

The woman left the room in tears, the nurse sighed as she turned away; and the lady lay down with her beautiful baby on her bosom. Her heart was full of prayer, though her voice was hushed, lest she should disturb the slumber that was stealing over the child. Her calm regular breathing was music to her ear; the smiles that broke like gleams of sunshine, on its sweet, sleeping face soothed her, and stole into her thoughts. Full of faith and hope, she commended that precious one to the care of her Saviour, and when some struggling wish would arise, that she might have lived to protect and cherish it, still she could say in sincerity, 'In Him is my trust.'

Long past midnight, the old nurse was awakened from a deep sleep by a hasty step advancing across the apartment. It was the lord of Elmwood, who thus tardily—his evening's amusement being concluded—answered his summons.

'I am here, Eleanor,' he said, withdrawing the curtain: 'why did you send for me? No voice replied; and he moved the lamp so as to throw its light on the bed. The sight that met his eyes touched even him. The lady his wife dead; on her bosom, its rosy cheek touching her cold lips, its round arm thrown about her neck, lay her infant, in its calm, happy sleep. He bent over them—gazed upon that faded form, now awful in its stillness, and on that joyful infant so full of life and happiness. He remembered, as he looked on the dead, her patience, her humility, her unflinching submission to his capricious will; he remembered too what a life of solitude he had condemned her, and then he thought of her as she was when he first saw her end when those eyes looked lovingly upon him. Only a few hours ago, she was even as his slave, trembling at his word, obedient to his will. Now perhaps, she was pleading her cause against him before the throne of God! Oh, if he had but come earlier! if he only could have heard one word of forgiveness from those lips, which, in their silence seemed yet to whisper that he had been a murderer!

He turned away. 'Take the child,' he said, hoarsely. 'Take it away from here—the nurse is dead.' He left the room. The nurse followed, and put a paper in his hand.

She was gone, she said.

He thrust it into his bosom, and hurried into his study, where having carefully closed the door he again drew it forth and began to read. It was a short letter, dated but two days back.

'Something I must say to you;—so it was worded—something I must say of all the thoughts that now, in my last hours, crowd upon my brain. I have no friend to sit beside my death bed, and listen to my last words; no friend to go with me to the threshold of the grave, and uphold me when my faith falters.

'Alone and uncared for, I wait death sometimes full of fear, sometimes eagerly looking for its coming. For years I have had no other friend but my God; he alone has heard the voice of my sorrows, and he alone is with me now.

'Do not fear a word of reproach from me. My short life has been a sad one but it is to you I owe the only dream of gladness that has cheered it. For those few months, during which I believed, I was dear to you, I was perfectly happy. I know my belief was vain, but I do not blame you. Our love is not our own to give and take as we will.

'It is strange, that though years have passed since I was undecayed—years in which you have repulsed all my efforts to win your confidence, and to be to you even but a companion, when others failed you, yet now, all that long interval of grief is forgotten; and every kind word you spoke in that happier time seems sounding in my ear once more.

'But why do I say this to you? Those kind words came not from your heart and I am nothing to you now. I can appeal to you only as a dying woman, and pray you, by Heaven's mercy to attend to my last wish. My baby, my fair, happy baby! Oh, look with pity upon her when she is motherless! Do not let her grow up among those who will not love her! It is a dreadful thing to live on, year by year, with a heart full of love, and yet to have that love despised and rejected. If I dare ask of your compliance with my last wish,

would say, let her be placed with Mrs. Patterson; I am sure she will be happy in that home of peace.

'Farewell! I linger over these last words.—Would that I might lay my head on your bosom, and breathe away my life, dreaming once more that you loved me! My presence was a burthen to you. Even now you will not come to me. It is almost over!

'Once more, I commend to you my child. You surely will love her. There is nothing in her sunny face to remind you of me. I am weary and can write no more; perhaps even now I have said too much; but my poor heart was full, and I had none to comfort me. May God bless you!

The letter fell from his hand, and he wept like a child. A change had come over his feelings towards his wife, but it was too late.

Some days after the lady had been laid in her grave, a group of villagers gathered around the old nurse, questioning her as to all that had happened at Elmwood.

'You see he must have been very fond of her after all,' said one. 'He has asked Mrs. Patterson to take the baby, as my lady wished; and did you see how he cried at the funeral?'

'Bah! Don't talk to me of such love,' said the old nurse impatiently. 'If he'd shown but a quarter of the kindness towards her a year ago that he's shown since she was dead, he could feel it no longer, she'd have been a happy living woman this day. Heaven preserve us all from love like this!'

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable, Joseph B. Anthony, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.; of the county of Columbia:

The Grand Jury, enquiring for the body of said county, would respectfully report that in the discharge of their duty they have examined the Public Buildings and find that the porch belonging to the kitchen connected with the Jail and the pump in the kitchen yard need repairing. The buildings and other property generally belonging to the Jail and Court house are in a sufficient state of repair and preservation under present circumstances.

The Grand Jury further report, that in consequence of the numerous cases of assaults and batteries, breaches of the peace, &c. with which the Court of Quarter Sessions is troubled, originating in the culpable conduct of Inn Keepers, and from tipping houses the Grand Inquest feel bound to say something in regard to the laws regulating and controlling the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors, and their administration and enforcement by the proper officers.—Riots, Assaults and disturbances, necessarily result from the sale of liquors at Taverns and Taverns upon the Sabbath day, and the constables are notoriously remiss in noticing and returning to the Court instances where the laws in this respect are violated. The laws are sufficiently stringent, but they are not, it is thought, thoroughly applied. Beer and Ale houses also, especially such as are open on the Sabbath, are public nuisances, and with an increasing foreign population such as we are obtaining in this county, should be carefully repressed. A sense of duty has induced us to make these suggestions. We think crime would be lessened and the best interests of the county promoted by the rigid enforcement of the license laws in their spirit and letter, and that the duties of constables like those of other officers should be faithfully discharged.

They also report, that the yard or enclosure back of the Court house has been used or occupied as a ball-alley to the injury of the public property adjoining, and to the annoyance of the Court. We therefore recommend proper means to be used to prevent the same or like abuse in future.

They also report, that a Ten Pin alley has been in operation in the upper part of the town of Danville, near the Lutheran Church, and that a complaint being entered and testimony heard, the same has been proved to be an annoyance to the congregation worshipping there, disturbing them by day and by night. We therefore, report the same a nuisance to the place.

The bridge and street on Mill street North of the Canal, in Danville, had been reported by a former inquest as too narrow, not having been widened agreeably to said report we recommend that it should be attended to immediately.

All of the above is respectfully submitted, &c.

JOHN OHL, Foreman.

The Court unanimously approved of the Report, and Judge Anthony, in discharging the Grand Jury, inadvertently in decisive terms of disapprobation upon the growing evil of beer, ale and tipping houses, in Danville particularly, enjoining upon the constables to be vigilant and active in suppressing the opening of Tavern bars on the Sabbath day, and preventing the unlawful sale of spirituous liquors. In regard to the Ten Pin alley referred to in the Report, his Honor said that playing ten pins, in itself, was an innocent and harmless amusement, so long as no gambling, unnecessary noise or other unlawful conduct was allowed, but if the latter was the case, the Court would suppress it upon the proper proof being made and legal prosecution instituted.

The Senatorial term of the following Senators expired with the late Legislature: Henry Chapman, of Bucks; James D. Dunlap, of Erie; Adam Elough, of York; John Foulkrod, of Philadelphia county; Jefferson K. Herkman, of Northampton; Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton; George Rahn, of Schuylkill; John E. Swigere, of Montgomery; Daniel L. Sherwood, of Tioga; Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler; Samuel Fegely, of Berks. Of the above named gentlemen, eight are Democrats, and Messrs. Dunlap, Quay and Sullivan, Whigs.

The Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of Philadelphia city and county, has elected Samuel Ashmend lay delegate to the World's Convention, &c. to be held in London in August next.

Gov. Dorr's health is again declining—for the last two months he has been getting more feeble, and is now not able to leave his home except in a carriage.

THE NOTICE.

At length, though late, says the Public Ledger, Congress have done what they ought to have done at the commencement of the session, and what a former Congress should have done in 1828. They have authorized the President to give the notice, or in other words, to prepare for the termination of a treaty that never should have existed. In reviewing the history of our legislation upon Oregon, from 1818 to the present time, and more especially from the commencement of the present session, we find very little cause of congratulation, and much for regret. By this legislation, our national interests have been neglected, the property of our citizens has been sacrificed, and our national character endangered if not tarnished. It has been characterized by ignorance, timidity and intrigue, anything but creditable to American character. This language may seem strong to the timid. It will not seem so to those who understand the subject, and boldly meet their responsibilities.

The convention of 1818 should never have been concluded. The British government would not then have claimed the territory against Spain or the United States, had we presented the alternative of admission of our rights, or another war. But the convention of 1827 was still more unfortunate. Till then, the Hudson's Bay Company, the source of the present difficulties had not discovered the value of its fortrade. We then stood in the place of Spain, to whom Britain, by the treaty of 1814, had implicitly relinquished all claim to the Northwest coast. Governor Floyd, member of the House from Virginia, understood the case, and in 1828, introduced his bill for establishing our laws in the territory. Had it been done then, the American population in the territory would have reached 100,000, our citizens would have received fifteen millions of dollars from the fur trade and the China trade would have already begun to cross our continent. But Congress were intent on making a President, and the Oregon bill was lost.

This capitulation, the convention of 1827 is the only real foundation of the British claim, and furnishes an argument to show fully, Spain had discovered to Lat. 61, and had ceded to us all her rights, and hence under the treaty of 1820, Lat. 61 was our boundary. But by our treaty with Russia in 1825, we relinquished to her all North of 54. 40. And now Britain claims only 49. 30. She has thus been able to claim territory with Russia in 1820, and not upon her own discoveries, or upon her convention with Spain in 1790. If she claims by treaty of joint occupation with Spain, why does she not claim to Lat. 61, the limit of Spanish discoveries? Our cession to Russia does not annul British rights against Spain. If Britain claims, under the treaty of 1790, all Spanish territory on the coast, why does she not claim against Russia, as well as against us? She claims against us all that Spain possessed, and then declares that claim by excluding what she has ceded to Russia! The very fact of her limiting her claim to 54. 40, when, upon the Spanish foundation of 1790, it would extend to 61, shows that her claim to 54. 40 is an after thought, suggested by circumstances. *If we had ceded to France all between the Columbia and 51. 40, and France had occupied it, and then Britain had claimed against us, under the treaty of 1790, all between 49 and the Columbia, the fraudulent pretence would have been apparent to common sense. Is the fraud less clear when she bound her claim under her Spanish treaty of 1790, by our Russian treaty of 1825? She knows that she cannot invade Russia, but believes that she can invade us.

The New Tariff and the Warehousing System.—The Union of Wednesday evening contains at full length the bill reported by Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to the House of Representatives, and which he has announced his intention to ask the consideration of, at an early day. After the engrossing subject which has so long occupied the attention of Congress, and which has been supposed to involve the great question of peace or war, there has been nothing so important before that body as the bill referred to, and we presume it will elicit at least a very interesting, and even exciting debate. The eastern manufacturers, who have hitherto taken a leading part in this question will doubtless again actively co-operate with similar interests in other parts of the country in efficient opposition to it. We do not speak thus in derogation of gentlemen thus situated, for we not only justify but approve of a careful consideration of all the interests of the country by those best informed in regard to them; and it is only by such means that an enlightened and correct

judgement can be formed on those practical and important subjects. But we refer to it to prove what intelligence and zeal may be expected in the course of the discussion, and which we think will be characterized by the display of more extensive and accurate knowledge in regard to the whole subject than has ever yet been evinced even in the able body that has it under consideration.

For our own part we do not pretend to possess sufficient information to speak of the subject in its various details, with the precision and certainty that a discussion of it demands, and therefore we can only refer to the bill in that general way that a proper diffidence would suggest. Our general views in regard to it we presume are well known to our readers. We are for a revenue tariff with such discrimination as will afford a fair protection to those articles of domestic manufacture that are of national importance, and indeed altho' that we may hope eventually to produce with success; and we trust that Congress, in its wisdom, will secure this end in whatever change may be made. The Committee, it is to be presumed, has given the bill as reported the most careful consideration, and will probably adhere to it with a good deal of pertinacity in that shape, but many amendments will doubtless be proposed, and some most likely be made in it.

There is one point in the bill that we witness with unmingled satisfaction, and that is the germ of the Warehousing system. All goods from this side of Cape of Good Hope may remain in the public stores five months, and those from beyond six months. This under the system of each duties, will be a great relief to the business and commerce of the country. We adverted a few days since to this in connection with the independent Treasury, and we were glad to find ourselves supported by the excellent authority of the New York Evening Post. Since then, we have had too of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and with such expression of opinion we hope it may become a legislative enactment. Should all these measures become laws—an Independent Treasury, Warehousing system, and a modification of the tariff, bringing it to the revenue standard & at the same time taking proper care of the general interests of the country, we think the present Congress will have conferred upon the country a lasting benefit, and upon themselves the greatest honor. Add to all this, the extension of our laws over Oregon and a peaceable adjust of foreign difficulties, all which we hope are within the limits of probability, and the distinction is yet higher advanced, and the prosperity of the country secured in a degree that history will hardly furnish a parallel to.—*Pennsylvania.*

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.
Washington, April 23, 1846.

Some arrangements were created in the Senate galleries this morning, at the appearance in the lobbies of two individuals in their shirt sleeves, stretched out at full length on the sofas, which positions they continued to occupy until after the Chaplain had concluded his morning prayer. They were then informed by the door keeper that non privileged persons were permitted to occupy seats within the Senate, and retired, though not until it had been generally whispered along the circular galleries and lobbies that they were the late Senators from Oregon.

It was known this morning, before the assembling of the two Houses, that the Committee of Conference had agreed to make a report to the two Houses on the Oregon question. The official report and resolutions have given below.

In the Senate at 12 o'clock, Mr. Berrien, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, entitled 'Joint Resolution of Notice to Great Britain, to annul and abrogate the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of the 6th August, 1827, relative to the country on the Northwest Coast of America, westward of the Rocky Mountains,' reported:

'That they have met the conference on the part of the House of Representatives; and after free and full conference upon the subject of said disagreeing votes, the joint conferees have unanimously agreed to recommend, to the respective Houses, as follows:

'That the first section of the amendment of the Senate to the original resolution of the House be so amended as to be, in form, a preamble to the second section of the said amendment.

'And that the Senate and House of Representatives respectfully recede from their disagreement to the amendment, & amendment to the amendment, of the original resolution of the House, and eventually agree to substitute, therefore, the following joint resolution:

Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory.

Whereas, By the convention conclu-

ded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827; it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the Northwest coast of America, westward of the Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of 12 months to the other contracting party—

And whereas, It has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries.

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article; and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes with regard to the said territory.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the said second article of the said Convention for the abrogation of the same.

Mr. Allen said that if he understood the resolutions they are the same as passed the Senate.

Mr. Berrien—They are the same.

Mr. Allen understood the only change to be a restriction to the original shape of preamble and resolution, which had been lost by the amendments proposed by the Senator from Maryland. The resolution, as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference were substantially the same as they had passed the Senate—in other words the effect of their objection would be a recession on the part of the House from their amendments. Under these circumstances he should feel himself bound to record his vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Sumner inquired what would be the effect of a recess on the part of the Senate to confer with the report of the Committee of Conference—whether the resolutions as they passed the Senate would fall with them.

The Vice President said that another conference of the two Houses could be had if the report was not concurred in.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose to move a postponement of the consideration of the report until 1 o'clock, as the Senate was not full, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. Allen renewed the motion, and it was so postponed.

The bill from the House to extend the laws of laws over the territory of Oregon was taken up, and after a few remarks from Mr. Brewster, and others, was postponed until the next day.

At 1 o'clock as I informed you by Magnetic Telegraph to day, the report was taken up and considered in by a vote of 42 in 10. In the House the same report was made by Mr. Legros, and concurred in by a vote of 142 to 10.

The only change in the phraseology from the Senate resolutions, are the words which I have marked in italics, and by a comparison with the original resolutions you will perceive that it is a mere change in the form of expression, and that nearly the precise language is retained.

LIBERAL TAX PAYER.

The Harvard Banner notes that Mr. J. P. Cushing, a gentleman of handsome fortune, now residing at Watertown, Mass. was waited upon, a few days since, by the assessor of that town, to ascertain the amount he should assess him toward the expense of the town. After inquiring, and being told, the amount of the whole tax to be raised, he desired the assessor to charge the whole amount to him.

A Belgian servant has just discovered that electric light, directed on the human body makes it so dispense as to enable the arteries, veins, and nerves, to be seen at work and their action to be studied.

About 60 diviners were authorized by the Legislature at its last session. Each diviner costs the applicant \$20.