

the English bar, and also an important speaker in Parliament.—When Oliver Cromwell brought the king to the scaffold and established the Commonwealth, Sir Edward Hyde, for he had held a government post and had been knighted—was too prominent a member of the royalist party to escape the enmity of the new rulers, and was obliged to reside on the continent till the restoration. When abroad he was so much esteemed by the exiled prince (afterwards Charles II) as to be appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, which appointment was confirmed when the king was restored to his throne. Some years afterwards Hyde was elevated to the peerage, first in the rank of a baron, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon, a title which he made famous in English history.

These events so briefly narrated, occupied a large space of time, during which Lady Aylesbury passed her days in quiet and retirement. She had now the gratification of beholding her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and of seeing the grand children who had been born to her mingle as equals with the noblest in the land. But a still more exalted fate awaited the descendants of the poor friendless girl who had come to London, in search of service, in a wagoner's van. Her granddaughter, Ann Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty had been appointed, while her family staid abroad, one of the maids of honor to the Princess of Orange, and in that situation had attracted so strongly the regards of James, Duke of York, and brother of Charles II. that he contracted a private marriage with her. The birth of a child forced on a public announcement of this contract, and ere long the grand daughter of Lady Aylesbury was openly received by the royal family, and the people of England, as Dutchess of York, and sister-in-law of the sovereign.

Lady Aylesbury did not long survive this event. But ere she dropped into the grave at a ripe old age, she saw her descendants heirs presumptive to the British crown. King Charles had married, but had no legitimate issue, and, accordingly, his brother's family had the prospect and rights of succession. And in reality, two immediate descendants of the barefooted country girl did ultimately fill the throne—Mary (wife of William III.) and Queen Anne, both princesses of illustrious memory.

Such was the fortunes of the young woman of whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash hopes by a reference to the lofty position which it had been her own fate to attain in life. In one assertion, at least, the hostess was undoubtedly right—that success in life must be labored for in some way or other. Without the prudence and propriety of conduct which are the team and love of the brewer, the sequel of the country girl's history could not have been such as it is.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

EXECUTION OF WM. DUNLAP, JR.

The execution of William Dunlap jr. who was convicted at the December term, for the murder of his wife, took place within the walls of the Jail of this county, on Friday the 29th ult. in pursuance of the warrant issued by the Governor to that effect, in the presence of about 40 individuals.

At the request of Sheriff Bennett, we were induced to form one of the company, selected to witness the execution of the law on this ill-fated man, and at the appointed hour we repaired to the Jail, with our companions, brooding upon the awful scene about to be witnessed. On our arrival at the prison, we found the culprit amazingly composed and resigned to his fate, in familiar conversation with the Ministers of the Gospel, whom he had requested to attend on the occasion. He conversed freely with the Sheriff about the mode of execution, and requested him to be as expeditious as possible. With the greatest composure he disrobed himself, and exchanged his every day garments for the habiliments of death! and then with a firm step and determined air, accompanied the Sheriff into the yard. Upon arriving at the foot of the scaffold, he made a slight halt, to gather up his robe and then ascended with a firm unbroken step. After taking his seat upon the fatal spot, an appropriate hymn was given out by the Rev. J. Bennett, and the prisoner joined in singing with a clear, distinct and natural voice. During prayer which immediately followed by the Rev. H. Lehart, the prisoner made an earnest and confident appeal to his God for mercy and pardon. His voice was strong and commanding, and his language fluent, and appropriate and almost eloquent. Upon rising to his feet he was informed that if he had any thing to say, he now had an opportunity. With this he turned his eyes upon those beneath him and with an unflinching voice delivered the following laconic speech, as taken down by us at the time.

"Well, gentlemen: I think I have found favor with the Lord our God. You see me here—standing on the brink of eternity. I am going to try my fate—I am ready to meet death—it is a just cause. I shall leave you to roam in this wide world—ask God and obtain his pardon while you can. The crime which brought me here the murder of my wife, was committed because I loved her and for nothing else."

He then turned about and adjusted the rope across the beam—widened the loop, and after setting down drew the slip and fastened the rope about his own neck!

His hands were then fastened and the cap drawn over his eyes by the Sheriff, who immediately descended and with a stroke severed the cord which truly in this case, separated time from eternity! A slight struggle ensued—a few efforts at respiration, and all was over! What an awful spectacle to witness. A fellow creature bound by the strong arm of law and dragged to the scaffold in the spring tide of youth and healthfulness. To see him bow to his fate and acknowledge it just—call upon his God for mercy, and the next minute behold swinging before you a lifeless body and a nameless thing—his spirit gone to try its fate."

But we have no time to spend in speculation about futurity. It is sufficient to say that the prisoner appeared sincerely penitent long before his execution. That he never made an attempt to escape, and that he maintained until the last minute, that it was love not malice which induced him to murder his wife.

In conclusion we deem it our duty to state, as an act of justice, that the conduct of Sheriff Bennett, on this trying occasion was worthy of all commendation. As an officer, he acquitted himself in the best possible manner, and in conjunction with his enterprising and efficient Deputy, John Sloan, Esq. merits and must receive the approbation and thanks of all who witnessed the late execution.

We like the spirit of the following article from the "Reading, (Berks county) Democratic Press." It speaks our sentiments exactly. The subject of the Vice Presidency is an extremely delicate one, and one that cannot be discussed with too much forbearance:

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We have hitherto abstained from saying a word upon this subject. We knew that as the President is from the North, the Vice President must come from the South or the South-west; and that, therefore no son of Pennsylvania could be nominated for this office, by the National convention. Under these circumstances, we considered that it would best comport with the character and interest of Pennsylvania, to wait until the Southern and South-western states had presented their candidates, and then to select among them the man of the greatest worth and popularity, who would most contribute to strengthen the democratic ticket and the democratic cause. We ought rather to act as judges than as partisans on this question, and this is the best mode of making the weight of the state be felt. Besides we have not any satisfactory evidence that Colonel Johnson has expressed his determination to withdraw, and we did not wish to appear desirous of driving an old and faithful servant of the public both in peace and in war, from the course.

What first induced us seriously to consider this subject, was, seeing that an article in favor of Mr. Forsyth, published in a western paper, made its appearance almost simultaneously in several other papers before it was possible they could have received it by due course of mail. We are old birds, and not to be caught by chaff. The state can never be carried by a rush, for the democracy are a sober and reflecting people and will not decide without sufficient evidence and a fair choice.

We may be mistaken, but we believe that in case Colonel Johnson should not again be a candidate, the real competition will be between Colonel King, of Alabama, and Colonel Polk, of Tennessee. They are both men of as pure and unsullied private and political character as any in the United States, and are both eminently qualified to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. Indeed, we believe it is conceded by both friend and foe, that there never has been a better presiding officer in the Senate than Col. King, and no one who has ever visited Washington, can withhold the same encomium from Col. Polk, of the House. But we say again, it is entirely too soon to agitate this subject beyond a mere passing notice, except to keep the democracy "on guard," lest their feelings become enlisted before they know the nature of the canvass, or the results that may grow out of it. For instance, would it be prudent to revert again to "the line of safe precedents," as was urged by Mr. Clay, in his bargain with Mr. Adams and permit the old and dangerous system to prevail anew that made a Secretary of State the heir apparent in the succession to the Presidency? Did not general Jackson's election settle that question, and by what argument or reason is that doctrine so soon to be overturned? Is it not now a condition precedent, that no Secretary of State can be a candidate for any higher post during the pendency of his commission? To our thinking, this rule is a very sound one, as it restrains an untoward ambition, and guarantees the faithful performance of the immediate trust, without rendering it amenable to other and more interested or personal objects.

We have said more than we intended in the outset and yet have said but a tithe of what might be expressed against any innovation of the hallowed principles, that a Jefferson and a Jackson taught and practised.

The Milford Bard is a voluntary tenant of the Baltimore prison. His object is to eradicate two inveterate habits to which he has long been addicted.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE.—April 4th. A COM- EDY—AND NEARLY A TRAG- EDY OF ERRORS.

A scene occurred yesterday at the Police Office, which developed incidents rather romantic, and formed a curious picture of the vices, inconsistencies, and whimsicalities of human nature.

Some seven or eight months back a young girl named Eliza Jones, gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, and being too poor to maintain it, she was obliged to abandon it to the care of the Commissioners of the Almshouse at Brooklyn, where the child was born. When the child was about two months old, a fashionably dressed respectable looking lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Catherine Sayre, applied to the commissioners to obtain a female infant, in order that she might adopt it as her own, as she had no children. Although the lady's dress and demeanor betokened her to be highly respectable, the commissioners with due caution required them to give her a reference, before they complied with her request, and accordingly the next day another equally respectable looking woman called on the commissioners and informed them that Mrs. Sayre was a highly respectable and affluent lady, and that she would no doubt take good care of the infant.— Thus satisfied as to the lady's character the commissioners agreed to give her a very beautiful female infant, about two months old, being no other than the child of Eliza Jones. And in order to have further security that the child should be properly treated, and well brought up, the commissioners made Mrs. Sayre enter into a deed of indenture by which she bound herself to treat the child as an apprentice, and provide it with suitable maintenance, &c. until it arrived at the age of one and twenty, and the commissioners, on their part, bound the infant, at two months old, to servitude for half a century. These preliminaries being complied with, Mrs. Sayre was given the infant and took it away with her, and it afterwards turned out that notwithstanding all the caution of the commissioners, they had surrendered "the sinless child of sin" to the care and keeping of a common prostitute.

In the meantime, Eliza Jones, the mother of the infant, lost her character, could obtain no respectable situation, and was obliged to earn her living by officiating as servant in a splendidly furnished brothel in Duane street, which was also the residence of Catherine Sayre. And to this house she brought her adopted child, and unknowingly employed its own mother to take care of it. Eliza Jones recognized her unfortunate offspring, and kept the secret to herself, but bestowed such maternal care upon it, that the infant thrived accordingly, and in a few months was one of the finest and most pretty children in the city; and the woman who adopted it seemed as fond of it as if it had been her own.— When the child was nearly seven months old, its present age, Mrs. Sayre discovered the relationship which Eliza Jones bore to it, and with a refinement of cruelty, or from other motives known only to herself, she determined to separate the child from its mother, and send it elsewhere to be nursed. The poor mother remonstrated against being separated from her child, and refused to part with it and Mrs. Sayre had the child furtively removed, and placed with a colored woman in Church street. The mother however, discovered where it was, and went there on Wednesday and endeavored to take it away, but did not succeed, and received a severe thrashing from Mrs. Sayre for making the attempt. Eliza Jones then summoned Mrs. Sayre and the colored woman to the Police Office, where they appeared yesterday morning and brought the child with them.

When the magistrate heard the story of Eliza Jones, which Mrs. Sayre did not attempt to contradict, he asked Mrs. Sayre why she had separated the child from its mother, and Mrs. Sayre in a most whining and subdued tone of voice, replied that she had sent the child away, as it would very soon be able to understand sounds, and she feared that some of the profligate expressions so continually in use in the house might make an evil impression on the infant's mind. Such a sentence from such a personage, caused, as may be supposed, no little merriment among the bystanders. The magistrate then inquired further, and as it was evident from the woman's own confession that she was a common prostitute, he informed her that she must give up the child to its mother. But Mrs. Sayre refused point blank to do any such thing. She insisted that she had a right to the child, and showed her indenture and demanded her pound of flesh. The magistrate in return told her that the indenture was void and of no effect, and commanded the colored woman who had the infant in her arms, to deliver it instantly to her mother. The colored woman was about to comply, when Mrs. Sayre in a most determined tone of voice, insisted that if the child was taken from her, the rich clothes it wore should be returned to her, and swore that if they were not, she would tear them from its body. The colored woman however proceeded to hand the child to its mother, and at the same instant Mrs. Sayre, with the fury almost of a fiend sprung forward seized the child by the neck, and compressed her hands round it with so deadly a grasp that the child immediately became black in the face, and was evidently being choked. Fortunately however, the parties were standing close to

the Magistrate's desk, and Justice Hopson started up, and seized hold of the upper part of Mrs. Sayre's arm, and hauled it away so effectually tore away the arm of her gown, and left her arm from the shoulder to the wrist naked. This caused her to loosen her hold of the child, and one or two of the bystanders immediately seized hold of her and forced her away from it.— The child was then restored to its mother who carried it off with an air of most obvious delight and triumph. The scene then closed by the magistrate committing the splendidly dressed Mrs. Sayer to prison, as a common vagrant, and charged her with having committed two assaults and batteries.

IOWA TERRITORY.

The ensuing remarks, taken from the St. Louis Argus of March 23d, shew the growing prosperity of this new territory.

The Receiver of public monies at Burlington, Iowa Territory, arrived in this city a few days since, bringing with him to deposit in Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States, \$345,000.

The office at Burlington was opened on the 1st of October last, since which time, embracing a period of less than six months, \$400,000 have been received there for lands.

Of this amount, upwards of \$100,000 were received in silver, about 45,000 in gold, and the balance in treasury notes, Missouri and Illinois State Bank Bills, and Military Land Scrip.

The proportion of gold we understand to be much larger than has generally been received at other offices.

More than three-fourths of the large amount mentioned above, has been paid by the actual settlers of the country.

Emigrants are now going into Iowa in great numbers, and it is confidently predicted that ere two years have elapsed from the date of her organization as a territory, to wit, by the 4th of July, 1840, she will have a surplus of many thousands over the number of inhabitants necessary for her admission as a state into the Union.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Arrival of the Great Western

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The long looked for Great Western arrived early this morning. She departed from Bristol on her regular day, March 23, and had a very boisterous passage. Our London dates are to the evening of March 22, Liverpool the same, and Bristol 23, all inclusive.

The Great Western made her passage home in 15 days.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The proceedings in Congress on the Boundary Question, with the memorandum agreed upon by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, &c. &c. were received in London by the packet England on the 20th of March. So far as we can judge by a hasty glance at the papers before us, the temporary adjustment of the dispute appears to have given general satisfaction; and even the most ultra of the anti-American journals have manifested a degree of moderation on the subject which we hardly expected.

The Herald, it is true, recommends the immediate sending of 20,000 men and 10 sail of the line to the North American coast; and the Standard affirms that no diplomacy but that of cannon and bayonets can be relied on; but the Times, the thunderer of the British press, discourses the matter in the following moderate and reasonable manner:

"We have heard from high and grave authorities in the United States—men whom we believe to have been really conscientious in their allegation—that there could not be a shadow of doubt as to the right of Maine to the whole Disputed Territory—these persons at the same time intimating a strong conviction that the bone contended for was not worth to either country a dozen human lives.

"It now appears that, however the joint memorandum of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox may be calculated to avert (and God grant it may succeed in doing so!) any immediate appeal to violence and bloodshed, the tone of the Senators who have spoken upon the subject corresponds minutely with that of the Senate, which put aside the arbitration of 1830-31, and insisted that England had no right to the least portion of the soil contended for. Although, therefore, measures humane and considerate have been pursued on this occasion for postponing the armed conflict, and saving the irregular and precipitate effusion of blood, nothing has taken place to encourage the least hope that by any expedient but *surrender of the whole subject in dispute*, will this country be able to calculate on a more than transient gleam of repose for her Provinces in North America.

"In this journal we have repeatedly thrown out a suggestion which with a due sense of our own very humble pretensions are concerned, our unaffected and cordial love of 'peace, in the spirit of peace,' now inclines us to reproduce, viz: that as most national misunderstandings are best healed by each party sacrificing something of its extreme rights, for the sake of showing good will and good neighborhood, England should frankly offer to the State of Maine that large section of country which has always been an *unquestioned and recognized part of New Brunswick*, viz: that portion of it which lies West of the town

of St. John's along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, until it meets the present Maine Frontier or Passamaquoddy Bay, including the whole of 'Charlotte County,' extending North to what is called in the maps the 'military post' on the St. John's river, and thence along the Southern extremities of the highlands of which 'Mars Hill' forms a part, until it strikes the meridian, close to that old landmark.

"This scheme of compromise we recommended in the Times journal six or eight months ago. It would be better for both parties—1st, for England, because it would leave in her possession the whole of the Disputed Territory, and her interprovincial communication between Fredericton and Quebec unbroken; 2nd, and eminently for the State of Maine, inasmuch as she would gain for it a fine country, to which she has never dreamed of putting forth a pretention; a definite and profitable Water Frontier on the West, formed by the St. John's River and the Bay of Fundy, a greater compactness and roundness of territory than at present, and considerably more in point of surface than England could in the way of mutual cession be on any fair principle called upon to relinquish, being even in superficial miles considerably beyond one half of the space disputed. We cannot for our parts comprehend on what pretext the State of Maine should object to a settlement so true and beneficial. Nor, in the case of any man but Lord Palmerston does it appear to us that any England Minister could throw difficulties in the path of such a proposal.

"Remember, this is no yielding on our side to compulsion. We declared this opinion more than eight months ago. We did so from an honest anxiety for national peace and human welfare. There is through this temporary convention of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox a gleam of light, and the only one we see, and if well employed, it may conduct us through the labyrinth. But with such inducements to activity, and such materials of compromise, and such repeated warnings to prepare for the worst, what must this man, Lord Palmerston, be made of, who would neither negotiate through the ordinary methods of diplomacy, nor recollect that an armed negotiation is among the most approved and infallible means of prevailing upon an inattentive adversary to give an ear to reason.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Pennsylvania and New York.

We copy the following from the Albany Evening Journal on Tuesday:

We are happy to learn from the following Message, transmitted to-day to both Houses, by Gov. Seward, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania invite through a highly intelligent Committee, the co-operation of our Legislature in an effort to connect the canals of the two states at a point which will enable us to exchange New York Salt and Plaster for Pennsylvania Coal:—
"Executive Chamber, Albany, April 9th.

To the Legislature:—At the recent session of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed by the Honorable the Senate of that Commonwealth, with instructions to consult with the constituted authorities of this State in order to ascertain their views in relation to a connection between the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal and the Chenango canal or the Chemung canal, or both of these canals in this state.

"The Honorable Charles B. Penrose, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the Honorable William Porviance, and the Honorable E. Kingsbury, Jr. constitute the committee. I have received from these gentlemen a communication announcing their arrival in this city, and explaining the object of their attendance.

"I submit this communication to the Legislature, and respectfully recommend that such measures may be adopted in relation to the same as are required by a becoming comity towards the enlightened and enterprising commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to wards the Honorable body immediately represented by the committee, as well as to the importance of the subject upon which they desire to consult with the constituted authorities of the State.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

A Crust for Casuists.—What was the man's crime, papa?—He killed another man.' 'Is that very wicked?' 'Dreadful, desperately wicked, an outrage upon all laws human and divine.' 'And what are they going to do to him?' 'To kill him.' 'What, kill another man?' 'My dear, you don't understand; it is necessary to punish crimes, and to hold up the fate of the criminal as an example and a warning.' 'I know I am very stupid; but what I cannot understand is, that you punish crime, and warn others against it, by committing the same crime yourself.' 'That is different as regards individuals and communities. To kill a man according to law is an act of justice not murder.' 'Then are laws throughout the world good?' 'No.' 'By what standard do we try them?' 'By the law of God, written in the human heart, and in the Ten Commandments.' 'Did you not say that killing a man was an outrage upon the divine law?' 'Don't be troublesome, my dear.'