

"The bodies were embalmed.

"It is said that the Emperor has bequeathed \$50,000 to the sons of Miramon, and has requested his brother, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to have them brought up as his own, and never to forget that they are the sons of a friend faithful to him until death. Mejia bequeathed his legitimate son to Escobedo. What bitter remorse for this brave man who had been in the hands of Mejia, who had granted him his life on several occasions."

PERSONAL BRAVERY OF THE HIGHLANDERS.—

From an old pamphlet published in 1747, we learn that a Highlander of the 42nd regiment killed nine Frenchmen with his broadsword at Fontenoy, and would probably have added to the number of the slain if he had not lost his arm. In a skirmish with the Americans in 1776, Major Murray of the same regiment, being separated from his men, was attacked by three of the enemy. His dirk had slipped behind his back, and, being very corpulent, he could not reach it. He defended himself as well as he could with his fusil, and, watching his opportunity seized the sword of one of his assailants,

and put the three to flight. It was natural that he should ever retain that sword as a trophy of victory. In another skirmish during the same war, a young recruit belonging to Frazer's Highlanders slew seven of the enemy with his own hand. At the close of the engagement his bayonet, once perfectly straight, was twisted like a cork-screw. At the affair of Castlebar, in Ireland, when men of other regiments retreated, a Highland sentinel refused to leave his post without orders. It was in vain they tried to persuade him to retire; he stood there alone against a host. Five times he loaded and fired; a Frenchman fell at every shot. Before he could put his musket to his shoulder a sixth time, the enemy were upon him, and many a bayonet passed through his body. The power of discipline could scarcely carry a man farther than this.

THE QUEEN.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Queen Victoria has been labouring with renewed activity of late to preserve the peace of Europe. Before Napoleon left France for the conference with Francis Joseph, Eugene visited Her Majesty, and the Queen then invited the Empress to impress as earnestly upon the Emperor as was consistent with his inclinations and policy the favorable continuation of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Last year, it will be remembered, when war was imminent between France and Prussia, the Queen exerted a profound influence in favor of a pacific character to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French. These letters were said to be of the most impressive and solemn character, and appealed for peace on the highest grounds of Christian morals. In all this Queen Victoria is glorifying her character and her reign, and preparing for herself a place in history more illustrious than any of her royal predecessors.

VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.—We understand that a meeting of the commanding officers of Lanarkshire Volunteers was held in the city on Tuesday, at which it was resolved to have a sham fight on the 28th September, on which date it was hoped Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers for Great Britain, would be able to be present. It was also arranged that the display should take place at Capellie, if Major Graham consented to grant the use of the ground for this purpose. Application was afterwards made to Major Graham, who readily consented to place Capellie at the disposal of the Volunteers; and on Colonel Erskine being present at the fight. These preliminaries being thus satisfactorily adjusted, a meeting of officers representing the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbar-ton, has been called for Wednesday next, in order to complete the arrangements. Meanwhile, it may be stated that arrangements as to the transit of Volunteers to Capellie will be made in the course of a few days, and that the route by which they are to proceed has not yet been fixed.

The *British Medical Journal* learns that the Government intend to appoint a commission to inquire into the character, causes, and prevention of epidemic in the Mauritius. The commission will consist of a civil and military physician and an engineer.