

From the Albany Register, Oct. 21.

**The Case of Abraham Kesler.**  
The details in the following, are highly interesting. The information is derived from a source which may be relied on. On trials of this nature, too much caution cannot be observed in weighing the testimony which is to decide the fate of a fellow being.—At the late court of oyer and terminer, held in and for Schoharie county, Kesler was sentenced to be executed on the 17th inst for the murder of his wife. We think his case exhibits some extraordinary features.

It appears that Kesler's wife fell sick on the road from home; that he administered some medicines to her which he said he had procured from a neighboring physician; and that, after languishing some days, she died and was buried. Two months after her decease, her body was disinterred and examined by some eminent physicians; and their opinion being unfavorable to Kesler, he was apprehended, tried and convicted,—they agreeing in sentiment, that arsenic had been administered to her—a full and detailed report of the case was made to the governor by the judge who presided at the trial. The governor transmitted this report to the distinguished professor of chemistry in the university, and requested his opinion on the scientific parts of the testimony. In consequence of this request, a long and learned communication was made, declaring, in substance, that the only infallible experiments to detect the existence of arsenic, had not been adopted by the physicians, and that the test applied were in no respect conclusive.

In addition to this, the foreman of the Jury who found Kesler guilty, made a representation to the governor, stating that the Jury deliberated three hours before they convicted Kesler, and that they acted under an impression that his case would be reviewed by the Legislature.

A similar case has recently occurred in Great Britain, wherein Mr. Braude, of the Royal institution, testified against the sufficiency of a test adopted to detect poison and which had been used on this occasion.

It was also understood that Kesler, without any hope or expectation of relief, has uniformly asserted his innocence.

In order then that this subject may have full examination, and that the scientific part of the testimony may be fully elucidated & distinctly understood for the government of our courts and juries in analogous cases, the governor has, with the advice of some of the most eminent Jurist, considered it proper to suspend the execution of Kesler until the meeting of the Legislature.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

### EXECUTION.

On Friday last, pursuant to the sentence of a court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the county of Columbia, in September last, Margaret Houghtaling, alias Margaret Densmore, was executed in Hudson for the murder of a child named Lewis Spencer, by administering poison.

From the difficulty which usually attends the detection of the crime, when perpetrated by poison, it has perhaps become the worst species of murder; and the frequency with which the crime is committed, and the guilty suffered to escape, has loudly called for the conviction and execution of some one in this part of the country, as an example. And in the whole calendar of criminals perhaps a more proper subject could not have been found than the prisoner just executed. Pardons, or changes of punishment have of late years become so frequent, as almost to do away the salutary effect intended to be produced by the laws of our country.

The prisoner afforded one of the most striking instances of the depth of depravity to which human nature can be reduced.—Trained in the school of vice, she has been progressing step by step from one grade of guilt to another

more atrocious; till at length deliberately—without temptation, and almost without motive—she resolved on the murder of an infant innocence. But in this instance, the march of justice has been swift. Three months have not elapsed since the perpetration.

The prisoner was taken from the goal at half past 12 o'clock, & arrived at the place of her execution at one. She was attended by the Rev. Mr. Stanton, Rev. Mr. Sampson, and the Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Hudson; the Rev. Mr. Livingston of Coxsackie; the Rev. Mr. Sluyter of Claverack; & the Rev. Mr. Clark of Canaan. The Rev. Mr. Briggs addressed an eloquent and fervid prayer to the throne of grace, in behalf of the wretched woman. She was then addressed with great feeling and piety by the Reverend Mr. Stanton, who besought her, in the mingled strains of grief and anxiety for her salvation, to confess her crimes and pray for forgiveness in Heaven. The Reverend gentlemen then severally took her by the hand—begged her to confess the crime for which she was in a moment to suffer the awful punishment of death—commended her soul to God,—and took a final and affectionate farewell. But prayers, tears and entreaties were alike in vain. The same insensibility and unconcern which had characterized her during the short interval allotted her to prepare for another world, was manifested to the last;—& though evidence of her guilt was clear and conclusive, yet she was launched into eternity with the denial upon her lips! And while tears bedewed the cheeks, & glistened in the eyes of thousands who witnessed the solemn spectacle, she met her fate without the tremor of a limb, or even a tear or a sigh. Her example is awful! may it likewise prove salutary.

How solemn is the lesson here afforded. How forcibly does it warn the novice who is yielding to the allurements of vice, to pause at the threshold of her courts! If once the impress of his feet is seen within her gates, who can tell where his steps will be arrested!

To all, the appeal is terribly impressive. To those hackneyed in the ways of vice it presents an awful warning of the probable termination of their guilty career. On those who have escaped the contaminations of the wiles of sin, it impresses the duty of thankfulness to Him who has enabled them to withstand temptation, and thus saved them from temporal and eternal anguish!

The arrangements of Mr. King the sheriff, for the occasion were highly judicious, and admirably executed. While he discharged his painful duty with promptness, his conduct towards the unhappy prisoner was humane, and nothing was omitted which could administer to her comfort. The concourse of people was immense—not less than twelve thousand; but owing to the firmness of Mr. King, the good conduct of his deputies, and the excellent discipline of the guards commanded by captains Darling and Rogers, not an accident occurred during the day.

### From Buenos Ayres.

By the English ship Polkington which departed from the river Plata on the 3d of August, and lately arrived at this port, we received several Buenos Ayres papers, which are principally occupied with bulletins of the army of Peru. It appears that the royal force under the command of Gen. La Serna, which had taken possession of the cities of Jalta and Jupay, was put to flight on the 8th of May, and fell back shamefully on Potosi. The evacuation of a province, which is the only magazine of Peru, has been effected by the constant and bloody attacks of the guerrillas and militia of the patriot Governor Guemes, assigned by Col. La Madrid, who with his flying division, got into the rear of the royal army, occupied Tarifa, made its garrison prisoners, consisting of four hundred veteran soldiers, & immediately besieged Chuquisaca. What disappointment must La Serna have experienced, who in-

tended, by a diversion to arrest the expedition on Chili!

The army of Gen. Belgrano, quartered in Tucuman, was to be put in motion for the purpose of acting in concert with Col. La Madrid and Governor Guemes. It was expected that the result of the campaign would be the entire evacuation of Peru by the royalists.

On the eastern shore of the River Plata, the brave patriot gen. Artigas performs prodigies of valor. In the month of Nov. 1816, ten thousand Portuguese troops invaded that part of the territory of the River Plata, assisted by a considerable body of cavalry & now they are only masters of the city of Montevideo, the garrison of which does not amount to 5 thousand men. The Marquis of Alegrete & Col. Curado have been defeated by the troops of Artigas in three different engagements, and compelled to take shelter in the Portuguese possessions, where it is probable they will not be able to obtain any reinforcements, as the native Brazilians of that part of the country are ripe for independence, many of them having joined Artigas, who has formed them into a separate corps. The indefatigable Col. Ribeiro, second in command in the army of Artigas, very closely besieges the City of Montevideo, & with great bravery repulses the Portuguese in all their sallies. It is probable that Montevideo would have fallen, if Director Pueyrredon, instead of turning all his views and means to proscrib and destroy the most deserving patriots, those who had been most conspicuous in liberating their country, had furnished Ribeiro, with artillery to batter down that important place—or if this modern Sylla had not allowed the free exportation of all kinds of provisions to Montevideo.

It is rather surprising to observe by these papers, that the chief magistrate of that republic was suspected of being himself concerned these scandalous speculations in a manifesto he has published, he does not contradict that provisions were sent from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, but denies having himself had any interest in those operations. He continues his persecutions against those who raise their voices against his perfidy, and his good understanding with the Portuguese. Among the victims, is the worthy Gen. Roudeau, who is confined in Ensenada de Barragan.

On the 28th June, a vessel of war of Buenos Ayres captured a vessel belonging to gen. Artigas, near Seriana. Her cargo consisted of 400 muskets, three guns, and 2000 cartridges which Pueyrredon thought proper to make a prize of Fifty Portuguese prisoners, found on board, were presented with great pomp by Pueyrredon to the Portuguese Gen. Lecor, commander of Montevideo.

We confess that we do not know how to account for such conduct in the first magistrate of a republic, whose policy and interest ought to be, and certainly are to adopt such measures as would be most popular; one of which would be, the breaking off all intercourse with the Portuguese. We should be gratified to hear some explanation from Mr. Aguirre on the subject.

### SPAIN.

We have (says the Aurora) received the Madrid Gazette, of the 9th, 12th, and 14th of August—and a letter from an American traveller, of the 20th of the same month; papers down to the latter date are mentioned, but have not been received. The following are extracts:—

“There is nothing new in this city, (Madrid) except that the king has agreed to abolish the slave trade, in consideration of the sum of the 2000,000l. sterling, to be paid by Great Britain, which will be liquidated by bills on merchants in the ports of Spain, who will have permission to import British manufactures to that amount.

The English ambassador retains as much ascendancy at this court, as on any former occasion.—It is said, that he has made overtures for the Island of Cuba to be ceded to England, in consideration of

an acquittance of all claims against Spain, for supplies and the maintenance of the British army.—A schedule of the demand on these accounts it is said has been presented contemporaneously; the amount reported to be equal to fifteen millions Sterling! The account has been referred to the military department, and negotiations are said to be going on for Cuba—so that you must keep a good look out on the Mississippi.”

From the Boston Palladium.

From Europe.—We have been favored with Dublin papers to the 27th Sept.

One paper contains a long article on the salutary nature of emigration. It considers an annual emigration of 50,000 as not sufficient to prevent the evils of a too crowded population at home. It would prefer sparing 100,000.—The only disadvantage it alludes to is that of augmenting the population of another nation—therefore the establishment of new British settlements abroad is earnestly contended for.

It recommends the forming of a colony, near the Cape of Good Hope, in the country of the Cafres, and additional colonies in New Holland.

It has been perceived, for some time, that the Irish are not so partial to the United States, as formerly.

The writer anticipates the objection, that some of the colonies might hereafter declare themselves independent, but this he views as a very remote occurrence, if it should happen; as possible to be averted by the course of conduct which experience suggests; and as not the worst of calamities, if it should take place.

### FROM ENGLAND.

A London paper says “Every idle apprentice thinks if he can get to Spanish America, he shall become a great Officer.”

“A sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia,” has just been published in London.—It is attributed to Sir R. Wilson. There appears in England considerable dread of the Power of Russia.

Persons at Liverpool, England, interested in the importation of cotton, from India, have sent different seeds thither to improve the quality. The price of cotton in India, is about 8d per lb.; 300 lbs are compressed into a bale of 9 cubick feet for exportation.

The price of labour in India does not exceed two cents per man per day.

A letter from Liverpool of Sept 2, says “Gotton Twist is actually becoming an article of exportation from hence to India.”

The Prince Regent has given the duke of Wellington the Colossal Statue of Buonaparte. It is slightly draped, and was not liked at Paris even by the friends of Napoleon.

A London paper remarks that if it were true that recruits, arms and vessels, are going from England to the Spanish Revolutionists, the facts would show a gross violation of neutrality. That the right of raising troops belongs exclusively to the Sovereign of a nation, and any individual exercising it without authority is liable to be executed, according to Vattel.

They write from Poland that a forester having heard that a reward of 500 crowns was offered to any person who would kill a wolf which was the terror of the neighborhood, resolved to obtain it. This furious animal being accustomed during the late campaigns, to live upon the dead bodies of the soldiers, would not attack the flocks but would fly up on the shepherds & devour them. The forester took his child, only about two years old, and fastened it to a tree near his cottage, with a view to attract the animal, while he remained upon the watch with a musket. The wolf came, and was instantly killed; the infant sustained no injury, and the man claimed the reward.

### Latest from England.

New-York, Nov. 3.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Sketchley, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in a very short passage from England. Capt. S. has favoured us with London papers of the 1st, and Liverpool of the 3d of October.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Mason has arrived in the Minerva.

The papers are extremely barren of intelligence.

An election for Lord Mayor of London, was going on at the last dates. Alderman Wood, who has been twice elected Lord Mayor in succession, is again in nomination. Alderman Smith, his competitor, was ahead in the second day's trial.

Earl Talbot has been appointed by the Prince Regent, Lt. Gen. and General Governor of Ireland; and has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

Duke Louis of Wirtemberg, uncle to the present King, died of an apoplexy on the 21st of Sept. at Kirchheim, near Stuttgart, in the 61st year of his age.

The elections in France have nearly terminated. The greatest order had prevailed during the elections.

The King of Spain has formally ratified the treaties with the Allied Powers, which relate to the future distinction of the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, now possessed by the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa. By these treaties, the reversion of the said Duchies is secured to the Infant Don Charles Louis, son of the Queen of Etruria, sister to the King of Spain, and who is meanwhile to receive the states of Lucera, with certain stipulated assignments till the reversion takes place.

The vintage of this year promises to be very successful throughout France.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, well known in England, has arrived at Paris; where she intends to remain for a few weeks.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 3d ultimo, contains some statements respecting a number of persons who had taken passage in the barque Caledonia—bound to New York or Philadelphia—which the same paper says, there was reason to believe, was never intended for that destination. About 130 persons had paid their passage money, and owing to the delay many of them were utterly ruined.—Complaints had been made to the Lord Mayor, against Mr. Fitzgerald, who is the reputed owner or agent of the ship. Fitzgerald appeared before the Mayor, on being summoned, and engaged & promised that the persons should be forwarded immediately.

The plague in Algiers was increasing. The number of deaths in that city were 150 per diem.

The ship Dutchess of York had arrived in England from Buenos Ayres. Sailed July 6. Reports that it was believed an armistice had been agreed upon between the Patriotic and Royal armies, in upper Peru—& the preliminaries of a union to shake off the yoke of the mother country. Privateering was so profitable, that more cruisers and larger ones were fitting out. The Consequencia, of 40 guns and 300 men, of all nations, sailed June 28; and the Tupal Amemo, of 16 guns and 160 men, sailed July 3d. A quarrel had occurred among the mouley crew of the former and one man was killed and 15 wounded. The ringleaders were sent on shore.—The Dutchess of York carried home a large sum for merchants. The Portuguese troops remained at Montevideo, in statu quo.

Within ten days towards the latter part of September, upwards of 3000 muskets, with infantry and cavalry equipments in proportion, had been shipped from England for the Spanish Patriotics, after being inspected by their agents.

It is calculated in Liverpool, that Britain has within a year, imported near fifteen millions dollars worth of flour from the U. States. The other nations of Europe have also imported much.

So great has been the sudden revival of trade, says a Liverpool paper, that several merchants in Leeds said it impossible to pre-