

Foreign Extracts.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 21. IMPORTANT FROM CHINA. Twenty-three days later—Operations of the British—Capture of Nanking. Another ship has just arrived from Canton—the Helena, Capt Benjamin. She sailed thence on the 6th of September. The news she brings is of an important character. It is that the British have captured the city of Nanking. It was taken on the 23rd of July, and ransomed by the Chinese for several millions of dollars. According to the papers, the Emperor is in great tribulation. He is a rare philosopher. After his cities are captured, he immediately ransoms them—and to work afresh to whip the barbarians. It appears that the Chinese become more warlike every battle. Their defeats teach them the art of fighting. Another week has elapsed, and we are still without definite intelligence from the Expedition. Three vessels have arrived during the week from the north but bringing only verbal reports that Nanking had been captured, and ransomed by the Chinese for several millions of dollars. There is high probability that these reports will turn out to be correct. And it is matter of surprise that nothing official has yet reached here. Expectation has been on tiptoe for the last fortnight, and we sincerely hope, that in next week's issue we may be able to lay full details before our readers. Letters from Chusan state that fourteen days had passed without any communication whatever from Head Quarters. Our extracts this week from the Peking Gazette are not without interest just at this juncture of time. The spirit which prompts his Imperial Majesty to forbid all exportation of Saltpetre from Canton, and to expedite the movements of the reinforcements and treasures for Formosa can not be mistaken. Capture of Nanking.—The Hong merchants have received certain information of the fall of the city of Nanking. (the southern capital where the court of the last Chinese dynasty, Ming, resided, but no official information has been received from H. M's Plenipotentiary, nor have we seen any Peking Gazette, containing the report of the capture of that once famous metropolis. The paper from which we have made the following translation, was received from Canton yesterday, (the 25th) and it was forwarded as containing the latest news from Peking. The capture is not precisely mentioned in the original document, but it may be easily inferred from the tenor of the second paragraph. The Governor, now, is reported to have made his escape in good time; it has also been reported that he hanged himself when the English entered the city. The Chinese in Canton are struck with sorrow and consternation at the fall of the ancient capital of their native empire, yet what other result could they hope for? The red ships we do not understand. It would appear from this paper that the British force is divided, a part being to the southward of Nanking. We are told that the Emperor is still in Peking; and we trust we may be able to give further information in next Tuesday's Register. Cusuan, Woosung, Yangtszekeang, the Great Canal, and Nanking.—On the 19th inst. the transports Herald and Amelia Thompson arrived in Hongkong Bay from Chusan. But all the eager hopes and anxious expectations of the resident British community have been blankly disappointed in not receiving a-y public or certain private information of the proceedings of the eastern expeditionary united naval and military force, since the events of the 16th of June. A friend has kindly lent us some extracts from private letters; but the rumors they contain of the proceedings of the British force are uncertain, and not believed even by the writers. The dates from Chusan are to August 6; when a rumor obtained, founded on Chinese information that the city of Nanking had been captured; this report is also echoed from Canton. No vessel had arrived at Chusan which had been further up the Yangtszekeang than Woosung on July 6, and that a part of the advanced light squadron is in the great canal, and some of the steamers off Nanking. The navigation of the "Son of the sea," is said not to be difficult, that five fathoms were found over the bar, and a good passage to the great canal. It is also said that Keshen is again in the field; that he has sent in a communication to Fen's plenipotentiary, which had been received and a reply given, in which was stated the sine qua non of the British government. All this gossip must pass for just as much as it is worth; but it seems there has been a pause in active operations; and we fear this season is lost! The two Hong Merchants who had left Canton by summons of the high officers in Che Keang, in order to afford their aid in negotiating with the British Plenipotentiary, have been peremptorily ordered back by the Emperor, and they have safely reached Canton. "Tan wan"—i. e. to pry and hear; to find out by enquiry.—News. 1.—On the 8th day of the 6th moon, July 15, the barbarian ships entered Langshan (wolf's hill); on the 14th day the food district of Chinkiang was lost; and the name changed to Sinhingfoo (renovated and flourishing); on the 9th upwards of ninety salt junks were burnt at Echong. 2.—On the 9th of the 6th Moon, July 16, New, the governor of Keangsoo, retired from Wooseth through Tungpa, to hold Keangking (Nanking); on the 10th he sent his family back to the province of Kausuh. On the 11th, three barbarian ships arrived off the lower custom house of Nanking, cruising about, and said they wanted, absolutely, possession of the city, and the 17th, 18 or 19th day warning the inhabitants to evacuate it; if not, they would open their fire; early on the 12th two more barbarian ships arrived; and they then destroyed the lower custom house, opening a tremendous cannonade; and the whole place set on fire. News, on that day, sent orders from his office about 2 p. m. to shut the gates of the city, but the inhabitants crowding together, to escape from the city, the gates were shut

up, and an innumerable number were crushed to death. 3.—The family of a salt merchant, when removing from Chinkiang to Leuchow, there to reside, numbering upwards of twenty persons, was attacked, and one woman and her servant were seized and carried off by the devil'simps. Two red ships, (uncatchable) plundered and carried off upwards of 30,000 taels of silver. 4.—The lady of Ching, the literary Chancellor, on the 25th day of the 5th moon (July 6) returning to her home, when the family were off Kewacow, a barbarian ship fired a shot, and not a vestige of them was left. 5.—The respectable children of both sexes, outside the city of Echong, have been entirely carried off by native banditti; and many rich houses in the city have been plundered—it is not known if the city is lost (if the English have possession of it.) 6.—The city of Wooho was lost on the 21st (July 25). 7.—On the 16th (July 23,) the inhabitants of the Heen district of King were oppressed and insulted by the native banditti who broke open the granaries, and opened the prisons. 8.—New, on the 20th (July 27) retired to protect Taepingfoo—it is reported Taepingfoo has been taken by the native banditti, who are creating much confusion. By J. S. Ed. C. R. Macao, August 27th, 1842.

Political.

MOBILE, Dec. 19. DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At a very large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of this city, in favor of the nomination of JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency, held at the Waverley House, on Saturday evening, the 17th, Major Jere Austill was called to the Chair, and Col. Cornelius Robinson and H. Chamberlain, Esq. appointed Vice Presidents. Colonels J. F. Donald and Lang were appointed Secretaries, when the meeting proceeded to business. After an able and eloquent speech from Col. Phillips, he submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Whereas, the frequent assembling by the people to express their opinions upon political questions, and to nominate suitable persons to administer the Government, is a practice sanctioned by the best usage, and founded in the nature of the representative principle; and the duty of every citizen, to be ever ready to defend the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers. 2d. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements. 3d. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient. 4th. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another; or to clothe any portion of our common country with another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete any ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression. 5th. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray expenses of the Government. 6th. That Congress has not the power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people. 7th. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and separate judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution;—that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions. 8th. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from Banking institutions; indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people. 9th. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book. Resolved, That the tariff act of the last Congress is, in its principle, a flagrant violation of the spirit of the compromise act—that to denominate it "an act to raise revenue for the wants of the Government," is but to clothe a lie with the garments of truth; and to justify it, because in giving the harvest to the manufacturer a tythe is reserved to the Treasury, is to take a license fee for public robbery. Resolved, That the same code of morality which denounces the act of an insolvent that gives away his property, stands in public condemnation of the late act of Congress, which in the midst of an unprecedented pecuniary embarrassment gave away to the States the rich revenues of our public domain. Resolved, That the recent elections throughout the Union, are but so many evidences of the triumph of Democratic principles and union and harmony are alone required for the party which supports them, to assume a permanent ascendancy in our national councils. Resolved, That for this purpose, we concur in the propriety of holding a general Convention of the Democratic party, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; and to the end that the feelings of the party be fairly represented, the Convention to be held at the latest period consistent with the object. Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party here assembled, have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and ability of Martin Van Buren, and will zealously aid in again elevating him to the Presidency should it be so determined by said Convention. Resolved, That the virtues of the citizen and the sagacity of the Statesman are preeminently

conspicuous in the character of Caldwell Calhoun—that his sagacity and integrity are to be attributed to his great talents, and to his established Democratic principles, which with redoubled vigor from their own office, whether regarded in the light of the merits of the cause, or in that of both, in presenting to the great Statesman of the South, in 20 years, in war and in peace, he has shown the plodding talents to mankind, the sagacity of the Union, the rights of the States, and the sovereignty of the people. Resolved, That for the purpose of these views a committee of 50 be appointed by the Chair, who shall be vested with all necessary powers, compatible with the integrity and integrity of the Democratic party, to prepare and publish a Democratic platform, and to be adopted after the adoption of the same. Major Water followed in a brief and pertinent address, and was succeeded by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, editor of the Pausing Clarion. Col. Phillips then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to hold a State Convention in January next, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The meeting then adjourned. Maj. JER. AUSTILL, Pres't. Col. C. ROBINSON, H. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. Vice Pres'ts. Col. J. F. DONALD, Lang Secretaries. Col. J. W. LANG, Sec'y.

GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS. The preamble and resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Caldwell Calhoun, on that body by a majority of six—has all voting against them of course. The majority of the Democratic party in the Senate are undoubtedly in favor of the proposition, as appears from the choice of the State to the National Convention. From the Augusta Advertiser. MOBILE, Dec. 19. DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At an adjourned meeting of the members of the Legislature and members of the Democratic Party held in the Representative Hall, in Millville, on Monday evening, the 17th inst. on motion of Gen. Peter B. B. Gray of Jones county, was called to the chair, and John H. Tyson, Esq. was appointed to act as Secretary. Gen. Smith, of Bibb, followed, and the following were adopted: Resolved, That this meeting proceed to select suitable persons to represent the State of Georgia in such National Convention as may be held by the Democratic Party of the United States for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated: Edward J. Black, of Spalding; David J. Bailey, of Butts; Walter T. Smith, of Muscogee; Solomon Cohen, of Chatham; Howell Cobb, of Clark; Mark A. Cooper, of Hall; Francis H. Cook, of Greene; John H. Howard, of Muscogee; John Lamar, of Bibb; Charles Spalding, of McIntosh. And be it further Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite those individuals of their selection to attend said National Convention; whereupon the following gentlemen were named as that committee—Gen. William G. Smith, of Bibb; Col. Fleming Jordan, of Jasper; and Col. Eph. Chastain, of Gilmer. And be it further Resolved, That in case one or more of the individuals who have been selected as delegates, should die, or a vacancy occur in any other manner, the committee named in the fourth resolution, be authorized to fill said vacancies. The meeting then adjourned. JAMES GRAY Chairman. Jno. H. DYSON, Secretary.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SOMERS. The friends of young Spencer, who was executed, together with two seamen, on the first instant, would have been content to abide the investigation which the laws of the country require in such cases, and would have trusted to that justice which our tribunals award to all entitled to the protection of the Constitution and laws of the country. Various publications have however appeared in the New York papers, and copied into a paper of extensive circulation at the Seat of Government, giving various versions of the transaction, the materials for which if not the persons themselves, were obviously furnished by some officers who had a hand in the bloody deed. This is evident from their containing some facts which could be known only to those officers—but so perverted, so exaggerated and interspersed with so much surmise, and so much downright falsehood, as to evince the deep anxiety felt to make sure of the first impression on the public mind. An awful responsibility rests on these officers, and above all on their commander. Without the least desire to render that responsibility more hazardous than it now is, it is still deemed an act of simple and bare justice to the memory of the slain, to say that an examination of the papers transmitted by Commander Mackenzie show these facts: 1st. That Acting Midshipman Spencer, was put in double irons on the 25th of November, and the Boatswain's mate, Samuel Cromwell, and seaman Elisha Small on the day following, on a charge of intended mutiny. 2d. That no disorder of a mutinous character appeared among the crew for the four succeeding days that the vessel was going with good breeze and in good weather towards the island of St. Thomas, where she actually arrived and took in supplies on some day between the 1st and 5th of November. 3d. That, on the 30th of November, the opinion of the officers were required by Commander Mackenzie as to the disposition of the prisoners; that they appear to have examined thirteen seamen as witnesses to prove the alleged mutiny, (and who are therefore supposed innocent of any participation in it,) which examination was had, so far as the papers show, in the absence of the prisoners, and without giving them an opportunity to cross examine the witnesses or to make any explanations or defence, or to procure any testimony in their own behalf. These officers without even the form of a court, without the obligation of an oath, and upon the ex parte secret information, united in the opinion that the prisoners should be put to

death! How far this recommendation was influenced by the acts or the fears of Mr. Mackenzie does not appear. 3rd. That on the first of December, when every thing and person on board the vessel were perfectly quiet after four days of entire security, the three persons were, by the order of Mackenzie, hung at the yard-arm at mid-day. The allegation, in some of the papers, that it was proved to have been the intention of the mutineers to execute their project on arriving at St. Thomas, is wholly destitute of any evidence. And had it been their design, it was effectually frustrated so far as these prisoners were concerned, by their confinement. At St. Thomas, any of them might have been left, and the power of the officers of the vessel strengthened to any extent that was necessary. The statement in the Intelligencer, copied apparently from the New York American, that Spencer violated an engagement formerly made to resign, seems to have been deemed necessary to prejudice the public mind against him, that those who slew him might have a more favorable hearing. It is untrue; he did resign, and the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of his commanding officer, considering the nature and circumstances of the offence, (inebriation) restored his warrant, with a strong admonition; and this was done without the solicitation of any of his friends. His age is represented in the same paper to have been over 20. Had he lived he would have been 19 the 25th January next. As to the probability that such a mere boy,—utterly unacquainted with navigation,—brought up in the interior, would seriously endeavor to seduce to mutiny an old seaman who had arrived at the rank of boatswain's mate, and who is represented to have been employed heretofore on board a slaver, or to have been a pirate—an impartial tribunal before which both sides will be heard, will determine. The idea of the mutineers cruising off Sardinia Hook to intercept the packets, surely to have been thrown in for the special benefit of the merchants of New York. The papers, such as they are, contain no such information. The only account we have given by Spencer himself, is that it was all a joke. It still appears to have been the mere romance of a heedless boy amusing himself, it is true, in a dangerous manner, but still devoid of such murderous designs as is imputed, and if the execution of him and two seamen, (against one of whom, at least there is not yet a particle of evidence) should prove to have been the result of unmanly fear or of a despotic temper, and wholly unnecessary at the time to repress or prevent a mutiny—if all this can appear, it can be doubted that the laws will be vindicated. The laws of Congress prescribing the Navy regulations, forbid the taking of human life, even by the sentence of a court martial, before which all parties are heard, without the sanction of the President of the United States, or, if without the United States, of the commander of the fleet or squadron. This is believed to be the first instance in our history in which the law has been violated—the first in which prisoners—not of the enemy, but of our own citizens, have been executed to death in cold blood. These remarks are made, not to excite prejudice, but to repel the attempt to create it, and to enable the American People to see what mighty principles are involved in this unheard of proceeding. Let justice be done; let it not be denied, because one of the victims was connected with a high functionary of Government, nor because another is unknown, and has not a friend or relation on the face of the earth. And let not wanton opprobrium be heaped upon the memory of the dead to justify the bloody deeds of the living. The Mutiny—Habeas Corpus.—On Monday afternoon one of the young men transferred from the Somers to the North Carolina, William B. Warner, was brought before Judge Usher, on habeas corpus, sued out at the instance of his father, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his detention. As return to the writ, Captain Gregory of the North Carolina, stated that Warner was a regularly indentured apprentice to the United States Navy, and was held as such on board the receiving ship. This return was held sufficient; the writ was of course dismissed, and the young man was again taken on board. It is stated that he is held, not as a criminal, but as a witness.—N. Y. Com. Adr. Mutiny on board a Man-of-War.—The following are the articles of the naval law of the United States in reference to mutiny on board of man-of-war. ARTICLE 24—LAW OF 1799. Mutiny and Sedition.—Any officer, seaman, marine or other person, who shall disobey the orders of his superior, or begin, execute, cause, or join in, any mutiny or sedition in the ship to which he belongs, or in any other ship or vessel in the service of the United States, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall direct; and further, any person, in any ship or vessel belonging to the service aforesaid, who shall utter any words of sedition and mutiny, or endeavor to make any mutinous assembly on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall inflict. ARTICLE 13—LAW OF 1800. If any person in the Navy, shall make, or attempt to make, any mutinous assembly, he shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial, suffer death; and if any person aforesaid shall utter any seditious or mutinous words, or shall conceal or connive at any mutinous or seditious practices, or shall treat with contempt his superior, or being witness to the execution of his office, shall not do his utmost to suppress it, he shall be punished at the discretion of a court martial. ARTICLE 14. No officer or private in the Navy shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike him, or draw, or offer to draw, or raise, any weapon against him while in the execution of the duties of his office, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall inflict.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1842. We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins.

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Not subject to the action of any Convention. FOR CONGRESS: Col. WHITEFIELD BROOKS. We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of Public Documents, from the Hon. F. W. Pickens. Correction.—In copying the Advertisement and remarks of the Hamburg Journal, relative to the distance from Delaughter's Bridge to Augusta, it was stated to be 15 1/2 miles, when it should have been 14 1/2 miles. We request those editors who copied the article from this paper to please notice it. We omitted in our last number to commend to the attention of our readers the Inaugural Address of His Excellency Governor Hammond. It is brief, but excellent. We doubt not that Governor H. will prove himself worthy in every respect of the elevated office to which he has been called by the people of this State. We should have noticed last week, the farewell Address of Governor Richardson, on leaving the Executive office. We desire not to deal in the language of panegyric, but we are constrained to say, that the Address was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion which called it forth, and that it is marked by a beauty and chasteness of style, which we have rarely seen equalled. Melancholy Affray.—On Monday evening last, Samuel Tomkins, Esq. and Alexander Nixon, whilst they were returning to their respective homes, from this village, unfortunately had some difference, which resulted in the death of Mr. Tomkins, by Nixon shooting him in the left temple, with a ball from a pistol. Nixon has fled. Temperance Advocate.—The Editorial Chair of this valuable paper is filled by the Rev. Wm. Martin, vice the Rev. Julius DuBois, resigned. U. S. Senators.—The Hon. A. P. Bagby was, on the 19th ult., re-elected United States Senator, for Alabama, for six years from the 4th of March next. Sidney Bress, Esq. has been elected U. S. Senator, for Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March next. It is rumored in Washington that J. M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and brother of Gov. Porter, is to be appointed Secretary of War, and the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Spencer, to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. New Medical Journal.—We have received the first No. of a new Medical Periodical, published in Forsyth, Geo., entitled "Southern Botanic Medical College Journal," by Harris & Johnson, Printers, and edited by L. Bankson, H. Quinn, and T. J. Hand. The Journal contains 16 octavo pages, monthly, on fine paper, at the reasonable price of one dollar per year, in advance. We hope our readers who are fond of obtaining knowledge in the Thompsonian Practice of Medicine, will give the publishers a helping hand, in the way of subscribing. Limestone Springs Commissioners.—The S. Carolinian of the 29th ult. says:—"In conformity with a Resolution passed at the late Session of the Legislature, requesting the Governor to examine the Limestone Springs, and report at the next Session the best disposition which can be made of them for the benefit of the State. His Excellency Governor Hammond has appointed the following gentlemen Special Commissioners, viz: Chancellor Harper, Hon. John P. Richardson, Hiram Huelschinson, Esq., Col. James Gregg, Maj. James E. Henry, Edmund Rhett, Esq., and Rev. Whiteford Smith. It is understood that the object of the Commission is to enquire into the expediency of establishing a High School at Limestone Springs, under the patronage of the State. The high standing and ability of the Commissioners will ensure a careful and intelligent examination of the subject, and a respectful consideration of any measure they may recommend." The Temperance Advocate contains the following notice from our Honor Judge O'Neal, on the subject of Mr. Carey, of Baltimore, visiting this State as a Lecturer in the cause of Temperance. We felt assured that the Temperance Society of this village, would be proud of his paying them a visit. To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate: I have great pleasure in stating to you, that under the Resolution of the State Temperance Society, I extended to Mr. CAREY, of Baltimore, an invitation to come to this State, and deliver lectures, as a Washingtonian lecturer. To-day I received his answer, acknowledging the receipt of my letter, and promising to be in Charleston on the 1st day of February, to commence his labors. Mr. Carey is very well known to me, as a lecturer. He is a plain, intelligent, modest mechanic. He speaks with ease, and gives a plain, practical, sensible exposition of the Washingtonian principles; and from his own experience, as well as that of others, he is able to present practical considerations of the evils of intemperance, which never fail to arouse and reclaim the drunkard.

His expenses in reaching South Carolina, were provided for by the State Temperance Society. He is a poor man, with a large family; it is therefore recommended to the friends of temperance, who ever he may labor, to provide for his support, and to make some reasonable compensation for the time he loses from the support of his family, by thus devoting himself to the service of temperance. JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, President State Temperance Society, Dec. 19th, 1842. Wiley Freeman.—We understand that the Sheriff of this District has received the order for the execution of this unfortunate man, which is to take place on Friday the 17th day of February next, should he not be respited or pardoned by His Excellency Governor Hammond, of which there is, we think, no hope. Freeman, was at one time, an industrious, sober man, who was well respected by his neighbors, an indulgent husband, and kind parent; but that fell destroyer, Alcohol, in a few short years, reduced him to a level with the brute; his industry fled, his fire-side became hateful, and the demon laid violent hands on him, and caused him to be the murderer of her whom he had plighted his vows to cherish; since the commission of the crime, (a lapse of about five years,) he has been an outcast from society, a fugitive from justice, a vagabond on the earth, and at last has to expiate for his crime on the fatal tree. Beware, Oh ye moderate drinkers, ere it is too late. We copy Judge Earle's Address to Wiley Freeman from the Temperance Advocate. Wiley Freeman.—The days that you have to live are now numbered. What has heretofore been delivered as the opinion of this Court, on the motion made in your behalf, has already apprised you of the doom that awaits you. Having pronounced the painful duty to perform of announcing the final judgment of the law. Before I proceed to this last office in pursuance of the ancient and commendable usage of this Court, I would fain address to you some considerations and reflections, which the occasion prompts, and which may serve to awaken you to a becoming sense of the great crime you have committed, and to the awful condition to which it has reduced you. Whatever may have been the alternative fears of punishment, and hopes of escape, which have heretofore mingled in your bosom, to distract it with anxiety, they have now ceased to contend for the mastery, and have equally given place to the appalling certainty which crushes hope and converts apprehension to despair. Death, when it occurs as the natural close of our mortal existence, even after a well-spent life, is rarely a welcome event. But to the virtuous and the upright, whose retrospect of the past furnishes no record of guilt, and who may look forward to the future, with the consolations of hope, who sink down to rest amidst the sympathy of friends and the respect of the world, death is divested of much that sharpens the poignancy of its sting. But the fate which awaits you, has no such alleviations. Your latter end does not approach, in the fullness of time, and the maturity of honored years, under the cheering influences which might divert it of its terrors; but is precipitated by an act, which clothes them in two fold malignity: an act which has stained your hands with blood, and has steeped your soul in irredeemable guilt; which has drawn from your side, the friends who might have sustained you with their countenance and sympathy in your scene of virtuous suffering; which sent you forth a wandering out-cast from the scenes of your youth, and the home of your manhood, and has even brought you back, to be offered up a victim to the law which you have violated, amidst the execrations of the community whose feelings you have outraged. When man encounters his brother man, in those fearful conflicts which evil passions prompt, and blood is shed in equal combat, and on just provocation, we feel that the slayer is not a fit subject for punishment. Even when revenge nerves the murderous arm against his enemy and his equal, from real or fancied injury, there is often to be found some palliating circumstance, which prevents the crime from being utterly detestable, and makes us pity whilst we must condemn. But you have encountered no equal in open conflict: You have not slain your enemy for any real or fancied injury. You have raised your fatal arm against a feeble and unprotected woman! against the wife of your bosom, the mother of your children! whom you had vowed to love, to cherish, and protect! It was from no sudden impulse of an anger or resentment, justly excited upon a recent or present provocation, but seems to have been the settled purpose of a heart, from which she had already been expelled. You crept upon her stealthily, whilst sitting on the threshold of her own home, which was no longer yours, when there was no eye to watch, and no arm to save. The hands, which had once ministered to your wants, provided for your comfort, which had teeded you in sickness and in health, were held up in fruitless supplication. The voice that had often addressed you in accents of affection, to which you own a responded, similar language, was raised in one piteous, but unheeded cry for mercy. The eyes, which heeded cry for mercy, were now turned upon you with one wild glance of despair, as the sharp report of your rifle, hushed her cries, and the fatal ball closed her eyes in death. Such is the crime you have committed, and such the condition in which it has involved you. The suspicions you entertained as evidence to justify, but which, you would have us suppose had roused your jealousy and prompted your revenge, as they could have afforded you no legal excuse! so they can now afford you no consolation. Whatever were the wrongs she may have done you, or of which you may have believed her to be guilty, they soon ceased to be weighed in the scale, against the fearful vengeance which you had inflicted. Years have rolled away, and you have wandered about the earth, a fugitive from justice, but not from yourself. Conscience continually reminded