

EXECUTION OF TUHL.

On Friday last pursuant to the sentence of the law, the punishment of DEATH was inflicted on *Jahn Tuhl*, who at the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, was convicted of the murder of his Brother. The melancholy duty of executing that sentence was performed by Appollos Cooper, Esq. sheriff of this county, with mingled dignity and feeling.

The prisoner was taken from the goal in Whitesborough, dressed in white, and conveyed in a cart to the place near the village of Utica, designed for the execution. The sheriff was accompanied by his deputies and a troop of cavalry commanded by Capt. Camp. The procession was formed at Whitesborough, and including the spectators, was very long. Near the line of Utica, it was joined by a company of infantry under the orders of Captain Smith, and proceeded slowly thro' Utica, attended by a band of music, playing a dead march, to the gallows. After a very appropriate prayer by the Revd. Mr. Coe, of New-Hartford, and at about half after one o'clock, the execution was performed. The body hung something more than half an hour, and was then cut down and delivered to some of the friends of the deceased, to be carried to Brothertown for interment.

Of the mind of the prisoner it is difficult to give any satisfactory account, reports concerning it are so various and inconsistent. After his condemnation he was in some measure, attentive to his situation, tho' he seems to have cherished the hope that he should be reprieved. The sheriff informed him, as soon as the fact was ascertained, that there was no hope of it, and that he must expect to suffer the punishment awarded the crime of which he had been found guilty. After receiving that information he seemed more afflicted and more concerned about his future welfare. He had many visits from clergymen and other religious persons, which were improved to give him instruction relative to the doctrines of the gospel and the necessity of repentance. What effects these friendly efforts had upon him, and with what temper he left the world, it is impossible to say. For some time after his condemnation, he manifested a malignant and revengful disposition towards those who testified against him. For some of the last days of his life, his feeling towards them appeared to be different. He seemed not to harbor any hatred or desire of revenge. After he was taken from the prison and dressed for execution, he requested permission to see his fellow prisoners, and took a very affectionate and interesting leave of them. He was very deeply affected, and manifested the most keen and poignant feelings. A clergyman and some of his friends rode in the cart with him, and the opportunity was improved for religious conversation. He said very little, became more tranquil as he approached the scene of execution, and ascended the ladder with steadiness. He was indulged by the sheriff with a chair during the religious services, after which he rose and stood with considerable firmness and composure. The sheriff informed him that he might still live till near two o'clock if he desired it, and asked him if he felt ready. He replied that he was probably as ready as he should be and did not wish the execution deferred. He never denied that he killed his brother, but said some things stated in the testimony on his trial were not exactly true.

The last words he uttered (except answers to a few questions) were to implore the Lord "to have mercy on my soul."

Aware of the existence of an excessive desire to witness the scene,

the sheriff had judiciously selected the spacious, open ground back of the village of Utica for the execution. There was no attempt to prevent the enforcement of the law, nor to do any thing but merely to see the prisoner and witness the execution; yet the military force had repeatedly to make very vigorous exertions to prevent the roads from being thronged as the procession passed, and to keep the people from crowding upon the gallows. A large proportion of the multitude were females, many of whom were at the place of execution by eight or nine o'clock, remote from any building, without shelter or any thing to defend them from the excessive heat, and there remained, scorching in the sun for six hours, rather than relinquish the design, or to be deprived of the opportunity (shall we say pleasure and gratification) of seeing a wretched malefactor sent with violence and ignominy, to eternity.

Some estimate may be formed of the number that attended the execution, from the fact, that in returning 615 waggons and other carriages, all full, passed one road from Utica to Whitesborough, before six o'clock, and also, that in three hours, (between four and seven) there passed through New-Hartford, five thousand and forty-four persons. All the other roads appeared to be equally crowded, though no attempt, that we have heard of, was made to count those who passed. Taking these facts as data, the whole number could not have been less than fifteen thousand, and those who formed their opinions from a view of the multitude on the ground, believed the number to have exceeded this estimation.

Melancholy and fatal occurrence.

A short time since, Captain Jonathan Whitaker, and his wife and grand child, all of Stafford in Connecticut, were descending a hill in a one horse waggon. From some unknown cause, the horse became affrighted and ran with violence. All three were thrown from the waggon. Mrs. Whitaker was found on a sharp stone which had pierced her side, and had broken two or three of her ribs. She was removed to a house in the vicinity and died in about two hours. The child expired the next morning, after having passed the night in extreme distress. Capt. Whitaker was found at a short distance from the others, his face mangled in a shocking manner—he was sightless and senseless. He was removed to a neighboring house, where he remained in the same situation about ten days. He then recovered his senses in a considerable degree—could open his eyes, but discern no light. He is now recruiting slowly, but can give no account of his misfortune.

From the Liverpool Courier of May 21.

Methodist Mission.—Yesterday, at a o'clock in the afternoon, a very respectable meeting was held in Brunswick Chapel, London road, for the purpose of forming a society to support the Methodist Mission for the West Indies, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Bengal, Madras, &c. The Rev. J. Reece, President of the late Conference, in the chair.—At this meeting a society was formed, and a liberal subscription entered into, in aid of the missionary fund. A number of Gentlemen addressed the meeting, and explained the nature and objects of the institution.

Force of Habit.—It is said of a Bath physician, that he would not prescribe, even for himself, without a fee; and therefore when unwell, he took a guinea out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

Hints to Wives and Bad Husbands.

"The purity of the motives constitutes the virtue of the action."

A good woman, who lived in — had a wicked husband. He very frequently came home from the tavern late at night, in a state of intoxication, giving her much trouble by his unreasonable requirements.

One night his pot companions were expatiating on the merits and faults of their wives.—They all had much fault to find, except the husband of the good woman. He was candid to give her a good character, and above all that she never scolded him; let him require the most unreasonable thing imaginable. To prove this, he would lay them five gallons of beer that if they would go home with him, though it was past twelve o'clock at night, she would with his bidding, rise and cook a good supper for them, without grumbling, or even a sulky look. The proposal was accepted, and considered as fine sport.

When they came into the house, he told her she must rise and cook a supper for him and his five friends. This she did as he had stated, with as much despatch and cheerfulness, as if it had been a pleasing task.—They were all much surprized, as well they might, to see her conduct, and so very different from what they would have been treated if they had done so at their own homes.

While they were thus regaling themselves, though at the expense of the good woman's rest and comfort, they ventured to ask her how it was she complied with her husband's requirements, at so late an hour, without murmuring? For if they had done so they should have had their heads well combed, and gone to bed supperless!—She replied, with mildness and seriousness, that to her it was painful; but she was desirous of making her husband as comfortable as it was in her power, while they lived in *this world*, for she was well convinced, from his manner of living, he would be miserable in *the world to come!*—This answer surprized them as much as her amiable conduct. Though *his worthy friends* won their wager, they lost their mirth, and returned to their homes, at least, for once, with some serious thoughts. But the word was blessed to her husband, and she received the fruits of her "labours of love," in his vital reformation. As he was thereby led to seek for that happiness on which his wife depended in *the world to come.*

INDIANA, Pen May 9.

Extraordinary.—A cow of Mr. D. Sample, who lives near this borough, had a calf a few days since, with *two heads, four eyes, three ears, six legs, (four before and two behind) and two tails.* It is now living.

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN'S FUNERAL.

Inverness, May 26.—The Chisholm's (Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm) funeral, which took place on the 15th inst. was conducted with a degree of splendor, which rivalled the usages of ancient times in the last tribute of homage and respect to the remains of deceased chiefs. Invitations were very general throughout Inverness and the neighboring counties, and nearly 240 guests sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided at Beaulieu. Upwards of 100 dozen of claret were drank on this occasion! the commonalty, of which a very large assembly were in attendance, had not been forgotten—bread and cheese in ample abundance, and 20 tankers of whiskey, were distributed among them—and they made so very free, that a man and two women died of the effect of intoxication. Many battles with sticks and fists, and stones were fought, and many cracked crowns were given and received—but beyond the foregoing melancholy circumstances, no further fatal effects ensued. Various depredations, however, were committed and among others, some of the riders discovered *next morning*, that they had come home without their saddle-flaps, the well dressed leather of which it had been discovered, would make superior brogue soals.

Telescopie.

DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

Letters from respectable private individuals residing on the Continent of Europe, represent the distress among the peasantry of France, Italy and Switzerland, as prevailing to an extent unequalled at any former period. Added to the great and unusual scarcity of provisions, the frequent disbanding of the military corps was throwing thousands of persons upon society who were entirely destitute of the means of an honorable subsistence. Many brave men, who had borne arms for their country, and shown with a brilliant lustre on the field of glory; in despair, had either put an end to their own lives, or sought a precarious livelihood by uniting themselves with some of the desperate bands of assassins that infest the great highways of Italy and Switzerland. Notwithstanding the humane efforts of the respective governments, numbers of the poor perished daily with hunger. In some districts, the crops promised well; but in others, the prospects were melancholy in the extreme.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Miseries of Ireland.—An Irish Gentleman in writing to his friend in this city, says, "We have had letters from Derry to the 10th of May, and have seen several passengers. Both concur in describing the miserable condition of unfortunate Ireland. Provisions are not so very dear as they have been in former times, but there is almost a total want of money. The man who should receive 1000*l.* a year with difficulty can obtain 100*l.*; and he who should receive 100*l.* can scarcely get 10*l.* Thousands of families are continually wandering from village to village in search of food; and those farmers who lived in comfort, have been reduced to *short commons*, and cannot do more than give a single potatoe to each begging family or they would be reduced to beggary themselves. Notwithstanding this extreme distress, Government is very unwilling to permit emigration to America, and none can now come but those who can pay ten guineas for their passage. None therefore can come, but what may be called the better sort of the middling class."

Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

WRETCHEDNESS OF FRANCE.

The following deplorable picture of the state of France, is from the pen of a gentleman well known in the United States, and whose virtues are not less distinguished than his talents;—*Aurora.*

"The death of Dr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Barton, are indeed deep wounds to science, particularly the latter. But, my dear sir, our fine country is at present *devoted* to the great principles of legitimacy, and in such a miserable situation that very little can be spared for mere existence, while France at the same time labors under the greatest scarcity; thousands and thousands are forced to eat grass and roots procured by digging the fields and woods; women and children are found dead from want of food; such is our miserable situation, and Switzerland and Savoy are not better."

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Margaret Milbanks, of Bethlehem, wife of Mr. Walter Milbanks, was safely delivered of three Daughters, by Dr. Bacliy.—The Mother and Daughters, are likely to do well.—"And if thou shalt return and obey the voice of the Lord, and do all his commandments, which I command thee this day, the Lord thy God will make them plentiful in every work of thy hand, in the fruit of thy body, and the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of thy land for good."—*Albany Gazette.*

An old gentleman of the name of Gould lately married a girl scarcely nineteen years of age.—After the wedding the *juvenile* bridegroom addressed to his friend Dr. C.—the following couplet to inform him of the happy event;

"So you see, my dear sir, tho' eighty years old,
A girl of nineteen fall in love with old Gould."
To which the Doctor replied—
"A girl of nineteen may love GOULD,
It is true;
But believe me, dear sir, it is Gold without u."

Baltimore, August 5.

HARVEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says,
"I have just returned from a long tour through Pennsylvania, and I can truly say I never saw such crops of wheat, rye and oats, or a greater prospect for buckwheat. The Indian corn, except in a few solitary instances, looks delightful, and the prospects fine."

Lexington, Ky. July 22.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday last two respectable ladies were killed by lightning in the Presbyterian meeting house in this town.—Mrs. Jane Eleanor McCullough and Mrs. Jane Luckel. This truly afflicting dispensation of Providence happened during divine worship; the scene of distress and confusion among the congregation can scarcely be imagined.