

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Sun Extra LATEST FROM EUROPE. North and South Amer. Coffee House. } London, Monday July 4, 1842. } We take advantage of an Express from this to Liverpool, to send you details of all the most important and latest intelligence, which will be conveyed by the N. American Mail Steamer Acadia.

During the whole of yesterday and today, London has been in the utmost excited state in consequence of the apprehension of another individual who is believed to have intended an attempt on the Queen's life, and this within but a few hours of her Majesty's royal clemency having been extended towards the man Francis, whom she had but just saved from the severest penalty of the law.

The monster charged with the third attempt, seems to be some misshapen fiend, whose appearance only bears comparison with the foul deed with which he seems desirous to have distinguished himself. It was on her Majesty's return from the Chapel Royal, yesterday, that the wretch seems to have intended his purpose, but the whole affair seems so truly revolting and opposite to the national character, that we can scarcely bring our minds to credit its truth.

Messrs. Sharp, Roberts & Co. the eminent engineers of Manchester, have discharged 300 of their operatives. One or two cotton mills, it is stated, are on the eve of stopping their works.

Great progress has been making in the gigantic undertaking of erecting a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands. The caisson is already placed perfectly air and water tight at low water mark.

The Senate at Hamburg has just published a third list of subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers from the late fire. The total amount received up to the 15th ult, was three millions of marcs blanco, about 4,800,000.

A formal notice had been given to Col. Burnett, by the Pacha of Egypt, that the trade of the next cotton crops would be free, and all would be at liberty to purchase them throughout Egypt.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparation for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed, and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practise their artillerymen in the use of great guns.

Several skirmishes had taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial enterprise. The combined forces would, it was supposed, have maintained their present position until about the end of June.

GENERAL SUMMARY. England.—In England, the greatest manufacturing and commercial distress continues to exist, but most well-disposed parties seem inclined to trace this to the over creative power of machinery than to any other cause. There has been extreme depression of late, owing to all parties having withdrawn from business operations until the passing of the Tariff Bill enables them to see clearly what steps to take in their matters of regular business and speculation. The Tariff being now settled, of course such causes are removed.

The proceedings in Parliament have possessed no essential interest, business having been devoted to the Income Tax and the new Tariff questions, both of which are now passed. It is expected, that the business of the session will be brought to a close about the 20th of this month.

Pardon of Francis—Another Attack upon the Queen.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life, similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too fearful for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal in St. James's to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snatched an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended at the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air-gun and he would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint lock with a screw and rifle barrel.

Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco-pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

France.—The intelligence from the Continent is of little interest, if we except the publication of the royal ordinance in France, imposing an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on all linen yarn imported into the kingdom. As may be expected, such a revolutionary measure has produced great stir with English manufacturers, but it is expected the French government will submit to an amelioration.

The Commerce informs us that a contention has been entered into between the French and Neapolitan governments for the transport of letters from Marseilles to Naples, by sea packets. The ratification of this treaty is daily expected. Letters between the two cities, and consequently between the two countries, which now take eight days, will in future take three days less.

Spain.—Our advices from Madrid are to the 27th of June. Some insurrectionary movements at Figueras (Catalonia) and Barcelona had been suppressed. Others were apprehended at St. Sebastian and Tolosa.

No collision had as yet taken place in the cortes, between the new ministry and the coalition, and it was even believed that the latter would remain for the present on the defensive.

Portugal.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 27th of June. Neither the slave trade nor the commercial treaty were signed.

The East.—We have letters from Alexandria to the 28th June. It was reported that Mehemet Ali had offered to the Porte to send seven regiments of the line to assist in disarming the Syrian mountaineers.

Ibrahim Pasha left Cairo on the 9th for Upper Egypt to superintend the erection of sugar mills, which he is building for his own account.

The Pacha had acceded to the proposal submitted by the British Consul, that the import and export duties be for the future levied upon valuation of merchandise, and in Egyptian currency, without reference to the tariff of 1839. The trade in cotton had also been declared free, the five per cent. duty upon the imports becoming payable from the 26th of June.

The letters from Constantinople are to the 18th of June. The commercial intelligence from India is of a very unfavorable character. Freights for shipping are in the most depressed state, and, indeed, every thing seems at a stand still.

FROM TEXAS. The steam-ship N. York, Capt. Wright, which arrived in port yesterday morning, brought the Galveston papers of Saturday.

The most interesting item of news is the skirmish between the Texian volunteers in the West and the Mexicans. The following is the account from the Civilian.

FROM THE WEST—Attack on the Camp at Lipantitan. The following is the official account of Gen. Davis of the attack of the troops under his command. Unfortunately it occurred before the arrival of the volunteers who last left this city:

Head Quarters, Texian Volunteers, CAMP LIPANTITAN, } 7th July, 1842. } Hon. Gen. W. Hockley, Secretary of War and Marine.

Sir—On last evening I received certain intelligence that we should be attacked in a short time by a large Mexican force. The position which I occupied being an unfavorable one for a small force to contend against a large one, I removed my encampment some few hundred yards to a strong position.

This morning about day light, the enemy, seven hundred strong, entered our old encampment, & attacked our new position, which they kept up for about 20 minutes, and then made a hasty retreat. Three Mexicans were left dead on the field, and from their trails, many were dragged off; their killed and wounded could not have been less than thirty men. I am happy to inform you that we had not a man either killed or wounded. My whole force, including Capt. Cameron's Company of mounted gunners, did not exceed two hundred, the Mexican force, as I learn from a wounded prisoner, consisted of two hundred regular troops and five hundred Rancheros, the whole under the command of Gen. Canales. The expedition was fitted out for the express purpose of attacking this post. They had one field piece, a four pounder.

Congress still continued in session. The principal questions which have occupied the attention of the body since its meeting are the Mexican invasion, and the replenishment of the treasury. The Civilian of the latest date says—

The bill to make the President Commander in person of an army to be raised for the invasion of Mexico, giving him authority to draft one third of the militia for the purpose, and authorizing him to hypothecate (the right to sell was stricken out) the public lands for the purpose of raising means, passed the House of Representatives on the 11th inst., by a vote of 20 to 14.

We understand that the Senate is opposed to some of the features of this bill, but that it will be adopted as it stands by that body, before they will allow the whole measure to fall.

The question in the House on the adoption of the two most important features of the bill stood as follows—

1st. The provision to authorize the President to take command of the army in person—27 to 7; majority 20.

2d. Authorizing the President to hypothecate any portion of the public domain or any other unappropriated revenue of the republic, was carried by 29 to 3, or 26 majority.

The Brazos Farmer mentions the receipt of an open boll of cotton on the 25th of June, and adds that the crops promises well in that vicinity.

A commercial house of this city has politely handed us the following extract from a letter received from Vera Cruz:—

VERA CRUZ, July 11, 1842. "The Mexicans from this port have covered their marine with glory to-day, having surprised and captured off Campeche the best vessel the Campechanos had, and brought her safe in here. It is a brig purchased not long ago, formerly a Spanish merchantman, mounts 14 guns and a long ton on a pivot; had 70 men on board, and was taken by 40. We expect hourly to learn that the same fate has happened the Texas navy, who probably aware of the danger they run, have not shown their noses for a long time on our coast, so much so that we feel perfect security, and thank God, our coasting trade has seldom been more active.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, 20th inst. FROM MEXICO. By the arrival at the Balize of the British Royal Mail steamer Forth, from Vera Cruz, we have received full files of the Diario del Gobierno on the 9th inst. Vera Cruz papers to the 12th, besides letters from our correspondents up to the latest dates.

Some thirty of the released Texan-prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and several of them had already died with the comito or yellow fever. The balance were at Jalapa with Gen. McLeod, waiting the chartering of a vessel to transport them either to this place or Galveston.

Among those who had died at Vera Cruz we notice the names of David Landers, of Ohio, and Thomas H. Spooner of Virginia. Several others were down with the comito, but it was thought they would recover.

Col. Cook and another officer attached to the Santa Fe expedition arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., to make arrangements for the transportation of the men out of the country.

Our worthy Counsel at Vera Cruz, L. S. Hargous, Esq., with his accustomed liberality has done every thing in his power to alleviate the condition of the liberated prisoners already arrived at that place, and it was through his advice that the balance of them, some 240, were detained at Jalapa, else the ravages of the epidemic would in all probability have been productive of many deaths. It was thought they would all get off by the 20th or 25th of this month.

The Great Congress was in session at the city of Mexico and almost a dead silence reigns as regards what is going on in it. One of our correspondents, states the general belief to be, that the session will be allowed to go on as long as the members do not commit any act which may differ from the opinion of Santa Anna, and in case they do run counter to the wishes of the provisional President they will go to their homes quicker than they came from them. In the meantime every thing is quiet; but it is almost impossible that this quiet could last, for the simple reason that a majority of the members of Congress are Federalists. As Santa Anna will not listen to any thing like a Federal form of government, without materially changing his views, as a matter of course the two interests must clash. We must wait patiently for the next news from the Mexican capital.

They had all sorts of a rejoicing at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst.—a turn out of the military, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, illuminations, Te Deums, &c., in celebration of a recent achievement of Commodore Marín, commander of the Mexican navy. It seems that the Commodore has recently succeeded in cutting out and bringing in to the port of Vera Cruz the best brig belonging to Yucatan, and from under the very guns of a fort at Campeche.

It seems that the expedition which resulted so successfully was commanded by Commodore Marín in person. With 70 chosen men he embarked in a palisado, without a single cannon, and made sail for Campeche. They had the brig at night, and succeeded in capturing her without firing a gun or losing a man, and she is now safely moored under the guns of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

The brig was one that was formerly taken to Vera Cruz for the purpose of disposing of her to the Mexican government. Disappointed there, the owners finally effected a sale of her to the Government of Yucatan for the sum of \$21,000. The Yucatanese must have been sleeping when she was captured, for at the time she was without a sail; and even when taken into Vera Cruz she had no other canvas than the sparker and jibs. The Mexican dollar was probably one of the foremost of the boarders in this coup de main, although Com. Marín has the reputation of being an active and brave officer, and we believe justly.

Many questions are asked in Mexico in reference to the Texian blockade, and whether the vessels that were to enforce it are on the water or only on paper. The Texians should let them into the secret.

The 12th of June, the birth-day of Santa Anna, was celebrated with great pomp and splendor at the city of Mexico. A Mexican made a grand ascension in a balloon on the occasion, a grand parade of military, consisting of 6000 men, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were out, and the Texan prisoners confined in the Convent of Santiago and the Acoria were paraded and addressed by Santa Anna in person giving them their liberty. He stated that they now had proof that the Mexican nation was as magnanimous and as ready to render justice as it was brave on the field of battle.

The Diario says that the Texans acknowledged this act of generosity on the part of Santa Anna with repeated acclamations to the Mexican nation and to the dignified President.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a table with fifty covers was set, at which were present the President, the Archbishop, the different cabinet officers and the foreign ministers—among them Gen. Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Packenham. Speeches and congratulatory addresses to the President were delivered on the occasion. Gen. T. hoped his Excellency might live many years, and meet with frequent occasions to exercise as noble and generous as that which he had just performed—alluding to his release of the prisoners.

Dr. Himes.—A gentleman from Baton Rouge informs us that he saw the doctor a few days ago, and that he is evidently bleached. The rose of health has withered, and the financier has lost that elasticity of temper for which he was formerly distinguished. A great improvement, however, is observable in his mode of living. Instead of midnight debauchery, he now invariably retires at an early hour, and pursues his vocation of boot making with great regularity. This reformation has doubtless been effected by the influence of the Moral Reform Society and speaks volumes in favor of this benevolent institution, which has kindly undertaken to regenerate the villainous world, and bring it back to first principles.—N. O. Crescent.

A Temperance Anecdote.—A funny affair occurred at a meeting of the Washing-

tonians in the city of Baltimore a few weeks ago. As usual the meeting was opened by reading the pledge and an invitation to sign; this was followed by a general rush for the secretary's desk. A rum seller at the farther end of the room got up, and asked leave to say a few words: "You Washingtonian boys," said he, "have got all my customers but one, and there he is signing now! Guess it's no use to open shop any more, so with your permission, I'll sign too!"

This was received with immense cheering during which the rum-seller walked to the desk and entered his name on the book.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1842.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of public documents from the Hon. F. W. Pickens.

Wiley Freeman, who escaped from the prison of this District some five years since, whilst awaiting trial for the crime of murdering his wife, arrived here on Sunday morning about three o'clock. By reference to an article from the N. O. Picayune, published in this day's paper, it will be found, that a brother's love was alone the cause of Freeman's being again incarcerated.

At Cincinnati on the 21st ult. Flour had fallen to \$3 per barrel, and sales were dull at that. Wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel.

Louisiana.—The N. O. Bee states that the Congressional delegation from Louisiana will stand precisely as before, viz: Dawson, Democrat; and White and Moore, Whigs.

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature, after a long debate, agreed upon a bill for Districting the State, provided the Governor approves of it. They had also fixed on the 25th ult. as the day for adjournment.

We find in the last Temperance Advocate, an attack upon the editor of the Yorkville Compiler, for publishing the following pledge, and making such remarks upon it, as we have no hesitation in saying, every real Temperance man, who has that cause and the cause of his country at heart, will with us say was correct. That the editor of the Compiler, or his informant, may have been mistaken, as regards its being the pledge of an organized body or not, makes no material difference,—that such a pledge has been in existence in the town of Columbia, the editor of the Advocate does not deny,—and that it was the act of a number of the citizens of that town, who are desirous of making the Temperance cause answer the purpose of a rail way, to carry themselves or their friends into office, we presume the editor will not have the hardihood to deny—

The Pledge.—We the undersigned, feeling the importance of maintaining our elections free from all improper influences, do hereby pledge ourselves not to support or vote for any candidate for offices of profit or trust, who either directly or indirectly, are connected with the purpose of procuring votes.

As regard our views of the pledge, that anxious as we are, and always have been for the success of the Temperance cause, and in which we have taken an interest in forwarding in this district, should such doctrine as are contained in that pledge, be introduced into the Society at present existing here, or even among any portion of our citizens, we would use our utmost exertions to put it down, should it be at the sacrifice of all that has been done towards the advancement of the Temperance cause.—We cannot conceive that it was ever intended by the first movers in the cause of Temperance, that the subjects of Religion or Politics should in any way be connected with it, and all, who in any manner make use of the cause, for the purpose of creating Religious or Political excitement, does all the injury that its worst enemies could desire. So far as regards the mode of treating by candidates during an electioneering campaign, we think they ought to be allowed to act as they deem best, and that no man or set of men have a right to dictate in what manner they shall act to ensure their election, so long as the laws of the country are not trampled upon by them. We coincide with the editor of the Compiler in his opinion of the manner in which the Temperance Societies ought to act, and therefore use his language:

"Let the Temperance reformation be carried on in a becoming spirit. Agitate agitate! denounce all—portraying the evils and ruin, which so often follows in its train; and not by condemning those whose business it is to sell what constitutes the principal means of support of many a family in the upper parts of this State, and which pays a tax beneficial to all of us; they have a right to sell, to give and to barter say what men will, whether as a medicine or not of no matter to the seller, for he is no public censor; so long in proportion as the article is consumed, will it be sold as long as it can be sold it will be manufactured, and no law can prevent it. It is impolitic, we think, to hold forth such a pledge as the above, for it is calculated to throw temptation further behind than ever, for no man would bind himself to such condition, which no necessity calls for; and he holds his suffrage of too much value to make it subservient to any other than himself."

We have been long convinced, that the mode adopted by the editor of the Temperance Advocate, of holding up to public view and ridicule, those persons who had made it their business to deal in spirituous liquors, and that for the purpose of making a living for themselves and families as incorrect, and not in accordance with the principles, which have, or at least ought to be held out, by a newspaper, established for the avowed purpose of bettering the condition of that portion of the community who had unfortunately become addicted to the vice of Drunkenness, as the means used in such cases, should be of the mildest and most persuasive character, and not such as to create a hatred to the cause of Temperance, in the bosoms of either the dealer or the consumer.

For our own part, we feel assured that the cause of Temperance has suffered in our district by a similar pledge or resolution having been offered before the old Temperance Society, but we are proud in being able to say that their was not enough fanatics in that body to adopt it.

Our hopes are, that all Teetotal Abstinence Societies, will denounce any man or set of men, who shall so far forget the respect due to the Temperance body to which he or they may belong, as to introduce at any of their meetings, any Preambles or Resolutions, which will in any manner have for their object the interference with Religious or Political matters.

For the Advertiser. Mr. Eorton.—In an account of the arrest of Wiley Freeman, published in the N. O. Picayune, and copied in the Charleston Courier and other papers throughout the Union, I see that Freeman attempts to excuse himself of the murder of his wife, by saying it was all my fault.

That I may do justice to myself, and to her name, which this man now attempts to soil, after cruelly murdering her, I deem it necessary to give the public a short statement of the relation in which I stood and acted towards both Freeman and his wife, and let the public draw their own conclusions.

Mrs. Freeman being a first cousin of mine, and living most unhappily with her husband, from the period of three months after their marriage, at which time he took offence at some trifling matter, and beat her most cruelly, I felt it my duty, under the circumstances, to do any thing in my power to render her condition better. Accordingly, I consented, at his instance, for him to transfer to me a sum of money to be vested in property for the use and benefit of his wife and children. After this I consented to be named by the Court of Equity, as trustee of certain other property, previously settled by him upon his wife and children. I acted, in accordance with these trusts for a number of years, without his ever expressing or manifesting the least dissatisfaction; on the contrary professing the utmost confidence, and greatest friendship towards me until a few months previous to his murdering of his wife, when he threatened my life, because I dared to sue him on several notes of long standing. And that he might injure me, he expressed his determination of leaving a tract of land of mine, upon which he had been living for three years, and of going to Georgia. His wife, unwilling to trust herself and children, to a husband who had become a beastly sot, and whose daily earnings scarcely sufficed to supply his growing desire for drink, refused to go, beyond the reach of help. For this he left her, and never did he attribute to her any want of chastity, until he was confined in jail, for he denied ever entertaining any such suspicion after he was arrested the first time. And, because I dared to execute the trust he had confided in me many years previous; and because I dared to render to one, that assistance, which she ought to have received from him; and because I presumed to give her that assistance, which prevented him from murdering her by slow degrees, he attributes to me "all the fault" of this horrid murder.

JAMES TOMPKINS. Edgefield, August 1st, 1842.

Editors of papers who have published the account of Freeman, given by the N. Orleans Picayune, will please give the above an insertion.

Congress.—The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier under date of the 25th inst. says: "I learn that the administration and many of both parties are well pleased with the Treaty with Great Britain. The Treaty embraces and settles numerous points in controversy; and many very important concessions are made to us. If the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary has been liberal towards Great Britain, she has, in other things, been liberal to us; and conceded to us points of more difficulty, and of which we were much more tenacious. Taking the Treaty as a whole, it is a triumph for this administration; and for this reason, it will be denounced and even defeated by the opponents of this administration. It is unfortunate, but unavoidable, that these great questions should become mixed up with the Presidential question.

The House, to-day, disposed of the amendments of the Senate to the Army bill by rejecting them all in Committee and in the House too, by majorities of two to one. By this decision, the Army is placed in some jeopardy. It will be reduced and discouraged, if the House prevails; and, if the Senate prove constant, as generally they do, to their decisions, it will follow that the Army will have no appropriations made for it this year.

The Navy Appropriation bill is in the same situation. The Senate propose a conference upon the disagreeing votes.

Mr. Adams spoke to-day, in favor of reducing the Army, and said it was unnecessary to keep up such a force, because there was no danger of any foreign or Indian wars. But he was, he said, in favor of reducing the Army because there was no prospect of keeping up any revenue. He passed then to the orders of the President for collecting duties after the 20th of June, and declared that they were unsupported by any law. He said the edict of the President was as arbitrary as the levy of ship-money by Charles 1st. and intimated that it would be punished by the people in the same way. He next attacked, with great bitterness, the Attorney General for his opinion in favor of the circular to the Collectors, pronouncing that the Attorney General was no lawyer.

The House had not a chance for a fare up on the Maine Boundary question.

Mr. Holmes replied to Mr. Adams and vindicated Mr. Legare from his animadversions. The debate lasted till one o'clock, when the bill was reported under the previous question.

Towards evening, Mr. Arnold got up his resolution to reduce the pay and mileage of members of Congress. The motion lay on the table was lost. But the House, nevertheless, evaded the question.

The same correspondent, under date of the 27th ult. says:—

The House, to-day, was exclusively occupied with the bill introduced by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, to reduce the pay of members of Congress to six dollars a day and their mileage in proportion. The same bill also reduces the compensation of all officers of the government twenty per cent. A motion to reject the bill was lost, 55 to 107. Mr. Arnold was anxious to refer it to a Select Committee. But it was objected that this would defeat the bill. A long debate ensued, in which a reduction of mileage was warmly advocated by those who have but little interest in that emolument. Mr. Fillmore stated that he had no objection to a reduction of the pay, but, if the mileage were much reduced, it would not be long before the seat of Government would be removed to the West.

In fact, the mileage has long been looked upon here as necessary to the very existence of the Union. When it shall cease to be the interest of the members from the great and predominant West, to come hither to the outskirts of the Union as the seat of the central government, they will propose and carry a removal.

Various arguments were urged for & against a reduction of the per diem of members. It

was said that distress pervaded the country; that the Treasury was empty; that Congress was reducing other expenses; and that, therefore, it was proper that their own pay should be reduced.

"At length the previous question was ordered and the bill was passed to a third reading—years 89, days 79.

"Mr. Marshall then rose, and in an animated and truly excellent speech, gave his reasons for voting against the bill. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he should never come to Congress again.

"The House finally adjourned, amidst cries in favor of passing the bill and clamors against it.

"In the Senate, the Revenue Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury made an elaborate and able argument against the bill. He opposed it chiefly for the reason that it was exclusively protective in its character, and that it was intended to yield twenty-seven millions, whereas only twenty would be necessary, after the restoration of the land revenue to the Government."

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 21. A MURDERER'S ARREST. Under this caption in our paper of Tuesday we briefly noticed the arrest of one Wiley Freeman, for the murder of his wife. The particulars we received at too late an hour on the previous evening to give them in full. They were yesterday "crowded out," to use a technical phrase, by news from Mexico, Texas, &c. They are of an extraordinary character, and inasmuch as they show that the Omnipotent "ye" is ever on the murderer, they point out a moral on which it is well to reflect.

Freeman is about forty-eight years of age; his countenance bespeaks shrewdness and intelligence, and it also plainly tells of a mind harrowed up with feelings of intense agony and bitter, biting remorse.— He was raised in Edgefield, South Carolina, and was married at the early age of twenty-two years. His wife he had known from early infancy—they went to school together and participated in the village sports. Their union seemed to be such a one as would insure perpetual happiness—unfading love. The poet says— "But happy they, the happiest of their kind, Whom hearts stars unite, and in one fate Their brights, their fortunes and their beings blend!"

But, alas! though early association and similarity of tastes and ages would seem to have combined to render Mr. Freeman and his wife blissful and happy, feelings apparently at all with nature rose up and made them merrit. After having lived together for some twenty-two years, and after having given to the world eleven children, the marriage vow, mutually taken, was broken, and the parties who pledged themselves to live and love together in sickness and in health—through good and evil fortune—became severed, disinclined.

Freeman, appears, became the stotish slave of intemperance, and, as a necessary consequence, failed to discharge the duties incumbent on every husband—on every father. The mother (Mrs. Freeman)—as mothers ever do—clung to her children, and used her every exertion to supply them with those necessities and that education and protect up which it was the duty of a father to provide.

Freeman would sometimes come and take from his wife the youngest members of the family; and this would seem to have been done more with a view of harrowing the mother's feelings than for any paternal affection which he felt for his children.

On one occasion he took off the two younger children and placed them at the house of a sister of his. Their mother, feeling solicitous for their welfare, sent one of her sons, a young man seventeen years old, after them, who brought them back to their mother. They had not long left when Freeman returned to his sister's and found them gone—his mind dethroned by rum, and his soul fired by an unfounded jealousy, (for this cursed passion, too, preyed on him) he hastily seized his rifle, swearing that he would take the life of his own son! He loaded his piece with two balls, hurried after his children with the design of spilling their blood, but failed to overtake them.

Having so failed, and having determined to do a bold and bloody deed, he went on to the house of his wife, whom he found engaged at her domestic duties—he leveled his rifle at her, and ere she had time to say, "God have mercy on me!" he lodged the fatal bullets in her body. She lived but a few hours afterwards.

This, as we said on Tuesday, was on the 10th of June, 1837. He fled. The authorities of the state offered a reward for him, and he was taken in the state of Alabama. He was sent back and imprisoned in the district jail of Edgefield. From this he managed to escape before the time for his trial came on, and made his way through Tennessee and Mississippi to this city. Here, being an active mechanic, he worked for a considerable time with Mr. Sewell, the builder, and in the construction of the Nashville Railroad. But, though he found employment, he found not peace—the cancer-worm of guilt gnawed at his heart, and the spirit of a murdered wife haunted his waking thoughts and sleeping hours. Urged on, therefore, by a spirit of disquietude, he went to Texas; from thence he travelled with a caravan to Mexico—worked at various employments there, but still so perturbed was his mind that the labor of the day brought not sleep to his eyelids.

In endeavoring to fly, as it were, from his own misery, he came back to this city—remained here we know not how long—left and was making his way through the interior of the state, when he was arrested in the parish of Rapides on the 15th inst. And here a new feature in this extraordinary story presents itself to the reflective and one showing forth, in colors too perceptible to be mistaken, the retributive justice that belongs to Omnipotence.

At the time that Freeman murdered his wife, she had an only brother, named John Crawford, residing in the State of Alabama, some five hundred miles distant from Edgefield. Having heard of the fatal affair and of Freeman's escape from prison, he left his home, resolved to pursue him unto death and avenge a sister's blood. He followed in his wake in this city, Texas, and elsewhere; but never could he lay his eyes on him.

After a four years' crusade of this kind—and a holy one it was—he became broken in spirit and bankrupt in means, and with a view of recruiting both he offered his