

Drowned.

We learn that on Monday the 11th instant, a child of Mr. Amos Antrim, aged about three years, fell into the race above his mill in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county.

Free Exhibition.

The semi-annual exhibition of the Allentown Seminary in connection with Mrs. Young's Ladies' Institute, will take place on Wednesday evening, the 27th instant, at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

First of April.

Our subscribers who contemplate "moving" on or about the first of the coming month, are requested to give us timely notice where they wish their papers sent after that date.

Admission of California.

The New Orleans Bulletin says, that of the members who formed the Convention, which lately adopted the Constitution of California, seventy-one were from the slave States, and forty-eight from all the rest of the world.

The Double Eagle.

This beautiful new coinage has been issued from the mint, and far exceeds all the other golden pieces in elegance as in value.

The New Banking Law.

Our Legislature, says the Potstown Ledger, has been eternally tinkering at our banking system, with very little good practical effect.

What Factories Do.

It is the cumulative influence of domestic manufactures which give them their national importance. There are hundreds of thriving cities and villages in this country, who owe not only their prosperity but their existence to manufactures.

Sartain's Magazine.

The April number has come to hand and fully equals any periodical in the country. The matter, passing under the editorial supervision of Professor Hart, the accomplished Principal of the Philadelphia High School, cannot be other than first rate.

State Convention.

The Whig State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 13th inst., and fixed upon Philadelphia as the place, and 19th of June as the time for holding a Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Township Elections.

The following persons were on Friday, the 15th inst., elected to fill the several offices in the North and South Ward in the Borough, and in the different townships of Lehigh county.

NORTH WARD.—Justice, Jacob Dillinger, Judge, Joseph Nunemacher, Inspectors, James H. Bush, Manasses Schwartz, Assessor, Wm. H. Blumer, Constable, Samuel Burger.

SOUTH WARD.—Judge, Joseph Dieter, Inspectors, Joseph Weaver, John Hagenbach, Assessor, Peter Good, Constable, Samuel Hartman.

NORTHAMPTON.—Justice, William Menderson, Judge, George White, Inspectors, Daniel Nunemacher, Benjamin F. Kleppinger, Assessor, William Hecker, Constable, Jacob Meyers, Supervisors, Daniel Baumer, Casper Kleckner, School Directors, William Hecker, Geo. Moyer, Auditor, Solomon Batz, Clerk, Thomas F. Habbach, place of holding township election, John Schimpf.

SALISBURG.—Justice, Josiah Rhoads, Judge, Jacob Ecksellen, Inspectors, Solomon Diehl, Moses Wiant, Assessor, Henry D. Wolf, Constable, Gideon Ritter, Supervisors, George Kemmerer, Michael Stamer, School Directors, John Yost, John Kemmerer, Auditor, John Apple, Clerk, Reuben Bernhard.

WHITEHALL.—Justice, Charles Guth, Judge, Jacob Micky, Inspectors, Charles Troxell, John Culbertson, Assessor, John Minnich, Constable, Josiah Strouss, Supervisors, David Biery, Joseph Hammel, Capt. Adam Hecker, Jeremiah Kern, School Directors, Daniel Hoffman, Adam Guth, Daniel Schneider, Charles Lichtenwalner, Auditor, John Ritter, Clerk, George Smith.

HANOVER.—Justice, Geo. Frederick, Judge, Samuel Saylor, Inspectors, Isaac McHose, John O. Lichtenwalner, Assessor, Samuel Colver, Constable, Thomas Craig, Supervisors, George Bicker, Charles Nolf, School Directors, Sol. K. Beck, Solomon Elore, and for 2 years, Samuel McHose, Sam. Huffert, Auditor, Tobias Steiner, Clerk, Jesse Wassor.

UPPER SAUCON.—Justice, Charles W. Cooper, Joshua Fry, Judge, Charles B. Weber, Inspectors, Charles Weirbach, Sanford Steffen, Assessor, Ezekiah Gerhard, Constable, John Yandt, Supervisors, Thomas Ott, Benj. Eisenhard, Henry Bleahn, School Directors, Godfrey Weirbach, John Weber, Auditor, John Ott, Clerk, Edward Seider.

MACUNGY.—Justice, Wiloughby Fogel, David Schall, Judge, Benjamin Fogel, Inspectors, Jacob Litzberger, Charles Dankel, Assessor, Solomon Colter, Constable, John Weiknecht, Supervisors, Wm. Deth, Jesse Schmidt, School Directors, Michael Reicher, John Marx, Auditor, John Ahner.

LOWER MACUNGY.—Justice, Harrison Miller, Jonas Faust, Judge, Jacob Marx, Inspectors, Reuben Baumer, Henry Grov, Assessor, Daniel Mohr, Constable, Andrew Neumoyer, Supervisors, George Baer, Isaac Eisenhard, School Directors, Reuben Danner, Geo. Claus, John Romig, Auditor, John Maderer, Clerk, Amanda Seiffen.

WHITEHALL.—Justice, Edward Kohler, H. O. Wilson, Judge, Daniel Kuntz, Inspectors, Solomon De Long, John Romig, Assessor, John Clifton, Constable, Simon Komorer, Supervisors, Peter Stoekel, John Barch, John Annawaldt, Abraham Baer, School Directors, Abraham Naef, David Lowry, Auditor, Jacob Lindaman, Clerk, William Hausman.

UPPER MILFORD.—Justice, Joshua Sahlner, Wiloughby Gable, Judge, Henry Dieffenderfer, Inspectors, Samuel Stauffer, David Kern, Assessor, Jacob B. Hillegass, Constable, Solomon Dillinger, Supervisors, Charles E. Raeder, Geo. Bachman, School Directors, John Miller, Henry Jordan, Auditor, Charles Shantz, Clerk, Wm. Hittle.

LOWMILL.—Justice, John Weida, Judge, Peter Bliner, Inspectors, Joseph Kluge, John Frey, Assessor, Peter Buchman, Constable, Daniel Weily, Supervisors, Nathan Housman, Jonathan Weily, School Directors, Jacob Hartman, Jacob Kluge, Jacob Darr, Auditor, Peter George, Clerk, John Shoemaker.

WEISENBURG.—Justice, Francis Weiss, Judge, Fred. A. Wallace, Inspectors, John Bleiler, John F. Seiberling, Assessor, Jacob Greenawald, Constable, Jonas Ebert, Supervisors, Peter Shoemaker, Jacob Harman, Jacob Walbert, School Directors, Solomon Holben, John Fenstermacher, Frederick Walbert, Jacob Grim, Samuel Heffner, Charles Sell, Auditor, Levi Lichtenwalner.

HEIDELBERG.—Justice, John Saeger, Judge, John Smith, Inspectors, Nathan Wichter, David Bloss, Assessor, John Millhouse, Constable, George Hoatz, Supervisors, Casper Handwerk, John Cressle, School Directors, Jacob Harter, Michael Rauch, for 3 years, Nathan Kram, Josiah German, for 2 years, Andrew Peter, Godfrey Peter, for 1 year, Auditor, Levi Krauss, Clerk, William Fenstermacher.

WASHINGTON.—Justice, Boas Housman, Lewis C. Schmidt, Judge, Dennis Hunsicker, Inspectors, Charles Peter, Peter Strouss, Assessor, John Balliet, Constable, Gideon Lentz, Supervisors, Henry Geiger, Geo. Bloss, School Directors, Daniel Peter, James Hoffman, Auditor, John Fenstermacher, Clerk, Thomas Kuntz, place of election, Durs Rudy.

LYNN.—Justice, Jonas Haas, David Follweiler, Judge, Joseph Moser, Inspectors, Josiah Weida, Daniel H. Creitz, Assessor, David M. Kistler, Constable, Daniel F. Follweiler, Supervisors, Daniel Weber, Dan. Lutz, School Directors, John Utlich, John Bachman, Auditor, George Sittler, Clerk, Joseph Derr.

Another View of the Question.

Perhaps it would be well, says the Harrisburg Democratic Union, for the few injudicious men, who speak so lightly and so freely of dissolving the Union, to pause a while and consider whether it would be an easy matter to dissolve the Union. How is this to be done?

Judiciary Report of the Slave Laws.

A short time ago, says the Harrisburg Democratic Union, W. A. Smith, of Cambria, read in place, a bill to repeal so much of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1847, as prohibits judges, justices of the peace, and auditors of this Commonwealth from taking cognizance of the cases of fugitives from other States, held to service or labor, under the act of Congress of 1793.

And what then? Is the Union dissolved by such a course? Can you annihilate the strong national feeling and pride which beats in the bosoms of our people? Can you destroy our national individuality and glory? Can you extinguish memory and bury all recollection of the past? Can you tear asunder the natural and artificial ties which connect our whole people?

And more than this. The dissolution of the Union is only an idea—an abstraction—a mere phantom, which, when approached and grappled with, vanishes into thin air. Dissolve the Union! Can you dissolve the high roads and the railroads—the mountains kissing the clouds, and running, with their snow capped peaks, over our whole extent—the broad inland lakes, spreading out like seas, where the storm king sometimes holds his revels—the mighty rivers, rising in the extreme North, beginning with a mountain rivulet and flowing onward and onward, crossing, without impediment, all geographical and political lines, and emptying at the extreme South? Can you dissolve our fields, our mines of gold and coal, and all the vast area of rich, fertile and productive land? No! these stand, and will stand, the basis of our wealth, importance and strength, and while the people are free and the earth is teeming, the Union cannot be dissolved. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

The Election of Judges.

The amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Judges by the people, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday the 14th inst., by the decisive and almost unanimous vote of 87 to 3. The amendment now only requires the ratification of the people, to become a part of the Constitution. It remains in the hands of the people to acquiesce in the measure.

The Daily News.—This excellent paper since the 18th inst., comes to us with an entire new suit of type. It is handsomely made up, and can always be depended upon as having the latest news. Its editorial columns are in point of talent equal to any penny paper in the Union. This evidence of prosperity is highly gratifying. The News supports Whig principles. Persons who wish a Whig paper from the City cannot do better than subscribe for the Daily News.

Mr. Calhoun's Manifesto.

We publish this week the speech of Mr. Calhoun, which was read on Monday the 14th inst., in the Senate by Mr. Mason of Virginia. It is a very elaborate effort, and is marked by all the peculiarities of its author. It is extremely bold in its assumptions, its inconsistencies, and its demands. Its tone is that of a man who has a commission to speak peremptorily and finally for both parties in fifteen slaveholding States.

Mr. Calhoun lays down his propositions as if he were the sole and absolute guardian of the honor and interests of the South, and authorized to prescribe the terms on which the Union is to be saved. One would suppose that, instead of having been for twenty years excluded from Whig and Democratic confidence, by the witness of his vagaries and the recklessness of his ambition, he was regarded as the high priest of both, and that both were ready to receive the law from his lips.

He informs us that Mr. Clay's plan cannot save the Union. He informs us that President Taylor's plan cannot save the Union. The projects of Mr. Foote and Mr. Bell, he considers not entitled to even a passing allusion. There is only one way in which the Union can be saved, and that is Mr. Calhoun's own way.—The South, he says, has no compromise to offer but the Constitution—and not even that without an amendment!

We consider the speech of Mr. Calhoun a manifesto of disunion, by prescribing impracticable and impossible conditions for the salvation of the Union. It takes the ground, substantially, that, if California is admitted into the Union, it will present a case for resistance. This is the only tangible and practical proposition in the whole speech.

Whatever doubt may have been hitherto entertained upon the question, no one can read this speech without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Calhoun has wrought himself into the conviction that the dissolution of the Union is the only remedy for existing evils. That it will separate him from thousands of well-intentioned and patriotic citizens, both at the North and the South, who have hitherto looked up to him as a safe political guide and adviser, we cannot doubt. It is fortunate for the country that Mr. Calhoun has thus unmasked his motives and objects; for, as a professed disunionist, he will be henceforth shorn of his powers and opprobrious of mischief.—W. Reg.

Union Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, and the admission of California with her present boundaries and constitution, was held at the Chinese Museum, on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant; it was very largely attended. Hon. Thomas M. K. Pettit, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

This meeting was held by that portion of the Democracy, who do not believe in the doctrine of extending slavery beyond its present limits. Resolutions were passed affirming that Congress has the power to establish territorial governments, and to prohibit the extension of slavery into the free territories of the United States—that the territories which were recently acquired by conquest and purchase, came to us free, and should remain free—and that California should be admitted into the Union with her present constitution and boundaries.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pettit, Penniman and John M. Reed, of Philadelphia, and by the Hon. Mr. Carter, Member of Congress from Ohio. Mr. Bissel, Member of Congress from Illinois, was expected to be present to address the meeting, but circumstances prevented his attendance.

Original Letter from John Adams.

The N. O. Picayune publishes a letter from the elder Adams, addressed to Dr. Winthrop of Boston, from whom it descended to Colonel John Winthrop of New Orleans, who has furnished it for publication, as affording in its patriotic sentiments, a striking contrast to the letters of modern disunionists. The editors have the original manuscript at their office, and say it is neatly written, in a small, firm hand, without erasure or interlineation, accurately punctuated, and is still legible and clean, though yellow with age. The letter is as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 23, 1776. DEAR SIR—Your favor of June the 1st is now before me. It is now universally acknowledged that we are and must be independent States—but still objections are made to a declaration of it. It is said that such a declaration will arouse and unite Great Britain. But are they not already aroused and united as much as they will be? Will not such a declaration arouse the friends of liberty, the few such who are left, in opposition to the present system? It is also said that such a declaration will put us in the power of foreign States. That France will take advantage of us when they see we can't recede, and demand severe terms of us. That she and Spain, too, will rejoice to see Britain and America waging each other. But this reasoning has no weight with me, because I am not for soliciting any political connection, or military assistance, or indeed naval, from France. I wish for nothing but commerce, a mere marine treaty with them, and this they will never grant, until we make the declaration, and this, I think, they cannot refuse after we have made it.

The advantages which will result from such a declaration are, in my opinion, very numerous, and very great. After that event, the colonies will hesitate no longer to complete their government. They will establish tests and ascertain the criminality of torism. The presses will produce no more seditious or traitorous speculations. Slander upon public men and measures will be lessened. Our civil government will feel a vigor hitherto unknown. Foreign courts will not disdain to treat with us upon equal terms. Nay further, in my opinion, such a declaration, instead of uniting the people of Great Britain against us, will raise such a storm against the measures of administration as will obstruct the war and throw the kingdom into confusion.

I am grieved to hear, as I do from various quarters, of that rage for innovation which appears now in so many mild shapes in our province. Are not these ridiculous projects, prompted, excited and encouraged by dissatisfied persons, in order to divide, dissipate and distract the attention of the people at a time when every thought should be employed and every sinew exerted for the defence of the country. Many of the projects that I have heard of are not repairing, but pulling down the building, when it is on fire, instead of laboring to extinguish the flames? They are founded in narrow notions, sordid stinginess, and profound ignorance, and tend directly to barbarism. I am not solicitous who takes offence at this language. I blush to see such stuff in our public papers, which used to breathe a spirit much more liberal.

I rejoice to see in the list of both Houses so many names respectable for parts and learning. I hope their fortitude and zeal will be in proportion, and then, I am sure, their country will have great cause to bless them. I am sir, with every sentiment of friendship and veneration, your affectionate and humble servant, JOHN ADAMS. *Nashville Convention, Free Soil meetings, &c.

United States & Mexican Boundary.

We find in the National Intelligencer of the 14th instant, a long and pretty circumstantial account of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to run the Boundary Lines, from the beginning of July to November. The work proceeds slowly, and was finally suspended for want of money—the funds of the Commission being exhausted. Who is to blame for this manifest tardiness, or whether anybody is, we do not know. The country is one very unfavorable to such operations, and there has been considerable delay, occasioned by the slow movements of the Mexican Commissioners. It is a fact that Mexico was beaten, conquered, the new territory acquired, and two new States organized out of it, in much less time than it has required, or will require, to ascertain and to establish the boundary line.

The account in the Intelligencer concludes thus:—But the Mexican Commissioner had not yet arrived at the mouth of the Rio Gila, and Lieutenant Whipple feared lest a failure of General Conde to agree to the point selected as "the middle of the Rio Gila where it unites with the Colorado," might render in vain much of the labor and prevent the completion of the work. Fortunately, November 30th Mr. Zalazar arrived. Having received from General Conde powers similar to those conferred upon the other party, he joined Lieutenant Whipple in an examination of the junction of the two rivers, cordially adopted the point previously selected as that described by the treaty, and entered into a written agreement rendering official the operations of that station. Although surprised that the conformation of the ground should be such as to give to the United States both banks of the Colorado for nearly seven miles below the mouth of the Gila, together with the best military positions in the vicinity, there was no hesitation on the part of the Mexican surveyor, in according to a just following strict construction of the treaty. On the following day, the astronomical fixtures were turned over to the Mexican Commission, and in obedience to the instructions received from Major Emory, the camp at the Rio Gila was broken up.

Major Emory in the mean time, assisted by Capt. Hardestee, prolonged his azimuth line of boundary for about five miles from the coast, after which, the funds of the commission being exhausted, he repaired with the officers of his command, to San Diego, awaiting orders from the Department.

Newspapers.

A woman in Maine recently renewed her subscription to a Portland paper, with the remark that she was infinitely too poor to do without it. There is a great deal comprehended in this declaration. People—even those who are in straightened circumstances—can dispense with many things rather than with a newspaper. How much has even the poorest saved by attentively perusing some one of the public journals which has been his daily or weekly visitant! It should be a universally admitted fact, that a newspaper is one of the necessities, not one of the luxuries of life. Every journalist in the country, by taxing his memory a moment, could easily illustrate the truth of the position—and indeed there are very few in any community whose experience does not enable them to bear testimony to it. A newspaper is a mine of wealth to millions, who, if they never saw one, would have reason to say that they were poor indeed.

Transportation in a new Way.

The Potstown Mining Register gives the following as the latest wrinkle in the way of transportation—a scheme that will doubtless ruin the railroad and canal if it ever should be put in execution: "A considerable stir is being made at this time about the new mode proposed for transporting coal from Schuylkill county to Philadelphia, by water enclosed in cast iron tubes of wide diameter. The fall being 600 feet in 30 miles, is considered sufficient, and the coal being less than one third heavier than water, it is thought that two thirds water and one-third coal will be the right proportion. It is demonstrated that 18,000 tons can be passed daily through a single tube of 3 feet in diameter, at a cost of 25 cents per ton. This may give you a smile. But less likely things have succeeded, and capitalists are ready to embark in it, if experimenters about to be made, prove successful."

Auctioneer.—A bill has been introduced into the lower branch of the Legislature, says the Easton Argus, providing that after the first day of June next, any citizen of this State, residing in Easton, who deposits twenty five dollars into the State Treasury, and a bond with two or more sureties for two thousand dollars, shall be appointed Auctioneer for the Borough, by the Governor. The bill requires the Auctioneer to pay into the State Treasury a tax or duty of one quarter per cent on all sales of loans or stocks, and one and a quarter per cent on all other sales made. All uncommissioned persons are prohibited from making sale, at public auction of any merchandise, estate or property whatsoever, under penalty of \$100, except Sheriffs, Constables, Executors or Administrators.

Smoking Chimneys.—Colonel William Mason, of London, in a letter says: I have built many chimneys, in all possible situations, and have found one simple plan everywhere succeeded, the secret being to construct the throat of the chimney, or that part of it just above the fireplace, so small that a man or a boy can hardly pass through it. Secondly, immediately above this, the chimney should be enlarged to double its width, to the extent of about two feet in height and then diminish again to its usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed in that way, smoked.

Death of an Eastonian in California.—The last arrival from California, brings the news of the death of Frederick P. Randolph, at San Francisco, on the third of January last. He was a house carpenter by trade and left a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Growth of London.—Two hundred miles of streets have been added during the last 7 years. Villages which a few years since, were 10 or 12 miles distant are now part of the metropolis.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1850. Mr. Shimer, a petition for the incorporation of the Allentown Bank; also a petition in favor of the Easton Bank.

Mr. Laird, from the committee on banks, reported with a negative recommendation, the bill relative to a free banking law.

Mr. Malone, of Bucks, read a bill in place, for the improvement of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Mathias, from the Select committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relative to slavery, also the resolutions of the General Assembly of Vermont and Connecticut, and certain memorials on the same subject from citizens of this Commonwealth, reported a series of "Resolutions on the subject of slavery, and relative to the Union," which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. George H. Hart, reported a bill on the 18th instant, to authorize general banking on real capital, and to protect bill holders from loss.

Confirmation by the U. S. Senate.—The Senate in Executive Session, on the 18th confirmed a number of nominations. Among those confirmed unanimously, were

W. C. Rives, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Resident Minister at Constantinople.

Ephraim G. Squier, of Kentucky, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala.

Thomas M. Foote, of New York, Charge d'Affaires to Grenada.

Geo. P. White, Post Master at Philadelphia.

Gleanings.

A Southern paper says that "all the ladies are for Union—to a man!"

New York is increasing in population at a rate unparalleled in the history of cities.

Hon. W. J. Lawton, of Georgia, writes a letter to the Savannah Georgian, declining to serve as a Delegate to the Nashville Convention. He says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry to the glorious stars and stripes."

Thirty thousand landlords own the whole of England, three thousand own Scotland, six thousand own Ireland, leaving more than twenty five millions inhabitants of those countries without a spot of God's creation.

The New Hampshire state election has resulted in the Democrats electing all their State officers, and the Legislature, by a larger majority than last year.

The State Convention of the "Free Democracy" is to assemble at Columbus, on the second of May next, to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor.

A Homestead exemption bill is reported to the New York Legislature. The value of the estate proposed to be exempted is \$1,000.

An Homeopathic College, at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, has been chartered by the Legislature of that State.

Col. John C. Fremont, and his lady arrived in Washington, on Monday evening. His health has been much improved since his arrival in New York, and that of his lady is also perfectly restored.

The New York Globe says there are about 1200 lawyers in the city and 3700 in the state.

The desire for cheap postage is no longer a doubtful question. The people will have it—and who shall say no!

A woman renewed her subscription to a Portland paper, saying, "she was too poor to do without it."

One hundred and sixty-six officers were discharged from the New York Custom House recently, by which a saving of \$115,000 per annum is effected in the revenue service at that port.

Couldn't Cure Him.

Eel-tie, and all other cures for drunkenness that human science ever devised, were tried on Philander Nichols, a last-maker. Mrs. Nichols had used some desperate remedies, such as steeping large quantities of jalap, aloes, ipecac, &c., in Philander's grog; but he continued to drink with undiminished relish, and the consequences of this dosing system were more troublesome to Mrs. Nichols herself, than they were to Philander, her husband. Being dead drunk every afternoon, within half an hour after he began his day's jollification, (so rapidly did he pour down the liquor) he never felt the slightest inconvenience or unpleasant sensation on account of the medicines he had swallowed. At last Mrs. Nichols thought herself of another plan for making a reformed drunkard of her lord. She engaged a watchman, for a stipulated reward, to carry Philander to the watch house, while he was yet in a state of insensibility, and frighten him a little when he recovered. In consequence of this arrangement, Philander waked up about 11 o'clock at night, and found himself lying on a pine bench in a dim and strange apartment.—Raising himself on one elbow, he looked around until his eyes rested on a man seated by a stove, and smoking a cigar.

"Where am I?" said Philander.

"In the medical college," answered the seegar-smoker.

"What a doing there!"

"Going to be cut up."

"How comes that?"

"Why, you did yesterday, while you were drunk, and we bought your body to make a 'natomy'."

"It's a lie; I'm not dead."

"No matter; we bought your carcass from your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's all the good she could ever make of you. If you're not dead, that's not the fault of the doctors; and they'll cut you up, dead or alive."

"You say you will do it, eh?" asked the old fellow.

"Ay, to be sure we will; now, directly," was the answer.

"Well, can't you let us have a little something to drink before you begin?"

This last speech satisfied the watchman that Philander was a hopeless case; and as his reward was contingent on his successful treatment of the patient, he was not a little chagrined at the result; so, with no gentle handling, he tumbled the irreformable inebriate out of the watch house, — Pennsylvania.