

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth feace, good will toward Men."

THOMAS McHENRY.

### OL. XIII.

DER WORDS OF TERRIBLE APPRE-HENSION!

A SERMON. VERED ON SABBATH MORNING, NOVEMBER

REV. C. H. SPURGEON, AT EXETER HALL, STRAND.

Continued. The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the one that forget God."—Psalm ix. 17.

1. Now I want to UNMASK THE BEASONS OF

nuer, thou who forgetest God, I tell thee the reason of thy forgetfulners of him is as at a sin as the forgetfulness itself, for in the place, thou dost not remember him because thought of him makes thee afraid. Thou owest that thou hast offended him; thou art scious that thou canst not meet him with joy peace, and, therefore, thou art like Adam, n he hid himself among the trees of the gardam, where art thou?" If thou hadst not ned, nothing would give thee greater delight n the society of God as the Father from whom didst derive thy being. And if thy sin were washed away, and thy heart renewed by the rit, instead of dreading the thought of God it ald be full of delight to thee; thou wouldst " As the hart panteth after the waterbrooks, panteth my soul after thee, O God; when Il I come and appear before God ?" It is your that makes you dread the presence of your e. He who knows that he is 'innocent, ugh he may lay in gaol, longs for the day en the sessions shall come round, or when the

zes shall be held, and if he hears the trumin the street proclaiming that the judge has ne, he is glad, for sauth he, "Now shall I have verance;" but the guilty man always dreads eye of the judge. But is this wise on your Remember, while you forget him he does forget you. You may cover your head, but cannot escape by merely hiding from your-the thought of your doom. The foolish oswhen driven by the hunter buries its head the sand, and fancies it is safe. whereas it is the more certain to meet with death. 'Tis so you; you shut your eyes upon a doom which ertain. 'Twere greatly wise if you would but n your eyes. It were the most prudent act tyou could do, instead of shunning your God it down solemnly and think of him. Let his tice impress your heart; let his mercy encourrour spirit, shall renew your soul. Forget less of God is profound folly, but remembrance

forgettest him. sides, the thought of God is irkrome to thee fores thee no joy. Were I to make thee sit wu for ten minutes, and think of nothing but d, thou would'st impatiently look at the clock the len minutes were passed. Even now, ugh I speak in earnest, thou wouldst rather re speaking on some other thome. Thy heart colts. Thou sayest, "Why should I think of d? It will not make my heart dance within nor my eyes sparkle." And why? Because ou dost not love God ; we seek the company hose whom we love, and if thou didst love d, thou wouldst like to hear of him ; thy spirit uld long to get nearer and nearer to him, and desire would be to be like him, and at last to him face to face. Thou lovest not God. 'Tis

God is to the soul her highest wisdom. Thou

adest God, oh sinner! and, therefore, it is that

g as thou forgettest him, I cannot help accuet another sin underlies the fact that you do like to have God in your thoughts. Your il reason is because you find that thinking of d, and going on in sin, are two things that incompatible with one another. Say you, cannot go to the theatre and carry God in heart with me there. I cannot sit down at ale-house with the profane, and have a ought of God's presence with me there. It is t easy for me to go to any haunt of vice or sin d still carry with me the recollection of the mniscient eye." No, sinner, dishonest in buness, thou knowest thou couldst not practice arts of thy trade, if thou didst always keep od before thine eyes. Thou art conscious at the two things will not suit each other. hou art quite certain that these are two princies that will no more mix than fire and water, light and darkness. So thou preferrest thy sh, and the delights thereof, the sins of this orld, and the reward thereof, better than thou rest him who made thee, and who, if thou vert him, will take thee up to dwell with him-lf for ever. Sin once hated, God is loved; at sin loved, God is abhorred. When a man phows that he has been stealing something, and as a parcel of goods about him which is not his wn, he will take care not to go on the same de of the street with the policeman. And when man has been doing something wrong, he is not certain not to go near his God, for he wishnot to be discovered; he desires not to be tected. He is like Adam in his nakedness; he ould sew fig-leaves together, and run from the resence of God, because he knows that he is aked, and cannot stand before his Maker's face. These are solemn considerations. Let them k deep into your heart. Steel not your conience against them. If they be true let them

ay be piercing your heart? And what are ey? Are they not gracious weapons by which od slays us first, in order that he may afterrds renew us with divine life. III. Oh that I could SLAY EVERY EXCUSE BICH ANY OF YOU MAY BRING FOR FORGET-LNESS OF GOD! "But," say you, "is not a man excusable for rgetting God if he has not had enough in early with to impress God upon his memory!" Ah, then some among you in this respect are incusable indeed. Thou canst remember that one the first sounds thine car ever heard was the me of Jesus. One of the first sights thine in-

we full weight with you; and who knoweth

ile I thus speak but the arrows of conviction

nt eye ever beheld was thy mother, with her per me ing in silent prayer while tears were faling upon thy infant brow; she was praying then that thou mightest be dedicated to God.—

Took thou remember that family-meeting which has held each morning, when the big Bible was bened and thy father read from the holy scrip re the words of truth! Hast thou forgott no prayers which he then put up for thee, when

# JOHN. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

the Bible in which she wrote your name with that | you now, however much you have forgotten him prayer—and you little knew how well she meant that prayer—that prayer in the beginning of the him. Better to have no memory and no thought hook, that you might know him whom that Bible for the most important things of time, than to had revesled? Have you foggotten that earnest give all your attention to this present world of charge your father gave you when you first came to London to be bound appendice, or take a situation in some large shop—how he conjured you by the living God not to be led astray? not to the in pieces before your eyes. fall into sin? And now grey hairs are on your head, and your children are grown up too, and, perhaps, the grand child may sit upon your knee but your father's prayers have not dwindled from your memory; nor have your mother's tears been uterly blotted out I say, if you remember not God, you cannot plead the excuse of DEAR SIR, heathen: even they are without excuse -for God is to be seen in the visible world-you are without any cloak for your sin, for you have had the name, the person, the being of God re-presented to you by those who could best reach your heart, and best enlist your attention. If your mind-that in the last great day you can not look your father in the face and say, "Sire, and have visited as much as time and circumthou who didst bring me forth, my blood is on stances would admit. Four weeks ago we held thee, and say to ber-" Woman, I curse the Black River. The house is not finished inside, neath it yielded no sympathy for my evernal but it was thought best to meet in it this winter, breast on which I hung, because the heart be-

what other have you now to make? Or, may be, you tell me that to think of God always and not to forget him is every hard. Be it so, but let me ask you-have you ever made the attempt?-have you ever tried to think of God ? No; you know that instead thereof you seriously of building a place of worship. It is have often striven to thrust the thought out of very much needed in this place. doors; and when it has come into your heart you have looked upon i' as an intruder, and you have either said to it with the politeness of Felix, "Go thy way for this time, when I have a more convenient season I will send for thee;" or else with the harshiess but honesty of Ahab you have said, " Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" You know right well that you do not check yourse f in the middle of a speech with the thought-" But I am forgetting God ;" you do not correct yourself in the very centre of an action and turn from it because you are conscious that you are orking | permitting the Word of God to slip from your memory. No sir, you have tried to remember a thousand things, but you never tried to remember your God. You make memoranda of your business ; take out from your pocket that little ivory tablet now, and see how the engagements for the next week are scored there that they may not be forgotten. Do you ever make any such memoran-da with regard to God? Did you ever say to your soul, " My soul, be thou fixed, and abide hard and fast near to God this week?" Didst thou ever charge thy spirit, saying, " Keep the Lord always before thee, and set him at thy right hand ?" Whatever you have tried at, you have never even made the attempt to think on God. How then do you know that it is hard work! And if it be hard, what excuse is it for you when you have not even made the attempt ? But, forther, you tell me that you cannot; but even if you could not, you are still guilty, for I put it thus to you: Did you ever weep because you had forgetten God?" Though you have found olemn charge to bring against thee; but as | it hard to remember him, the least thing you could have done would be to have been sorry because you could not lo it. Did you ever charge your eves to weep because you have forgotten him who gives them light? Did your ever bid your heart dissolve with anguish because it would not cleave to him who made it beat? Oh no, sirs, you know that sin is sweet to you, and forgetfulness of God is a dainty morse; to you, and you roll it under your tongue. Oh! were it bitter to you, then indeed, you would soon be cared of it. If once forget ulness of God became a burden and a plague, then you would seek grace that you might escape it. But instead thereof, it sits so sweetly upon your shoulder, it is not like a chain of iron but rather like a chain of gold; it is not like a yoke, but like a pleasant burden which you are too glad to carry. I charge this on you, that you do wilfully and wickedly forget the Lord your God; for if it were not

wilful and wicked you would repent, and be sorry that you had forgotten him. O sirs! vain are your excuses, while in forgetting God you have indeed to strain yourselves and divert your attention to do it. If you would but let the world speak to you it would make you remember him. There is not a star in the sky which would not look out of heaven and whisper to you-" Man, remember him who lives above the skies.' There is not a blade of grass in the meadows which would not speak to you and say, "Consider, consider the God who has made you as the grass, and before whom you must soon wither away." Oh! if you would only hear, the very mountains and the hills would break out before you-preaching to you of their God; and the very trees of the field would clap their hands in adoration. Besides, go to your own house-look into the eye of your child; sit down to your table; eat your bread and that which God has added thereunto; go to your bed and dream ; wake up and find yourself alive, and see if all these things do not tell you of God. Why God's name is printed on every part of your habitation ; God's name is written on the them. very streets along which you walk. Doth he not

I heaven and earth, and is he not everywhere. Surely if you forget him you are without excuse. What warnings more over some of you have had! You have been at sea, and the timbers of the ship have creaked, and she seemed to be as an egg-shell in a giant's hand; and then you you would never torget God again. When the thunderclap made you deaf for a moment with horror, and the lightening flash seemed to blind you with dismay, you thought then that you could never forget God. Remember too. that little room and the fever; think of the street you live is, and the cholera as it Italy—one people, one government from the stepped at door after door, and it passed Savoy to Calabria. Not yet the Republic, "one you by. Think, I pray you, of the many times and indivisible," for which Mazzini has so long you have been exposed to instant or sudden death, planned; not yet the abolition of the Papacy; you by. Think, I pray you, of the many times you have been exposed to instant or sudden death, and say,—has not God spoken to you not only once but twice? Has consumption begun its deadly work with thee, fair maid? "Tis God's solemn voice to thee—" Prepare to meet thy God." Has some disease taken a deep root in thy frame, O strong man! Has the Physician and a power.

Warned thee that it may carry thee off and that

forgotten your mother's personal appeal to you? find thee turn a deaf ear. Oh! no; I conjure

To be continued. For the Christian Visitor. FROM THE HOME FIELD.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 1st, 1860.

1 write at this time supposing that the H. M. Board, may wish to hear from me, not that I have any thing very special to communicate.

I am labouring on in hope. The meetings some of you-and I may be speaking to such- are generally well attended and due seriousness if some of you have ceased to attend the house of manifested, but in no part of the field is there any God--if you have given up even the outward thing like a religious awakening. I have preachobservances of religion, at least let this be on ed more than forty sermons since I came here, and have visited as much as time and circumthy head;" nor canst thou look on her that bore meetings, the first time, in the New Chapel, at state, and never beat with anxious prayers that as it is. By the first of May they expect to have I might be saved. I strip you of this excuse: it finished. It is now free of debt and nearly enough subscribed to complete it. The church feels very grateful for the aid rendered it in erecting this place of worship.

The Church in the little south west is thinking

Yours very truly, EDWARD HICKSON.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BENEVOLENCE.

We cannot begin too early to lay the founda tion of Christian benevolence in the minds and hearts of children. The Sabbath school furnishes an avenue for the inculcation of this heavenborn principle. They should be made to feel for the ignorant and destitute, and to engage in the general work of benevolence, so as to culti-Sabbath schools, rivulets and streams may flow that will enliven and refresh that dark moral waste of our own or other lands. We must, therefore, watch and cherish, and keep this fountain pure.

The idea of Christian benevolence has been greatly overlooked, as a part of moral training n Subbath schools generally. Lay the foundation deeply in the hearts of youth, and we shall have in the future membership of our churches class of Christians open, generous and liberal, in the support of those benevolent enterprises. The mercenary spirt so long predominant, has crippled our energies, and in consequence great moral wasies are everywhere found. We must begin with the children, looking and laboring for the dawn of a better day, as a legitimate consequence.-[German Reformed Messenger.

### THE TRACTS AT KANKAKEE.

Those tracts, with texts of Scripture, whose appearance in the French colony at Kank akee, Illinois, our Presbyterian breathren so naturally regarded with great apprehensions, are beginning to bear fruits. A Kankakee correspondent of the Chicago" Christian Times" tells of them in the following:

"There is quite an extensive inquiry among the colonists concerning Gospel baptism. Many are convinced on that subject, but do not see their way clear, as yet, to follow Christ in this ordinance. Yet a larger number reject infant baptism. There is fearful responsibility resting somewhere on this subject of baptism. The Roman bierarchy could never have existed wi hout infant bapusm. Unregenerate church membership has its foundation in this same dogma. The national religious superstructures of Europe rest for a basis on this human tradition. The Irish, the Norwegians, the Germans, the French members of these national churches are spreading over the whole land, in their unregenerate state, living witnesses of the corrupting tendency of these institutions and of their essentially unscriptural nature. It is strange that evangelical Christians have not had their eyes ope ed to the great evils necessarily connected with infant baptism and unregenerate church membership. The French coming out from Romanism have the good sense to see the falsity of these sentiments.

Last Lord's Day-Nov. 4th-I had the pleasure of baptizing eight of the French of the Colony of S. Anne, in the Kankakee at this place. A large number of French and Americans were present to behold the administration of the ordinance. Two others were ready to be baptized but were delayed by indisposition.

"I have never baptized a happier company. They went into the water praying sudibly are French, and came out rejoicing. One commend ed singing as soon as he rose from beneath the water, and continued till he reached the shore. May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with

" Thus we have a church, in an incipient state, of ten members-the eight baptized, bro. Auger, and a brother from Detroit, The church is named the " French Church of St. Anne." We are expecting soon to call a council to recognize the church at St. Anne, and to ordain a minister over the St. Anne Church."

#### From the New York Independent. ALL HAIL! ITALIA!

THERE is an ITALN ; a free Italy, a united

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Of these Sardinia Italy is free to evangelical effort. Let the Bible was the first to emancipate herself; and the be in the hands of her people; let Christ be liberal Constitution granted in 1848 by Charles preached in all her villages; and the "moral Albert, has been faithfully observed by his son. Sardinia is more free than France-as free as fense of liberty. England. And now the same Constitutional freedom, under the same liberal King/is extended over Lombardy, the three Duchies, the States of the Church,—with the exception of Rome and its immediate vicivity,-and finally over Naples and Sicily. The sagacity of Cavour, the good sword of Garibalti, the fidelity of Victor Emanuel, have perfected the work which the military ambition, the imperial necessities, or possibly the generous impulse of Louis Napoleon so auspiciously began so abruptly terminated. We now see how well it was for Italy that Napoleon's career of conquest halted at Villafranca. Had he liberated the whole of Italy, he would have claimed to dictate her reorganization-would probably have carved out a Roman hingdom for the house of Napoleon. But Divine Providence used Napoleon to humble Austria, to break her power in Italy, and then compelled the conqueror to retire, that the Italian people might establish their own nationality, and prove themselves worthy of freedom.

The marvellous successes of Garibaldi are due at once to the military capacity and personal character of the man, and to the preparation of the Italian people to throw off their oppressors. Armed invasion and popular revolution went hand in hand. Revolution has heretofore failed in Italy for want of proper military resources and direction, and through foreign intervention. But the army of Sardinia, drilled by its soldier king, proved in the Crimea, inspired with a patriotic enthusiasm for Italy, formed the nucleus of a great military organization. Garibaldi marshaled the gueritla element, and converied volunteer adventurers into an invading army. The doctrine of non-intervention proclaimed France and echoed by England, was enforced upon Antria by her finances and her fears. And so "the logic of events," as men would say,rather the development of providental plans by time,-iss wrought out unity, nationality, and constitutional freedom for Italy.

Previous failures have disciplined the Italian people to moderation and wisdom. However desirable a Republic may seem theoretically, in the present attitude of Europe, and the present state of Italy, it is wholly impracticable; and therefore her leaders have almost unanimously agreed to waive all minor questions as to the form of sure of the fact itself, under a wisely ordered con stitutional monarchy.

The remarkable growth of Sardinia, in popu lation, wealth, and vigor during the past twelve years, and the security of political and religious reedom under her Constitution, are a pledge that Italy will henceforth enjoy both freedom and security under Victor Emanuel. Popular sovereignty has called him to be the head of the Italian nation; and he must and will respect the power that created him.

But the new organization of Italy can hardly be secure while Austria retains a footing upon Italian soil, and the Pope has even a pretense of temporal severeignty. Venetia will chafe the more now that Naples is free. Either by purchase or by force the Austrian must be made to retire beyond the Alps. A war with Austria might be the pretext for another French intervention; or lead to a general European war. Such a war must greatly exhaust the military and financial strength of Italy; burdening the new government with debt and the people with taxes. It would be cheaper and better every way to liberate Venetia by financial negotiation. But the ominous call of Garibaldi, at parting from his conrades, for a million men to be ready to join him in the spring, shows that war is the only solution of the Venetian question that he contemplates.

The Pope now remains a prisoner of France in the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. What the new King of Italy expects and proposes in regard to the Papacy, is plain from the famous speech of Cayour on the bill to annex the Pontifical States and the Two Sicilies to the Piedmontese Kingdom. He said:

" During the last twelve years the pole-star of King Victor Emanuel has been the principle of national independence. What will this star be direct us to look upon the Eternal City, upon glorious memories, as destined to become the splendid capital of our Italian Kingdom. This answer may not satisfy the hono-able gentleman who asked what means we intended to employ to this end. I could say I will answer when you beforehand tell me in what condition Italy and Europe will be six months hence; but if you do not supply me with these data-these terms of the problem-I fear that neither you nor any diplomatic mathematician may be able to find the x which you seek.

" Nevertheless, gentlemen, if I cannot point out the special means, I shall not heritate to indicare the great causes which are to bring us to the goal. I said, and repeat it that the problem of Rome is not to be solved by the sword alone. The sword is necessary, it was, and ever will be, to prevent extraneous elements meddling with the solution of this queston; but it is not the sword alone that is to cut the knot. Moral force must aid in the solution; and what are the moral forces upon which we can and must? philosophy and history; but as honorable gentlemen have set the example before me, I must able to the spread of rue religious feeling.

"When this opinion shall generally prevail, as it soon will, (since the conduct of our army, the behavior, of our high souled Sovereign, will have a tendency to confirm it,) when it thall take root "Committee of the Mass Meeting Columbus. in the minds of other nations, in the heart of modern societies, we feel assured that the great majority of enlightened and sincere Catholics federacy says : will acknowledge that the august Pontiff who is eign bayonets."

said, "Oh that Ishmael might live before warned thee that it may carry thee off and that After the fall of Napoleon the political map of the State have been at Milledgeville, and it is admiration, hope, and fear. Great as have been needless to say they have exhausted the arguments and successes, her warfare, we have seed that thou mayst fill dead in the streets? many despotisms. Sardinia, the Lombardon the But this is the seed of the Lord thy God." Have you God has spoken to thee. Shall the Eternal Venetian Kingdom, the Duchies of Tuscapy,

Parms, and Modena, the States of the Church, her moral renovation. Now Itsly is open; now force" will be provided, that shall be the best de-

#### THE YOUNG PRINCE OF F RANCE.

What is the greatest blessing? The leve of God. What is our happiest possession? A clean heart. Eeer; man, woman and child can have both. These are far better than a grand palace or great wealth.

The Prince imperial of France, now in his fifth year, is considered old enough to have a grand palace of his own, and it is stated that the Emperor has just purchased a beautiful piece of land in the forest of Le Jouchere, on the hills of Bougival, where the new palace is to be erected. The spot chosen is near Malmaison, the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine, and commands a charming view of the valley of the Seine, one of the loveliest landscapes in France,

SIMPLE CURE FOR CROUP .- We find in the Journal of Health, the following simple remedy for this dangerous complaint. Those who have passed nights of agouy at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as a valuable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, apply cold water-ice water, if possible -suddenly and freely to the neck and chist with a sponge. The breathing will instantly be relieved. Soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parental anxiety, and lead the heart in thenkfulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

#### SECCESSION MOVEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The proceedings of the North Carolina Legislature exhibit the strong conservative sentiment of that State. The secession movements finds no sympathy there. In the the national life and independence, and to make | Lower House, Nov. 22, the following anti-disun-

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact, between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities; but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between itself and individu-

als. That no State authority has power to dissolve those relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution; and that consequently there can be no such thing as secession without revolution. That it is the duty of the State of North Carolina under all circumstances and at all hazards, to protect, maintain, and defend, in the Union, all the rights guaranteed to her citizens by the Constitution of the United States. That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a sectional vote, however much to be deployed, is not a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Henry submitted the tollowing as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Forrebee, and moved that it be laid on the table to be

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly no person in favour of secession, or a dissolution of the American Union, ought to be elected to any office in the gift of the people of North Carolina.

On Friday, in the House, Mr. Simonton introduced the following:

Resolved. That while we strongly condemn the fanatical and unpatriotic doctrines of the Black Republican party, and deplore the sucesses of that party in the late Presidential election, yet we declare that the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President with respect to Rome? Our star, gentlemen, will and Vice President of the United States, is of itself no cause for a separation, by violence or which twenty five centuries have accumulated all otherwise, of the links which bind together our

Common country.
On Saturday, November 24, Mr. Slade offered this resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That without intending any menace or threat, it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that in case any State shall, through the voice of her people, withdraw from the Union the general government ought not to a tempt coercion, and that the people of this State ought not only to refuse to take part in any such attempt, but to resist the same by all means in their

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The following is the letter addressed by Senator Hammond to a meeting in Georgia.

"Gentlemen ; I have just received your despatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina wil certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December next. She intends to try it I know that here I trespass on the ground of fully at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She guaranties she will go out high and dry forever. If Georgia will back her there will give tree utterance to the whole of my mind. I be little or no trouble. I only wished she had calthink the solution of the Roman question must led her convention for the day before and gone arise from the conviction which will daily gain out first. We don't want to lead. We will ground in modern society, even in the great glady give Georgia the lead and all the honors; Catholic society, that freedom is highly favor- let her put forth her hand and grasp them. She glady give Georgia the lead and all the honors; is and must be the Empire State of the South and South Carolina will perhaps, have a hard time without her sustaining arm." "Your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND" .GEORGIA AND FLORIDA .- The Southern Con

"The outside pressure at Milledgeville has office in a far more free and independent manner if he be guarded by the love and affection of 22,
of Georgie sikker. 000,000 of Italians than defended by 25,000 for- Revolution. The Legislature has been flooded With such a programme, under such leaders, from South Carolina. All the disunionists of Canadian periodicals. 12. Division court reform.

speeches of the most revolutionary, inflematory and anti-republican character. These gentlemen say the government is a failure—the Union a failure. In other words, they, having failed to control the government, have rendered a verdict declaratory of their private convictions. The people, however, have decided one way and Messrs. Toombs, Bartow, Cobb. Jackson and Benning another. Which decision shall be supreme will soon be decided."

Advices from Florida state that secession flage are flying in many portions of the State, and that the secession feeling largely predominates

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES .- According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. J. K. Blyler was not shot at Savannah, as previously stated. Mr. Blyler kept a grocery and liquor store at Savannah. Some of the most disreputable characters in the city, all of whom were indebted to Blyler in various amounts, trumped up a charge of tampering with slaves, and then proceeded to tar and feather him. He was ordered to leave the city in five days, or take his chance of being shot or houg. Notwithstanding the Mayor requested him to remain, and assured him of protection Mr. Blyler thought best to start for the North, and he reached Philidelphia on the 24th ult.

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

"The Legislative Committee is now down on the river testing a Connecticut gun, with which to fight for Sauthern rights. I fear Nothern gunamiths will make more out of our present political difficulties than any one else.

The Secession question in the South is the absorbing one of the great republic. It really seems as though the union would be broken .-South Carolina is evidently determined to secede. The "Southern Presbyterian," published at Charleston, S. C., uttered the following language which probably expresses the feeling of thoughtful southern men :--

"We fear it is a mistake to think that 'we are, in sympathy, one people yet,' To a very great extent, it is a lamentable fact that we are not. With grief we confess the truth that the sympathies of many in the South are estranged from their Northern brethren-we fear hopelessly, incurably estranged. It is of no use to disguise the fact. The Union, if it continue to exnenceforth be in regard to a large portion of the Southern people, one of necessity, not one of choice, affection and confidence-submitted to, because they must, with dark, bitter, brooding thoughts."

Another South Carolina (religious) paper

"In several of the Southern States there is evident a disposition not to submit. In South Carolina there is no little excitement, and there is more of quiet feeling. The Legislature has called a convention of the people, to meet on the 11th December, to take into consideration the state of affairs and to provide a remedy for the evil.—The prospect now is that the State will withdraw from the Union, if any other State will go with her, and possibly even that may not be made a condition. The excitement in Charles-ton and Columbia is intense, and the people throughout the State are catching the fire. New flags, some with a single star, and others with Cooperation, and others with a Southern Confederacy' inscribed upon them, are floating about our Court House towns.

"Conventions have been called in several of the other SouthernStates; and it is believed that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and perhaps others will soon be ready to join the Southern Confederacy.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN CHARLESTON

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26 .- The Governor's message was laid before the Legislature yester-

He recommends the arming of the State by guaranteeing to take \$50,000 worth of arms annually from Major Ripley.

Also to make the circulation of abolition or other documents tending to incite the slaves, treason, punishable with death; also to encourage direct European trade, the State to assume

any losses occurring. CHARLESTON, 27th .- It is rumored that reinforcements of U. S. troops are coming to Fort Moultrie. Financial matters are in a desperate condition and merchants are signing petitions

for backs to suspend.

PROPOSITIN FOR A CONFERENCE AT WASHING-

Washington, Dec. 3.—A propostion has been discussed here to day, to the effect that the Representatives from all the Southern States, except South Carolina, confer together, and prepare a list of grievances and state what will satisfy them as a remedy.

This will be submitted to the Republicans, and if favored by them, after the reading of the President's Message, that portion referring to the political troubles of the country will be referred to a committee of one from each State. Several prominent Republicans have acquies-

ed in this proposition.

A NEW PARTY IN CANADA.—The Hamiliton

(Canada) "Spectator announces that a new party is about to be inaugurated in Canada, of which Hon. J. H. Cammeron will be the leader. The platform of the party is as follows: 1. Protestant union at the polls and in parliament, without compromise. 2. Representation by population. 3, Education free from sectarianism. 4. Federal union of the British American provinces, not as a pressing necessity now, but as indispensable ultimately. 5 Restricted reciprocity with the United States and protection to home manufactures. 6. Extension of the franchise to all tax-paying British subjects. 7. The strictest economy in the public expenditure. 8. General bankruptcy law for the relief of honest debtors. 9. The most liberal policy of the public lands department, 10. Reduction of duties on articles that do not clash with Canadian manu-