

From the Boston Sentinel.
THE EXECUTION OF GUTTER.
 On Friday week this victim of the law paid the forfeit of his crime under the gallows. On the afternoon previous, a large number of people were gathered in front of the prison, and the execution was delayed for some time. The gallows were erected near the center, affording opportunity for a view to persons from the surrounding banks and hills. The two troops of cavalry commanded by Capt. Brown and Whitcomb, for several hours before the execution formed a cordon around the gallows. About 12 o'clock (M.), the troops of foot, composing the Sheriff's escort, formed in front of the jail. At fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock the jail doors were thrown open, and the prisoner was brought out dressed in a suit of white, and walked between his brother-in-law and the Sheriff into the center of the hollow square, where were also placed several members of the bar, two friends he wished to accompany him to the gallows, the clergyman, and the organ containing the coffin. The prisoner had expressed his willingness to ride, and preferred to walk the whole way, a distance of a little more than a half a mile. The procession then moved on. Gutter and his arms pinned by a cord across his back, and had it not been for this constraint upon his motions, his step would have been as free and as firm as any man around him. As he passed along, he cast his eyes about him, with apparent curiosity and frequently addressed himself to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence, or to the Sheriff, and in getting off the bridge of boats upon the island, displayed very great care to avoid wetting his feet. The gallows had been constructed upon a late New York plan, decidedly superior to any other now in use—having about three hundred weight attached to the rope, which passed over a pulley, and by its superior gravity runs the prisoner up. No scaffold had been erected, as it was the prisoner's request that he should be run up from the ground. A prayer was offered under the gallows by the Rev. Mr. Hinch and other clergymen present, with the remainder of the time was occupied by the prisoner in bidding farewell to those of his acquaintance whom he saw around him. Many of whom he called from among the volunteers and crowd. His manner was firm, cool, and collected; not a nerve about him showed one single symptom of fear or agitation; his manner and conduct would in a better cause have been called heroism. At ten minutes past two the Sheriff asked him if he was ready; he answered yes, and stepped under the gallows. His frock and cap were then put on, he himself assisting in the operation. The end of the rope which he had around his neck, was then drawn out from his clothes and looped upon the hook attached to the rope depending from the gallows—the cap was drawn over his face, he bade the Sheriff farewell in his usual tone of voice, and awaited the fatal blow. The Sheriff with a strong arm raised the rope which held the weights, and he was taken up with a sudden and powerful jerk. He had scarcely been raised three feet from the ground, however, when the rope snapped off, and he fell. His face was uncovered, but he lay without motion for half a minute. He then opened his eyes and looked around him with a kind of half-smile, half-anger, and casting his eyes up towards the rope, remarked in a careless tone "What a good job for working." He then got up and rubbing his arm, complained that he had hurt it upon the stones when he fell. When this terrible interlude in the solemn scene, which chilled the blood of almost every spectator had no effect upon his nerves. He looked against the gallows with the utmost composure, until the deputy Sheriff had provided another rope. He was then led a few steps off, and his face turned away, so that he might not see the preparations. Hearing a noise behind him, however, he turned around and looked on while the ropes, weights, and pulleys, were being arranged with the utmost indifference and unconcern. When all was ready he stepped under the gallows to try it again. When the rope was drawn from his clothes, he requested the Sheriff to draw up his cravat, in order to hide that part of the rope which passed about his neck. The rope was made fast, he shook hands with the Sheriff, and stood a second time, calmly and coolly awaiting his fate. The cord was cut and he was immediately carried up about six or

eight feet. His breast heaved at intervals as if making an attempt to breathe, but 11 minutes all motion ceased. In 60 minutes he was cut down, and his body given to his relatives. Thus died Gutter, a man whose incredible nerve and firmness were never surpassed, however severely the circumstances of his execution were calculated to try him; and any one who saw him die would cease to wonder at the cold and unrelenting manner in which he acknowledges to have committed the horrid crime for which he has suffered.

His appearance on being brought out of jail surprised those who had not seen him since his trial. Instead of a thin, and worn being, they beheld him actually fat and fleshy, and with a good color in his face. His appetite had never failed him during the whole time, and his sleep according to his own acknowledgments had been unbroken and tranquil; and the effects of good living and refreshing sleep were visible in his whole appearance.

The breaking of the rope proved one interesting fact clearly and satisfactorily—which is that the first shock when the criminal is jerked from the ground destroys all sensation, and consciousness, and that he neither knows nor feels pain or inconvenience afterwards, but becomes perfectly insensible after the first moment.

FEMALE PRIVILEGES.
 Mr. Cobbett lately presented to the British House of Commons a petition from Mary Smith, of Staines, in York, representing that, as females were only treated as slaves amongst barbarians, they should in England, where civilization and refinement had attained to such high elevation, be admitted to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the stronger sex. Mary Smith argues that, women being amenable to the laws, and liable to be punished for their crimes, they, of right, should be permitted to assist in the enactment of the laws, and take an equal part in the enforcement of their penalties. In short—the petitioner asserts that females should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality with the male sex; should be elected to Parliament, hold civil offices, and sit upon juries. There is more good sense in Mary Smith's petition, than many of our ungenerous, cold blooded men will admit.

When Mr. Cobbett read the petition to the House of Commons, many of the leading members were enlightened enough to laugh at it. "It was remarked, in opposition, that in a jury, composed equally of males and females, where an immediate agreement upon a verdict could not be effected, the jury might be locked up in one room all night, and this might be productive of awkward circumstances. Mr. C., very manfully rebutted this indelicate and ridiculous suggestion, and the petition we believe, was regularly referred to a special committee.—We shall look with anxiety for the report of the discussion upon this interesting subject.

Trade with Turkey.—At present our trade with Turkey is chiefly in sugar, coffee, and rum; but there is thought to be great room for some of our manufactures. Cheap furniture, it is said, all kinds such as are shipped to South America, would find a ready sale here; cut nails would also, after a certain period, be a valuable article of commerce. The credit of our cotton stuffs is much impaired by the immense quantities of counterfeit article, with which the English manufacturers have deluged the market; they are put up exactly like our own, and bear the stamp of some well known American establishment.

Our imports from Turkey are opium and other drugs; silk (raw and manufactured) and leather somewhat. The silk and wool trade are both increasing. Large quantities of the latter have been brought off during the last year. The carrying trade between the ports of Turkey, Russia and Italy, is mostly monopolized by the Greeks and Austrians, gives employment 2000 vessels. Our author thinks there will be an increase hereafter of the commerce with Persia.

What is the matter with you?—said a gentleman to an old Dutchman, as he was crossing Johnson's square, a short time since: "I got de rheumatis," replied Myneker, "I think de prandy, and den I rubs my leg mit de pottle."—*Susanah paper.*

Singular and Distressing Accidents.
 The Kinderhook Sentinel of a late date relates the particulars of an accident of a most singular and distressing nature. It appears that on Friday the 30th inst. as Miss Van Buren, a young female, was dressing her hair to the cotton factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidentally brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts which makes 33 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches

in diameter, and is placed about 17 inches from the opposite floor. The young lady was standing nearly erect, facing from it, and in turning back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably without reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion; it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three revolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she projected 8 or 10 feet from it, leaving her entire scalp, from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertebra of the neck, fast to the shaft, and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended, while the overseer stepped the wheel.

Dr. Miller and Phillip was immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted, from fright, had the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. The whole head, temple and forehead were peeled to the bone, the blood streaming from the small veins and arteries over her shoulders, and to those who had seen the profusion of beautiful locks that formerly adorned her head, her first appearance impressed the idea of a headless trunk. Her presence of mind seemed at no time to have forsaken her. She was sitting in a chair when her physicians arrived, and observed that the back of her head was severely bruised; the only injury which she was then, or is even now, conscious of having received. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state that every symptom indicates a firm recovery of health.

There is an interesting article in Blackwood's Magazine, in which the writer, after boasting of the victories of British seamen over those of Mohand and France, proceeds—

"The Americans are of our own blood, and they fought against us, both on shore and on sea, in a way worthy of their national origin. At sea, in all their battles, but not in all, they were greatly, in some overwhelming, superior in force; nor could we now either be surprised or mortified at the issue of such combats.—Britain ought rather to be proud that her flag had never been struck on the sea, and then always with honor, but to her own sons, who, for that freedom's sake, which has ever been her own glory, independence had shown that they were worthy to contend with the heroes of that country from whom they derive their own descent; never more may they meet as enemies! Providence seems to have assigned to this small island and that mighty continent, a different destiny, but equally great; and may both, Jew and Gentile, be fulfilled in peace!"

Heaven grant that no noble wish may be realized—he is a traitor at his heart who does not cordially respond to a sentiment that so justly appreciates the true interests of his own country and that of his ancestors. Here is a Scotchman who speaks of the man of '76 as "a noble rebellion"—away then with the rant and puffing nonsense of the assertion, that there exists a Great British national dislike and jealousy of America. It will require more "caring tourists" than have yet scribbled about this country, to wear our affections from a people with whom more closely than any other upon earth nature has designed to connect us.—Whom we are bound by every thing that can affect our interests, and whose virtues have won from us a confidence which their sympathy of feeling, and similarity of national character, will ever retain. The madness of ill-advised and wicked rulers may alienate our affections, or hurry us into war—but the wisdom of the people will avenge itself upon their Government, and establish more firmly, in the end, a peace which folly may have disturbed, but can never destroy.—*Rich. Coup.*

[From the Columbus (Ind.) Chronicle.]
BEWARE OF A VILLAIN!
 A man calling himself Wm. P. Jones, was arrested by an officer of this town, a few days since, to answer a debt he had contracted last spring, with one of our merchants; and as he had not the "thing," paid him," to satisfy the merchant's demand he was lodged in the county jail for the night; and on the next morning he "swore out," and shortly made off. Soon after he left town, some of our citizens deemed him a suspicious character, opened and examined the contents of his saddle bags, which, we learn, he placed in the hands of a gentleman in lieu of a debt, and there found several Certificates for hands purchased at the Vincennes and

Jeffersonville, La., Officers; some of which were filled and signed with the proper names, and the names in black ink.

Three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in bills, were also found in the saddle-bags. The bills were 20's and 5's, all counterfeit; most of which are badly executed, and are easily detected by good judges; others might be passed off to individuals who are not accustomed to handling paper money.

Six of the above 25 bills are on the bank of Orleans—the others are 5's and 20's on the United States Bank. The 5's are not so well executed as the 20's.

Said Jones, we learn, lately resided in the S. E. corner of Monroe county, and it is believed he now makes his home somewhere in Morgan county, and has a number of accomplices in that direction to aid him in his villainous conduct. The public should therefore be on the alert, both to detect and bring this man to justice, and to guard against further impositions from him and his party.

Jones is represented as a small man, about 30 years old; sandy complexion; fierce look, has a small indentation on the right side of his chin, brown cloth frock coat with a velvet collar, and black fur hat.

Civil War in the South.—There is a prospect of commotion in Alabama, among the whites, on the part of the government, and the Creek Indians, of which from present appearances, the almost certain result will be carnage, rapine and bloodshed. It seems that numerous white settlers, having bought lands from irresponsible Creek Indians, have taken possession of their property against the consent of the chiefs of the tribe. These purchasers have requested the aid of the national government to protect their estates, while Governor Gayle, of Alabama, taking part with the Indians, has ordered out the militia to fight the United States' troops, who may be employed in the business. It seems very clear that the rights of the Indians have been grievously invaded; that they have been outrageously cheated and encroached upon; and it remains to be seen whether the government will wink at the fraud. It appears that the land in question was ceded to the U. States by the compact with Georgia in 1802, and formed part of the Mississippi territory, now erected into the states of Alabama and Mississippi. In 1807, Congress passed a law, authorizing the Federal Executive to employ such "military force" as he may think proper, to remove intruders upon any lands "ceded to the United States by any treaty made with a foreign nation or by cession from any State in the Union."

The State of Alabama was subsequently formed, including this portion of the Creek country, and by a late treaty for the removal of the Indians, ratified by the Senate in the spring of last year, after deciding the mode of survey and regulating the Indian rights of selecting reservations, it was directed that intruders shall be removed in the same way as "provided by law in case of the public lands—that is, according to the act of 1807, by "military force," if necessary.

The opinion of the attorney general lately published, states the principle of this right of removal to be that of a proprietor to retain possession of his own property, by expelling trespassers and putting claimants to their remedy in a civil action, instead of permitting the naked fact of possession to exclude the acknowledged owner.

We received the following, written in a neat female hand.

"A young widow of twenty-two, very beautiful, with a pretty fortune of \$100,000, being filled with admiration by the dignified and magnanimous conduct of the late Secretary of the Treasury, wishes to know, through the medium of the 'Evening Star,' whether he be or be not a married man, and who his father was."

We are happy to inform the spirited lady, that Mr. Duane is a neat, sprightly little fellow, with a look of great good nature and courtesy—moves well—has a quick eye—fond of the fair sex, and somewhat accomplished—but he has one fatal fault in the eyes of the above lady—he is a grandfather.

Evening Star.

Most singular case.—A husband's revenge.—Thomas Ballin, aged 36, was charged with killing and slaying Thomas Armstrong, at Manchester, on the second day of April last. It appeared that, on the day in question, the prisoner went home and found his wife in bed with the deceased, who lodged in the house; and immediately ran in great distress and frenzy to the house of his landlord, near, and informed him of the circumstance, adding, that unless he came and took him away, he should certainly take his life. He then ran back, and the gentleman requested three or four people to fol-

low him, which they did. When the prisoner arrived at home the second time, he found his wife sitting near the kitchen fire. He began to accuse her of infidelity to him, and whilst he was doing so, Armstrong came down stairs, when the prisoner ordered him to leave the house immediately; for he would murder him, and rushed on him at the same time with a knife, and stabbed him in the throat, so that he died immediately. It was found that the jugular vein and carotid artery were cut through, and the windpipe nearly severed in two. His wife was in a boisterous state of intoxication. The jury found him guilty, and his lordship told he had certainly received the greatest provocation a man could; but the law would not, on that account, allow any man to take the life of another, and it was necessary that the landmarks of the law should be preserved. Still, he was of opinion that in the present case, there was no necessity for a severe sentence; and, therefore, ordered him to be confined fourteen days.

Infant Sovereigns.—It is not a little singular that the heirs to the Thrones in England, Spain and Portugal, are all little girls; and is possible, nay probable, that at one and the same time there will be Queens reigning in these three countries.—It is also worthy of remark, that the aspirants for the Thrones in these countries and France (I mean Henry V.) are all infants—and we have therefore presented today this principle of monarchy, which is so much extolled and talked about, as all its helplessness, and in all its weakness. Instead of having, as in America, a man of experience, knowledge, vast acquirement, and national reputation, of matured age and opinions, selected by the mass of the people, so the Chief of the Government,—this wonderful principle of Monarchy which is called eternal, and paternal, &c. is giving to England, France, Spain and Portugal, four infants, three of whom are female children, as their Sovereigns.

Crim. Con.—A case of crim. con. was tried at Troy, week before last, in which Nathaniel Smith was plaintiff and John Martin defendant. The case was of an aggravated nature, and the Jury gave a verdict of \$3000 for the plaintiff. Mr. Martin has a wife and three children.

The Post-office Department.—General Jackson's reform has been productive of the effects that were anticipated. Honest men were put out of office—and a different class of men put in. The Post Office department was the especial theatre of reform—and notwithstanding the unprecedented improvements that have been made, during the last twenty years in facilitating intercourse, never has that office been so badly conducted since the foundation of the Republic. Heretofore were known, within the same period, one half the number of mail robberies, perpetrated by postmasters, as during the mal administration of Col. Barry. To the long list, headed by Ira Woodman, we have now the authority of the Globe for adding the name of Green Van Sickle, in Pennsylvania, and another in Maine, whose name is not given. In the mean time, the nominal head of the department is engaged in electioneering at the west regardless alike of decency and duty.

A. Y. Com. Ad.

Singular Investigation.—A merchant from the State of Ohio, who was the bearer of \$7,000 from his brother-in-law, to a merchant in that state, to employ as a clerk in that city, who were creditors of the brother-in-law, arrived here on Wednesday last, on board the steamer Detroit Clifton, but had scarcely landed before he was seized, his pocket was in some way or other cut, and his pocket book, containing the \$7,000, extracted. He proceeded to the police office, and there gave an account of the loss, particularizing the character of the money lost, and offering a reward of \$1,000 for its restitution, at the same time making oath to the truth of his statement. Taking passage the same afternoon for Albany, several creditors of the brother-in-law took upon opinion that the loss was merely pretended, and therefore dispatched one of the police officers in pursuit of him, who found upon his arrival in Albany, that he had taken his seat in the dispatch line of stages for Utica, bound as was conjectured, on his route home. He was followed some distance beyond Schoharie and there apprehended, and brought to this city, to answer, as alleged, to a charge of perjury. The investigation of the affair had not terminated last evening, and will be continued this forenoon.—*N. Y. Com. & Eng.*

The Manhattan Bank has recently negotiated a Loan of a million and a half of dollars, from the Rothschilds, of London. This bank, owned and managed by Englishmen, is one of the Depositories of our Government Funds!

Alb. Jour.