

FROM THE RICHMOND WREIG. EXECUTION OF THE THREE SPANIARDS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the execution of the three Spaniards, convicted of piracy and murder on board the brig Crawford, they were taken from prison about 11 o'clock, and conducted to the place of execution by the volunteer companies and the city guard, which were ordered out for the purpose, and a large concourse of persons. The scene which the progress of the procession presented, was truly imposing. Seated in the waggon, placed in the middle of a hollow square formed by the military, and which contained their coffins, their humiliating posture, frequent sobs, and appearance of devotion and suffering, exhibited them as objects, which, in spite of their crimes, did not fail to inspire pity. The gallows which had been erected in the valley near the Penitentiary, afforded a distinct view to the spectators from the adjacent hills. It was constructed for the execution of the three criminals at once, a staple being let into the horizontal piece at top for each, and a platform made after the fashion of folding doors, so as to open downwards at the signal, and leave them suspended. The multitude which attended was immense. The criminals, from their dress, a blue robe, covering the head and extending to the feet, were conspicuous to the most distant spectator. They were attended by the Rev. Mr. Hore, a Catholic Priest, and several clergymen of other denominations.

When mounted on the scaffold, the Catholic Clergyman, and the Interpreter, Dr. Lemoy, also ascended, and joined them in earnest supplication and prayer; at the conclusion of which, the Interpreter, addressing the public at the request of the prisoners, explained that the prisoners declared, that they were not only guilty of the crimes for which they were condemned, and were now about to suffer punishment, but of many other crimes; that they begged pardon of the public, and asked them to join in their last prayer, which they were now about to address to the throne of mercy; and they declared, that their punishment was just, but still they hoped that their miserable bodies, after having been once interred, might be permitted to remain undisturbed in the grave and as that was the last and the only request they could ever address to human beings, they hoped it would be granted. Their request, they were informed, would be complied with. The prisoners then declared themselves ready to suffer the punishment—whereupon the Rev. Mr. Kerr addressed the assembled multitude, which by thousands lined the declivities contiguous to the place of execution now in dense masses extending as far as the eye could reach, and here and there in clustering groups, stationed on various elevations for the purpose of having a better view of the scene. The ministers descended from the scaffold, after having first bid adieu to the prisoners.

The Marshal then, in discharge of his duty, adjusted the fatal cords, and descended from the scaffold, when at a given signal the support of the trap fall was removed, and the cords by which Pepe and Courro were suspended gave way, and the unfortunate wretches, were precipitated to the ground. The horror, which this occurrence occasioned, caused a rush among the crowd, and a press which was nearly fatal to a few persons. The coolness of the military, however instantly restored order, and the officers who officiated, and who regretted the occurrence, which they had endeavored to prevent, quickly repaired this accident, when the two prisoners were again suspended in less than five minutes, and after a few convulsive motions, which became fainter and fainter, finally expired.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGOUS OF SATURDAY. EXECUTION OF STRANG.

The city yesterday was alive with strangers. Early in the morning and until the hour of execution, every avenue leading to the city was thronged with vehicles; the steam boats that came up during the morning, and the ferry boats, literally swarmed; and the streets and sidewalks were so filled by the passing crowds as to render it difficult to pursue the ordinary avocations.

So great was the concourse, that it was deemed expedient to accept the voluntary offers of the military, and between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, thirteen companies, one each from Troy, Greenbush, Schenectady, and Bethlehem, formed and marched to the place of execution.

This was in the valley, at the head of Beaver street directly west of the Lancasterian Academy and the goal, and perhaps a quarter of a mile south west of the capitol. From this valley, which forms a narrow flat, the hills upon three sides, rise abruptly to a considerable height, forming a perfect amphitheatre. The scaffold, therefore, was overlooked, and every movement connected with it, distinctly seen by the vast multitude that occupied all parts of the sides and summits of the eminences, it is believed that at least thirty thousand persons witnessed the ceremony on this occasion; one fifth of whom were females!

The scaffold was the centre of a circle of considerable magnitude; the inner line of which was guarded all round by the military two or three deep, under the command of Capt. Osborn, who officiated as marshal. At about a quarter past one P. M. the prisoner in a white overdress, trimmed with black accompanied by the sheriff and goaler and other civil officers, and by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, and escorted by the Albany Republican Artillery, passed from the prison and proceeded on foot to the place of execution.

During several of the past days, Strang has appeared to be much softened, and to evince a considerable degree of penitence. He was visited and prayed with yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, and during the forenoon, when not interrupted, was engaged in silent but constant prayer. He experienced no particular debility; and now ascended the steps of the scaffold with firmness. Addressing the multitude he said, in an audible voice, that he perceived a great many people present, who had come, as he supposed, to witness his execution; and he hoped that it would lead them to reflect upon the effects of sin and lust, and induce them to avoid those acts for which he was about to suffer a painful and ignominious death.—He hoped that they might go away with hearts impressed with contrition as his was. Then holding a pamphlet in his hand, he said; "This contains a full confession of the great transaction for which I am about to die, and every word that it contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true: if there is a single word in it that is not true, it has been inserted by mistake and not by design." He added, that he had no more to say, and handed the pamphlet to the Rev. Mr. Lacey.

The prayers prescribed by the episcopal church, for such occasions were then read when he appeared to join in earnestly. The sheriff then took a final leave of him, and was evidently much affected. The Rev. Mr. Lacey addressed him briefly, and also parted with him; as did also Mr. Becker, the goaler. During the awful interval between ascending the scaffold and his death he was composed, and not much agitated. At a quarter before two o'clock, he gave the signal, drew his cap over his face, the drop fell and after struggling for a few minutes, the wretched man expired. He remained suspended for

about half an hour; when his body was taken down and delivered to his friends for interment. In the mean time the crowd gradually dispersed, peaceably, and as far as we have learned, without accident of any sort. The efficient precautionary measures taken by the sheriff and the civil authorities, were calculated to prevent or repress any tumult, though there was not, that we observed, the slightest tendency towards one.

Thus perished the murderer. It was the just forfeit of life for life; and so atrocious was the case, that there were few to regret his fate—none, that we know of, to deny the righteousness of the law. Whilst we may question the utility of such spectacles, tending as they do in general, to gratify a morbid curiosity and to excite a sympathy for the criminal rather than an abhorrence, and consequently a prevention, of crime; we trust none who were the witnesses of this scene, will forget that this ignominious death was the consequence of an indulgence in vicious courses and criminal passions.

It is not that we believe Mrs. Whipple to be innocent of all that is imputed to her, that we have been led to these remarks. She is guilty of much that was proved on her trial, and may be guilty of much more which the facts proved gave dreadful reason to suspect. But the assertions of such a murderer as Strang, ought not to change the suspicion of her guilt into belief. It is a monstrous perversion of justice to take the word of such a man in such a case. Neither the sentence of death nor its impending execution works such a moral purification as to warrant the credence which he claims. Public justice forbids that a part of its penalties should be thus evaded, by giving credit to the words of one whom it has decreed unworthy to live, and that the heaviest portion of it should be thus transferred from the convict dead to the acquitted living.

But the publication is made and cannot be recalled. It will fasten, with a vampire's fang, upon the miserable object of its aim, until her life blood ceases to flow. And yet it is impossible she is wholly innocent of the murder of her husband—it is highly probable she is NOT guilty to the extent she is accused. Nevertheless she will be condemned, is condemned, on the strength of the declarations of the murderer, interested to divide with the wretched cause of his fate, the heavy guilt for which he has suffered death.—Worcester Yeoman.

SOLOMON'S THRONE.

The following account of a curious piece of mechanism, is taken from a Persian manuscript, entitled, "The History of Jerusalem." It is an account of the throne of King Solomon, and we think surpasses any piece of mechanism produced in modern times, notwithstanding the wonderful inventions and improvements which have lately taken place in every branch of science.

This famous throne was the work of the Demon Sakhur; it was called Koukubal Jinna. The beauty of this throne has never been sufficiently described; the following are, therefore, the particulars:

The sides of it were of pure gold; the feet of emerald and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were composed of precious stones, representing fruit ripe of one type; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of beautiful plumed birds, particularly the peacock, the erab, and the kurgas. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as occasionally to utter a thousand melodious notes such as the ear of mortal has never heard. On the first step were

delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colours of purple, violet, green and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions, of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his foot upon the first step, all the birds spread forth their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assembly of demons, and fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner:—"Son of David, be thankful for the blessing the Almighty has bestowed upon you." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the throne, birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on the prophet; after which two of the kurgases, descending, placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David; and the dove having presented the book to the King, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related, that on the approach of wicked persons to this throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to bristle up their feathers, and the assembly also of demons and genii to utter horrid cries; so that for the fear of them no person dared be guilty of falsehood, but confessed their crime. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David."

A chimney-sweeper when under the gallows, and on the point of undergoing the sentence of the law, being desired by his puerile partner in calamity to move farther off, replied "I shan't t—I I have as much right here as you."

Immediately after a man acquitted of horse stealing, at the late Huntingdon assizes, had left the court, when speaking of the principal witness, he observed, "What a d—d, lie that fellow told; we never took the horse through the town at all!"

"I have lived," said the indefatigable Dr. E. D. Clarke, "to know, that the great secret of human happiness is this:—Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—power, tongue, and all—keep them all going."

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