

Mexico.—Maximilian has made a wise stroke of policy in selecting a native-born Mexican as his successor and heir to the throne. Whether, however, policy, or a wisely-directed benevolence toward the permanent good of the empire is his object, is not so clear. Whatever feelings may be entertained as to the erection of a monarchy on the western continent, it can not be doubted that Maximilian has, since his accession to the government, pursued a course which in its further development must prove highly beneficial to the wretchedly distracted people of that country. Exercising a spirit of urbanity, united with a steady firmness, toward those in arms against him, he has succeeded, to a great extent, in subduing and harmonizing the discordant elements, and it is certain that before a great while, unless assisted by filibustering parties from the United States, those who still oppose his form of government must be completely vanquished. The attention also which he has given toward developing the mineral and various other industrial resources of the country, begins to tell in profitable results. How far, however, the various measures instituted by him shall be instrumental in bringing into harmony the warring parties and insuring for his own throne and that of his Mexican successors tranquility, must still be left to the future to determine. But for the present there can be little doubt that this act of his in choosing for his successor a person of Mexican birth, instead of adopting a son and heir from some European house, will be understood by the people of Mexico as indicating his determination to pursue a strictly Mexican policy, uncomplicated with European interests, and so will go far toward centralizing the good wishes and affections of the Mexicans upon himself.—*Rel. Telescope.*

PROSPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM IN MEXICO.—Of all the Roman Catholic countries of the world, none has more effectively resisted the rise of Protestantism than Mexico. In Europe, Italy, Spain, and Portugal have all had for years congregations of Protestants, both native and foreign born, who, though persecuted, have made their influence felt. From Mexico, on the other hand, the country is not only Protestant, but has heard less of the existence of Protestantism than any other Roman Catholic country. American Protestants will, therefore, take a deep interest in the valuable communication on the proselytism and prospects of Mexican Protestantism which appears in the November number of the *Christianity World*, the organ of the American and Foreign Christian Union. This Society has, supported for several years a devoted missionary who has labored for the benefit of the Mexicans—Miss Rankin. First living on the border, in Texas, she has subsequently availed herself of the religious tolerance which is at present granted in Mexico to Protestants, and established herself at Monterey, the capital of the State of New Leon. Monterey is a city of about 12,000 inhabitants, and an important port in Northern Mexico, from which as a center, operations can easily be extended in all directions. Miss Rankin commenced as long as ten years to teach Mexican girls; and after instructing them carefully in the Bible, she has sent a copy with each one to her family, and has thus introduced hundreds of Bibles and thousands of tracts into Mexico.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Miss Rankin is now in New York raising funds to build a church at Monterey. One individual has promised her \$500, and it is believed that several thousands will be raised for this and other religious purposes in Mexico.—[*Id. 18.*]

THE POPE AND THE FREE PRESS.—Pope Pius has a fatal facility at committing mistakes, which is continually getting him into hot water. No man ever responded the Pontifical throne with better opportunities to make himself a great name in history, and to attach the Italians to his person. He began well, and doubtless meant to introduce liberal and large reforms in his temporal dominions; but being naturally timid, he paused at the first whispers of friendly opposition, and from a reformer he became one of the most bigoted reactionaries of the age, setting himself against every popular movement, and completely identifying himself with the enemies of Italian unity and freedom. In consequence of all this, he has fewer friends in Italy, than even the King of Naples had; and whatever he condones or disallows is enthusiastically embraced by the people. One of the latest indications of this feeling comes from Rome itself. It will be remembered that a short time since the Pope pronounced an anathema against Freemasonry. It was not without its effect on the popular mind. Within a day after it was published, the two secret lodges in Rome received twenty-eight new members—a fact which was soon known in the streets. This in itself is a slight circumstance, but taken in connection with other events, it has a deep political significance.

OUR WEST.—It is but ten days' journey from Boston to Denver, Colorado, although it has beyond Kansas, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Last year it produced \$30,000,000 in gold. In 1857 it yielded only \$4,000. A journey of fifteen days more takes the traveler across Utah, and sets him down in the silver region of Nevada, where it is not uncommon for the ore to yield from \$300 to \$400 per ton.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILE.—Spain, on a most frivolous pretext, has declared war against Chile, one of the most flourishing and progressive of the South American republics. The circumstances under which it was done exhibit an unbecoming disregard of law and justice. On the 17th of September last, Admiral Pareja, commanding the Spanish fleet on the Pacific coast of South America, appeared in the harbor of Valparaiso, and notified the Chilean Government that the former explanations and apologies made by Chile to Spain, which had been accepted as satisfactory by the Spanish Minister in Chile, had been repudiated at Madrid, and that the Admiral had been invested with full powers to adjust the quarrel. He stated the principal causes of offense, and then demanded an immediate explanation and ample apology, and a salute of twenty-one guns to the Spanish flag. On the peremptory refusal of the Chilean Government to accede to these unjust demands, Admiral Pareja announced that the diplomatic relations of the two countries were broken off, and at the same time declared the blockade of all the Chilean ports. To this intemperate measure the Chilean Congress replied by unanimously passing a declaration of war. The people accepted the issue with the most patriotic spirit, not only subscribing large sums of money for the support of the Government, but volunteering with great alacrity to resist the encroachments of Spain.

Chile will make a stouter resistance than Peru was able to offer. Her finances are in good order, her resources well developed, and her people are not so much divided into factions as in other South American States. Still, she must experience great losses by a strict blockade of her ports, and she can expect little or no assistance from the other republics. But we look for a brave resistance on her part, and hope she will be able to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF LONDON" AND "NEW YORK."—The *City of London* and *New York*, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., have arrived. The *City of London* had been in the *Mersey* and *New York*, and surrendered to the *gunboat*, *Dunlop*, and is now in the hands of the naval authorities.

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the admission of such liabilities as Secretary Seward is now endeavoring to establish against England. It is stated the captain sent a letter to Earl Russell. Earl Russell has replied to Lord Clarendon as Minister of Foreign Affairs have been installed in office. It is expected that no material change will be made until February.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that oil springs have been discovered in England.

The French commenced evacuating Rome on the 5th.

The Spanish Government had ordered a strict watch on the coast of Cuba, owing to the Jamaica insurance.

A new Danish ministry has been constituted and is inclined to the liberal conservative policy.

Breakfasts firm and advancing. Provisions advancing. Consols closed at 89 1/2 for money.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CHINA AT HALIFAX." HALIFAX, Nov. 21.

*China*, Hockley, left Liverpool at 1.30 p.m. of 11th, and arrived at Halifax 2 a.m. 21st, has 19 Halls, and 128 Boston passengers.

The *Imman* steamer *City of Manchester* for New York, also left Liverpool about the same time.

She arrived at Crockhaven, 8.15 morning 10th, and Liverpool early morning 11th. Boreas reached Southampton early morning 11th.

In reference to the Alabama claims, *Times* says it is impossible for the American Government to abandon these claims, but quite possible for a Government to yield nothing yet to do.

We must prepare to be told that the United States will abide not in its demand, and will reserve the right of enforcing them, but still when temper of people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew links which bind the two nations together: when the memories of the war fade into the past, there will be better disposition to dwell on unfortunate, but inevitable casualties.

*Daily News* confidently disposes of the Alabama claims as becoming a direct cause of war, but trusts that something will yet be done to bring dispute to early practical settlement, for it is one that the United States must be disposed of. It will be eternal disgrace if both Governments continue to themselves unable to find any but violent solution of the differences; but there is state of nominal peace which has many more disadvantages than war.

The declaration of the Captain and crew of the *Shenandoah* is not merely an unprovoked insult to the British Government, being of opinion that there was no legal ground upon which they could be detained.

Captain Waddell's letter to Earl Russell is published. It says, in substance, that he found himself in the *Shenandoah* in the month of August, 1862, removed from the ordinary channels of commerce. In consequence of this awkward circumstance, he was engaged in acts of war all the 25th of June, entirely ignorant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates and the total obliteration of the Government under whose orders he acted.

He acted in good faith, and was under the impression that the *Shenandoah* was a British ship. He was not aware of the fact that the *Shenandoah* was a Confederate ship. He was not aware of the fact that the *Shenandoah* was a Confederate ship.

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mination resolutely into execution, not only will slavery be rendered impossible by a provision of the fundamental law, but the right of secession will be abandoned, the debts incurred in aid of the rebellion will be declared illegal and void, and all the pretenses and delusions that have wrought such manifold mischief in the South will be forever swept away.

THE POOR IN GEORGIA.—A distinguished and excellent Presbyterian minister in Georgia writes:—

Such is our terribly impoverished condition that there are sufflers, white and black, around us, whom we cannot relieve without aid from abroad. I know and feel what I say, my dear sir, when I tell you that we cannot feed the hungry, almost daily calling at our houses for assistance. Sometimes three or four poor women, widows or orphans, call at my house together, and tell their piteous tale all my heart aches and my soul sickens at the recital.

Given away and loaned out until my little stock of provisions is almost gone. You will ask, where are your rich people? They are all poor now. All their money, all their property, all their bonds and bills and notes and other securities of the so-called government, all died of apoplexy, as it were, in one night. I had never conceived of such an awful state of things as I now witness in this country. These who were formerly worth from \$10,000 to \$50,000, who happened to have on hand little or no provisions when the crash came, found themselves as poor as Lazarus. They sent to their neighbors to borrow, sometimes succeeding, sometimes failing. As for all their cash, all their piles and piles of them, I had but little before the war, but was more comfortable. The poor were never sent from their empty. But now there is some \$10,000, or \$12,000, and all the whole are there \$1, I do not know it.

As for the poor negroes, they are bewildered. They do not know what to do, they seem to suppose that it means to do nothing but to wander about, to dance, to frolic, to visit their friends and live on them. They leave the country and flock to the towns and villages by thousands, often seeking employment and still unable to find it.

Next, the number of our citizens in the towns are so reduced that they are compelled to send from their lots one-half or more of the servants they had, because they are unable to pay their wages, or even feed and clothe them. Hence, most of those coming from the country, with naturally strong feelings of loyalty to the towns, make a vast concourse of vagrants doing no work, but many of them much evil. The nightly thefts and robberies are truly alarming. To look forward to the winter is dark as Egypt, both for white and black.

It had \$1,000, or \$500, how many poor widows' hearts would I enable to sing for joy! How many feeble old colored people, some of them pious and godly people, could I relieve.

The latest intelligence from Mexico reports the capture of Monterey by the Liberals.

Monterey, C. W. M. 17th. The Fenian excitement of the last two days has apparently subsided. A general feeling of confidence prevails, now that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent lawless depredations by members of that brotherhood.

Monterey, 17th. The *Laprairie* under-der Stander, has been captured, and is now in the hands of the British. It is said to be a very fine ship, and is now in the hands of the British.

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## DEATHS.

On Friday evening, at Salisbury, of lung disease, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Thomas, Mellicey, Esq., and only daughter of Rev. A. E. 330, in the 47th year of her age. During her rapid decline she was remarkably sustained by the grace of the Redeemer, and perfectly resigned to the divine will; and in death she was inspired by an unwavering assurance of a blissful immortality in the heavenly world. She leaves a husband, six daughters, two step-daughters, an infant son, father and mother, three brothers, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, all deeply attached to her, and in death deeply lamented.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. William Thurlat, late proprietor of the *Chronicle*, newspaper, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to lament their bereavement.

On the 19th inst., Ernest Stanley, aged five months, son of Mr. Stanley, of the *Chronicle*, died of the cholera, in the 4th year of his age. Margaret, wife of Mr. Davis P. Howe, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, died of the cholera, in the 4th year of her age.

At Sussex, on the 18th inst., Luke Harrison, in the 70th year of his age.

At Dorchester, on Saturday, after a long and painful illness, aged 40 years, Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late Humphrey Gilbert, Esq.

At Clitham, on the 17th inst., in the 44th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. Davis P. Howe, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, died of the cholera, in the 4th year of her age.

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