lay her soft, white hand upon his dark, wrinkled brow, and speak kindly, and smile upon him ever and anon. We say the poor, deformed creature *seemed* to sleep; but O, how wakeful was his heart!—how it throbbed at the kindness of the lovely girl, and how happy was the poor, lone dwarf beneath her smiles! They were a strange couple there together—so much loveliness and so much deformity! And when she left the spot, the dwarf would nestle down to where she had been sitting as though she had left the dear influence of her presence still upon the place. Poor devoted creature!

To be continued.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE SHOOTING OF MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON AND MEJIA.

LAST SPEECH OF THE UNFORTUNATE PRINCE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LAST SCENE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 9.

The *Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of June 19, the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive sobs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the Powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that had tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and had always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a Conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words, "*Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!*"

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo and said he would die poor; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of $20 pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was throwa over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a super-natural agency.

MEXICAN NEWS.

From American papers, received per steamer *Alhambra* from Boston to-day, we cull the following interesting items of Mexican news. The news is received by way of Galveston, and is one week later than that already received:—

The Prussian consul at Vera Cruz is conducting negotiations to obtain the release of Austrian prisoners.

Gen. Diaz had ordered the capture of all foreign representatvies who do not recognize the Liberal Government.

President Juarez had issued an order for the convocation of the Liberal Congress to elect a President. Gen. Ortega is a prisoner at Monterey.

Capt. Freeman, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Wilderness*, which conveyed Madame Juarez and party to Vera Cruz, reports that the Liberals are extremely independant, defiant and saucy.

Santa Anna is still alive at Campeschy, but his captors are awaiting instructions in regard to him from the Liberal Government. The feeling there is that he will undoubtedly be shot. Advices from Matamoras are to the same effect.

Twelve more Generals who served under Maximilian have been shot at Queretaro. Among others Otero and Castillo. Four Imperial Colonels had also been shot. Seven hundred Austrian prisoners had been sent to Puebla.

Up to the 13th inst. Gen. Marquez and Gen. O'Horan had not been found. Some of their adherents, it is supposed, secreted them in the house of the British Minister. A strict search will be made for them, and as soon as they are discovered they will be forthwith shot.

MASS FOR THE SOUL OF MAXIMILIAN.

(From the New Orleans Crescent July 10.)

A solemn requiem mass for the soul of the late Emperor Maximilian, was celebrated yesterday by the Redemptorist Fathers in their Church of St. Mary, in the Fourth District. The Services began at 8 o'clock, and occupied about an hour. Early as the sacred ceremonies commenced the capacious temple was thronged, many in the congregation coming from the most distant parts of the city and from the parish of Jefferson. The Consuls of Austria, France and Bavaria, and other gentlemen, officially representing here, European interests and sympathy, were present and participated in the solemnity. A catafalco, resting in the nave and draped in the emblems of death and sorrow, brought to mind the direful tragedy that occasioned the requiem, and the arrangements at the altar were equally expressive in denoting the sad cause of the fervent orisons that were offered. The Mass was read by Father Alexander as celebrant, assisted by Father Meredith as deacon, and Father DeHam as sub-deacon. In a most impressive manner, and an unusually full and effective choir blended their voices, with the grand harmonies of the organ, elevated devotional feeling to the height of sublimity. In the enlightened multitude assembled within the walls of St. Mary's yesterday there was not, perhaps, a single man or woman who had ever heard the voice of Maximilian or seen his face. Those who supplicated the Throne of Grace in his behalf knew him not as kindered, or, with few exceptions, as a countryman; and while a sense of religious duty prevaded the congregation, it is unquestionable that the depth of feeling shown, and the magnitude of the demonstration, had their origon chiefly in pure reverence for the memory of a prince pre-eminently virtuous, truly a Christian and truly a gentleman.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF MAXIMILIAN.—We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrous Prince, with a whip or cowhide, and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove untrue.—*New Orleans Bee, July 6.*

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* describes in most eloquent language the great ceremony which took place on St. Peter's Day. He endeavours to repress his enthusiasm, but in vain; and, after deprecating any suspicions as to the soundness of his Protestantism, he at last gives the reign to his enthusiasm, and confesses when he heard the "Te Deum" sung together by 40,000 voices, the sublimest music he ever listened to, he joined the 40,000 and sang "as a Christian man with his fellowman in acknowledgment of the Great Power whom we all worship." This is sore reading for Mr. Whalley but worse remains. The correspondent declares his belief that a Church which can make such a manifestation as this is beyond the reach of political changes, that "violence will do no injury, because it is a moral fact, that if it be destined to fall it can only be by the slow action of those mental influences which no ill-directed efforts can precipitate and no human institution can resist."

The world has been accustomed to see theory and practice following two different routes, unknown to each other or at least never meeting. When doctrines, when general ideas, have wished to intermeddle in affairs, to influence the world, they have only been able to effect this under the appearance and by the aid of fanaticism. Up to the present time the government of human societies, the direction of their affairs, have been divided by two sorts of influences; on the one side theorists, men who would rule all accordinging to abstract notions—enthusiast; on the other, men ignorant of all rational principle—experimentalists, whose only guide is expediency. This state of things is now over. The world will no longer agitate for the sake of some abstract principle, some fanciful theory some Utopian government which can only last in the imagination of an enthusiast; nor will it put up with practical abuses or oppressions, however favored by prescription and expediency, when they are opposed to the just principles and the legitimate end of the government. To ensure respect, to gain confidence, governing powers must now unite theory and practice; they must know and acknowledge the influences of both. They must regard as well principles as facts; must respect both truth and necessity—must shun, on one hand, the blind pride of the fanatic theorist, and on the other, the no less blind pride of the libertine politician. To this better state of things we have been brought by the progress of the human mind and the progress of society.—*Guizot's History of Civilization.*

The story goes that Booth is still alive. The ex-Britanic Consul at Shanghai has written a letter to that effect to a gentleman in Arkansas. The pith of that letter is that two gentlemen made a bet—No. 1 that Booth was alive, No. 2 that he was not alive. Five hundred pounds a side were staked, the conditions being that if No. 1 could bring well authenticated statements by persons appointed by No 2 of the fact in six months, No. 1 was to receive the money; the persons appointed, to receive pay from the loser. No. 1 set out, taking with him Messrs. Campbell and Miller, in his vessel, and after a long absence—during the course of which the ship was reported at San Francisco—No. 1 returned, bringing the necessary proof, and receiving the money, No. 2 declaring himself thoroughly satisfied.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* tells a characteristic story of Count Bismarck:—"It appears that the Count is not fond of fees and confectionary, but he has a healthy German appetite for beer. On the evening of the ball at the Prussian embassy he called for his favorite beverage. M. de Gultz took him into the garden and showed him a keg snugly placed under a tent. Bismarck drank, lit a cigar and sat down. Whenever thirsty promenaders approached the tent he courteously filled their mugs, not neglecting his own. In this useful and innocent occupation he spent a great part of the evening.

A despatch from New York, July 24th, has the following item:—The British Minister left Washington yesterday with Secretary Seward to visit the home of the latter in Auburn. The Union Republican Committee of New York have nominated General Grant for President. Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool 13th, arrived to-day. The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen. The day passed off quietly in all directions. In Belfast 30,000 men passed in procession without molestation. Dr. Higgin, Bishop of Derry, died suddenly on the 12th.

About the only man who made any money out of the French-Mexican Imperial scheme was one M. Buressu, who by the help of the French, kept the city of Vera Cruz under control, collected all the Revenue from the Custom House, and, having raised five or six thousand dollars, left between two days, and has since made his appearance in France.

A great thinker has said that "egotism is an infirmity that perpetually grows upon a man, till at last he cannot bear to think of anything but himself, nor even to suppose that others do."

It is said that a permanent garrison is to be established in British Columbia, and that a Regiment of British regular infantry, with artillery, will leave England for that Colony in the course of the present month.

The French Corps Legislatif has passed a bill for the credit of one hundred and fifty-eight million francs, including the twenty-seven millions required for the army.

In clearing out a reservoir at St Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies or skeletons of thirty-three children were found.

New York papers state that of late the shipment of gold to England has been quite large. A very large portion of it goes to the banking houses of London to meet advances made on letters of credit to Americans who have been attending the Paris Exhibition, or making a tour of the continent. It is said that the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., have advanced over three and a half millions of dollars to tourists.—The expenses of some of the American competitors at at the Exhibition are very large, and as ten to twelve thousand are said to have gone abroad, it will require a large supply to meet their expenses. It is estimated that more than ten millions of dollars will be expended in Europe during the present year, by Americans who are travelling for pleasure.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Dundas, arrived here on Wednesday night, in the *Princess of Wales*, from Fredricton, where they had been on a visit to General Doyle, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Among the passengers was Colonel Graham, aide de Camp of the ill-fated Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico. Col Graham is at present staying at Government House. When a young man, he left Scotland and joined the Austrian army, in which he soon gained a distinguished position. We believe he was Military Secretary to Maximilian, while that Prince was Governor of Lombardy. The Colonel followed his Royal Highness across the Atlantic, and was, at the time of his Sovereign's capture, in Washington, whither he had been despatched on some mission connected with Mexican affairs.—*Pat.*

A fire broke out on Pope's wharf, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but was soon extinguished. The fire was, we understand, caused by the upsetting of a tarpot.—*Ib.*

THE HEAD OF A DEAD MAN TRIES TO SPEAK.—A poor fellow who was gallotined in Paris a few weeks ago. According to the custom, his head and body were given to the surgeons for the "advancement of science." An experiment was tried with the head with a very interesting result. They injected into the arteries fresh arterial blood taken from a dog, and shortly afterwards the head gave unmistakeble signs of life. The color returned to the cheeks and lips, the eyes opened brightly and gazed upon those around, the lips moved as if attempting vainly to speak, and the entire face bore the semblance of active life. So soon as the injector ceased to inject the blood of the dog, the appearance of death rapidly succeeded. It was earnestly held by the eminently surgical gentlemen in attendance, that during the operation the brain was in full and natural action, and that the lips tried to utter the last thought which found resting place in the mind of the condemned.

MARRIAGE AND THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

The statistics of France and England show that the number of marriages depends upon the price of wheat. If this law holds good in this country it should have a striking illustration in 1866-67 as compared with years before the war, and, as we hope with 1867-68 under the abundant harvest which is now anticipated.

Wheat at $3 50 to $3 75 a month ago was rather discouraging to those who were shot in the eye of beauty or in the ear of a love song; but a fall of one dollar a bushel in twenty days has afforded a ray of hope to those who in their dreams of bliss did not forget the serious demands of the stomach, and we shall anticipate an increase on the hymenial calender.

Porter, in the second volume of his account of the British Empire, published many years since, gives the following statistics of France:—In 1808, when wheat was 52s 5d per quarter of eight bushels, the number of marriages were 220,933; while in 1809, when wheat was 39s, the number of marriages were increased to 227,964; and again, in 1811, when the price of wheat was 67s, the number of marriages fell to 203,731. Between 1816 and 1817, the price of wheat rose nearly 50 per cent, and the marriages diminished from 240,247 to 205,877. Then we have the following:—

	Price of Wheat.	Marriages
1832	52s 6d.	242,469
1833	38s 0d.	263,553.
1834	34s 3d.	271,220.
1835	34s 5d.	275,508

Porter says the statistics of England tell the same story.

The remarkable regularity with which the number of marriages increased or diminished with the increase or diminution in the price of wheat is sufficiently striking to show that such a relation between the two does actually exist in the old world.

We take it that our common people are not so much reduced in ability to procure food, as to make much difference in their marital calculations founded on the price of breadstuffs. The operation of such a law has not been noticed in this country among the poor. It has, however, been the subject of frequent remark, that the enormous cost of high living among the "gentry" of our cities had greatly diminished the number of marriages in that class, during a number of years past. It is a common conviction among the young men of aristocratic aspirations that they cannot afford to marry, even on salaries of half a thousand a year, simply because they cannot support their wives in the style of the "upper class."

While it is a source of regret to the philanthropist that the mass of the people of any country should be so poor that a rise in the price of wheat renders it imprudent or impossible to marry, it should be no less regretted that the pride and vanity of our aspiring young men should cause them to ignore the law that requires a man to cleave into a wife for the completion of his being. This excessive and indefensible vanity is the source of very great social corruption in high life.

If the fault is with parents in bringing up their daughters in ignorance and disgust for practical life, young men can very speedily correct it by selecting more worthy and more beautiful wives from a grade or two below, and make of them present helpmates and ultimately queens in any society.

There is undoubtedly too much piano and too little wash board among our foolish aristocracy. No objections to music, but practical duties should not be neglected. What a sniffish any or all of the so-called accomplishments when the lady cannot cook a roast, nor keep a house? What, though she may sing like a nightingale, and yet knows not the virtue of a paragoric.

It seems that the story about the diplomatic notes from the Russian Cabinet to its Ambassadors at several European Courts, was stated by the *Irish Nation*—a New York paper—then finding its way to England in a copy of the paper, was transferred to the columns of the *Owl*—a joking paper in London, where the clever Agent of the Associatated Press saw it and lifted from comparative obscurity, and sent it floating round the world.

FIRE AT ST. ELEANOR'S

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

About half-past one on Friday morning last, fire was discovered in the building occupied by John Hazzard & Co., at St Eleanors. The alarm was instantly given, and the citizens—men, women and children—came to the rescue; but could make no impression upon the burning building, which in a short time fell in, a mass of blazing ruins. Efforts were then made to save the building adjoinidg and occupied as a store by J Fraser, Esq.; but it being found impossible to do this, the store was entered and the most part of its contents removed. This building was also burned to the ground.

Mr. Hazzard's granary, which was attached to his store by a shed, was in danger, but the shed was removed, and the fire prevented from spreading in that direction.

Mr John McFadyen's hotel was was also in imminent danger, but by the efforts of the people it escaped with a scorching and water-soaking.

From all we can hear the people of St. Eleanor's worked nobly, and though some of the wells were exhausted, enough water was furnished to answer all purposes. Mr Porter, who owns a tannery, put his horse-power to work pumping, and very materially assisted in keeping up the supply.

The Summerside fire engine was started for the scene of the fire, but on the way was stopped by a message that all danger was passed, and their services were not needed.

It is lucky there was not much wind, or the fire might have spread and destroyed much valuable property.

Th stock in the store of John Hazzard & Co., was a total loss, it having been found impossible to save anything. This stock was a valuable one, and comprised, we are told, one of the best assortments of cloth in this part of the Island.

Mr Hazzard is absent in England, and his partner, Mr Thomas Cannon, was in Charlottetown at the time of the fire. We hear there is an insurance of £1200 on the stock; but this is said to be nothing near its real value. Mr Fraser was not insured. We hear the account books of Mr Hazzard's concern were saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

We deeply sympathise with the sufferers by this catastraphe.—*S. Progress*

INCOMES OF NEW YORK EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

By the following published incomes it will be seen that the editorial and publishing fraternity in New York are getting along very comfortably:—

Horace Greeley, (Tribune), $87,000; H. J. Raymond, (Times), $46,000; Erasmus Brooks, (Express), $26,000; Wm. C. Bryant, (Post), C. Nordhoff, (Post), $6,100; Thurlow Weed, (Commercial), $62,000; Robert Bonner, $200,000; Frank Leslie, $91,000; John R. Young, (Tribune), $23, 700; Wm. Swinton, 28,000; Moses Beach, (Sun), $71,000; Wm. C. Prime, (Journal of Commerce), $32,000; James Gordon Bennett, jr., $7,500; John D. Stockton, $18,000; W. W. Smalley, (Tribune), $8,000; Theo. Tilton, (Independent), $11,000; W. H. C. Hosmer, $2,800; A. J. Daily, $1,000; Kane O'Donnell, $9,400; James McConnel, $6,400; Benj. Wood, $186,000; F. J. Ottarson, (Times), $19,000; C. P. Dewey, $800; Frank Bellew, $2,000; G. A. Townsend, $1,175; C. G. Halpine, (Citizen), $61,000; Manton Marble, (World), $19,000; C. A. Dana, $72,000; C. H. Sweizer, (Evening Gazette), $37; Fletcher Harper, 307,000; Thos. Nast, $2,750; G. W. Curtis, $14,000.

It will be seen that the largest income is that of Mr. Harper, of Harper Brothers, and the smallest Mr. Sweizer, of the Gazette.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,—A Tea Party now-a-days is a favorite amusement, and most of the denizens of a settlement enjoy themselves thereat in a very sociable manner.

While Tea Parties have been held in almost every part of the Island, few thought that the small though flourishing settlement of Fifteen Point would witness one of those parties. I will, then, inform the public that we had a most splendid Tea Party on the Church grounds of this settlement, which are the best suited for such enjoyments, both on account of the picturesque sceneries surrounding them, and on account of their proximity to an elevated shore.

At an early hour dancing was begun, and when we arrived we were amused at hearing the different sorts of music which, in their turn, delighted the ears of the young dancers. The fiddle, the bag-pipes, and the concertina were there, all vieing in harmonious sounds.

We were astonished on beholding the tables so nicely and tastefully arranged, and loaded, we may say, with all sorts of eatables. Much is due to the Rev. Mr. Quevillon, whose untiring zeal is always advancing the welfare of his parishioners. Much credit is also due to the Misses Clear for having so largely contributed to the success of the Tea.

After a last and hearty meal, enjoyed in the cool shades of evergreens, we departed, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.—We hear that a good sum of money was realized.

Yours, &c.,

AN ACADIAN.

Egmont Bay, July 18, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

WE scarcely take up a newspaper now-a-days that does not fling its little pile of dirt at the Emperor Napoleon for the disastrous termination of his Mexican expedition. The placing of Maximilian upon the throne of that unhappy country is pronounced to be an evidence of lust of power and glory, and the tragic death of the Austrian Prince, a fitting retribution to Napoleon's aggrandizement. We confess we cannot read the latest and darkest chapter in Mexican history in this light; for while we agree with the opinion that France is bound by every principle of honor and chivalry to avenge the death of Maximilian, still, we cannot resist believing that Napoleon's intentions in interfering in the affairs of Mexico were to benefit that country by rescuing it from anarchy and giving to it a stable government. We may be told that foreign Governments have no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country, but our theory is, that a people who are unfit to govern themselves deserve to be subjected to the first Power that is strong enough to master them. The Mexicans had long enough turned one of the fairest portions of God's earth into a desert, and French subjects had been long enough subject to the exactions of rival monsters in rapacity and bloodthirstiness, who, in contending for power, despoiled the country by turns, to warrant the intervention of France. There are few persons who will deny to the late Emperor of Mexico either the desire or the ability to govern the country well; and in selecting a man of his stamp to govern its affairs, to consolidate its power, to develop its resources, and to promote its prosperity, Napoleon gave evidence of that sagacity and intuitive knowledge of human character for which he has been so remarkable. The decision of the Mexicans themselves, as expressed at the polls, confirmed the choice of the ruler whom Napoleon had selected for them. We feel satisfied that if the vote which the Mexicans voluntarily gave about four years ago in favor of Maximilian as Emperor, had been adverse to that Prince, he would never have crossed the Atlantic to assume so serious a responsibility. His own last words on the fatal morning of execution are to this effect: Trusting to the good faith of the Mexicans, Maximilian renounced his claims to the Austrian Throne, and with his wife—the afflicted Carlotta—set out from his happy home at Miramar with high hopes of the good he was about to accomplish. Alas! what a change have three eventful years wrought! Carlotta, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, a raving maniac, and Maximilian prematurely cut off in the prime of vigorous manhood, filling a foreign grave. The great mistake which Napoleon made was the attempt, during the American civil war, to consolidate Maximilian's power by conciliating the most formidable enemy of the present time to all monarchial forms of Government. We mean the Washington Cabinet. Hereafter, when perhaps the New Dominion and all these British American Provinces shall fall a prey to the self-same Monroe doctrine to which Maximilian's life has been sacrificed, and become part and parcel of the Great Republic, England may deplore with France the error of not recognizing the Southern States immediately after the Battle of Bull Run, or at any time during the struggle which the gallant Lee and his brave armies maintained against an overwhelming Federal force. Conciliation is a very fine thing in its way, where it can be successfully carried into effect; but it is folly of the simplest kind to expect an enemy to acquiesce in an arrangement opposed to his own interests, and which he has the power to resist. Herein consisted the mistake of Napoleon—a mistake which, in all likelihood, originated in the belief that the South would have been able to accomplish its independence without the aid of a foreign intervention, or at all events that the war would have been so protracted as to exhaust the resources of both North and South, and thus have afforded the time and the guarantee for the consolidation of Maximilian's power. The mistake was a natural one, and not angular to Napoleon, for we believe that with the exception of the Russians alone, most of the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe bagged the delusion up to the very last hour of the struggle that the South was quite a match for the North, and would eventually achieve its independence. Having shattered his Mexican policy upon these unknown shoals, we think it is extremely unfair and ungenerous to Napoleon to impute to him motives of a selfish and ambitious aggrandizement in directing the French intervention, or to lay at his door the responsibility of Maximilian's death. His motives we believe to have been sound and good, and his plans practicable; but the misfortune is that they failed in the execution from circumstances which the most sagacious and discriminating could not have foreseen. The responsibility of the frightful licentiousness and bloodshed which now hold high carnival in Mexico, as well as the death of Maximilian, more immediately rests upon the authorities at Washington. This fact is candidly admitted with mingled feelings of shame and indignation by the ablest and most influential papers in the United States. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, comments with grave severity on the murder of Maximilian by the Mexican butchers, Juarez and Escobedo, and does not hesitate to impute that sad event in a great degree to the conduct of the American Government. "Our part," says the *Tribune*, "in this disaster, thanks to an imbecile and purposeless policy, has been humiliating. Maximilian was executed in defiance of the United States. We asked the poor boon of his life, and it was denied. Santa Anna, an exile, and taken from an American ship, is either dead or under sentence of death. When the United States took two rebels out of a British steamer, we were compelled to return them almost by the next mail. The defiance the American Government dared not offer to England, Mexico offers to the American Government. The American flag was no protection to Santa Anna; it was even trampled upon by Mexican soldiers. It is now said, indeed, that it was Mr. Seward's letter to Juarez, that determined the fate of the Emperor, that until that letter was received, there was no intention on the part of the Liberals to execute Maximilian. The *Ranchero*, a Mexican paper, says: under date of the 28th of May, a gentleman just in from the interior, who is well posted in Mexican matters, states to us some rather startling facts in relation to the execution of Maximilian. From his intercourse with leading Mexicans, this gentleman states most positively that it was Seward's letter, requesting the sparing of Maximilian's life, that directly caused his death. Prominent Mexican officials freely admit that there was no thought of executing the Emperor on his falling into the hands of the Liberals previous to the reception, by Juarez, of this request from the Government of the United States. On the reception of that, however, a determination to put the Emperor to death was almost both unanimous in the army and out of it, and it was worth Juarez's life to have denied acceding to the clamorous for his execution:—

The United States are pledged to oppose the interference of European powers against the American Republics, and for that reason they are morally responsible to foreign Governments for the good behavior of those Republics. Had not Mr. Seward protested against the French occupation of Mexico, and, obeying the national will and acting in accordance with the national traditions, demanded the withdrawl of French troops, Napoleon would undoubtedly have carried out his original design, and Maximilian would have been firmly established on the Mexican throne. It was but natural that, as the United States had assumed a sort of protectorate over Mexico, it would have been able to exercise such an influence over the leaders of the Liberal party in that Republic as would have prevented them from the commission of such barbarous acts as that of murdering the captured Emperor and other distinguished prisoners of war. Nor is it any wonder that the United States should be denounced in the French Assembly as responsible for the death of Maximilian. "There is little doubt," says the *Tribune*, "that the United States could have saved the life of the Emperor, for the Mexican Republic owes its every existance to the sympathy of the American people with the Liberals. But for the attitude of the United States, Napoleon would inevitably have finished his work. The Mexicans knew this well, and had Mr. Seward shown as much energy in sending a United States Minister to Mexico, as he did in recalling one from Austria, they might have been saved from this error. Mexico has gone back to the days of Carthage and Rome, and crowned her victory with barbaric laurels."

Such is the substance of the *Tribune's* logic, and it cannot be denied that it has the force of truth in it. It concludes thus: when we say that our action might have spared her this, we remember Mr. Campbell filling in New Orleans without orders, the United States absolutely unrepresented at the Liberal head quarters, and the subsequent appointment of an unknown foreigner to a position which none but American statesmen should fill. This is the pitiful policy which resulted in the deliberate refusal of the only boon we asked Mexico to grant—the lives of the vanquished. We gave her sympathies which were stronger in the end than armies, and yet Mr. Seward can obtain for us nothing in return but a trampled flag.

The *Tribune's* articles may have been dictated for the purpose of giving a color to American intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and possibly to the speedy annexation of the whole country, which it foreshadows, but at all events it contains a great deal of truth, and exonerates Napoleon from much of the obloquy heaped upon him in connection with Mexico. Should the *Tribune's* sentiments be shared in by the Washington Government and by the American people, we may soon see an allied force consisting of Frenchmen and Americans, avenging upon Mexican soil one of the most heartless murders of modern times. The defiance and insult levelled at both countries, by Juarez and his miserable faction of cut-throats, demands the most speedy and summary chastisement, and the blood of the murdered Prince cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, in tones which cannot be appeased till the lives of his murderers pay the penalty of their atrocious and wanton crime.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In the New Dominion are in a muddle just now; and as the day of election for the Dominion Parliament draws nigh, the bitterness of feeling between the two parties, under the names of Reformers and Conservatives, into which the politicians have ranged themselves, becomes more and more intensified. This state of affairs naturally results from the higher stakes which Confederation affords to be played for. As far as we can perceive, the only difference between the two parties in Canada is, that a corrupt "combination" has managed to appropriate and retain all the spoils, while the other is striving to gain them. The "combination" or Conservative Party owes allegiance to Sir John A. McDonald, and the Hon. G. E. Cartier, and is supported by "corruptionists" like Hons. Messrs. McGee, Galt, McDougald, Howland, &c., &c., in Canada, and by Tupper and Tilley in the Lower Provinces. The Reform Party is headed by the Hon. Geo. Brown in Canada and will likely be supported by Hons. Messrs Smith, Howe, and Mr. Anglin, &c., for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From present appearances, we would not be surprised if the Reformers carried the day; and indeed we think that the lesson to be learned from a defeat would have a most wholesome effect upon those who are not inaptly termed "corruptionists." When the whole history of Confederation and of the Canadian coalition Government comes to be written, with all their lurking stealthiness, treachery and dissipation, the truth of the appellation "corruptionists" will receive such force and significance as to damn forever the character of the principal actors in them. We should like to see the portrait of the poltroon and arch-traitor Tupper, and the depraved mercenaries, Miller, Bill, Bourinot, etc., who were regularly bought for their treachery to the people, painted in nature by the pen of the historian, and in the same gallery the squirming,

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TELEGRAPH

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