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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 115. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

For the benefit of strangers and others who may desire to visit any of our public institutions, we publish the annexed list.

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Larkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sanford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
Thocum's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Artists' Fund Hall, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Franklin Institute, No. 8 South Seventh street.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, west side of Schuylkill, opposite South street.
Almshouse (Friends'), Walnut street, above Third.
Association for the Employment of Poor Women, No. 292 Green street
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 36 North Seventh street.
Blind Asylum, Race, near Twentieth street.
Christ Church Hospital, No. 8 Cherry street.
City Hospital, Nineteenth street, near Coates.
Clarkson's Hall, No. 163 Cherry street.
Dispensary, Fifth, below Chestnut street.
Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 72 North Seventh street.
Guardians of the Poor, office No. 55 North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 8 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
Intelligent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, *east of Eighteenth street.*
Penn Widows' Asylum, West and Wood streets Eighteenth Ward.
Masonic Hall, Chestnut, above Seventh street.
Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and *Twenty-first streets.*
Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
Orphans' Asylum, (colored,) Thirteenth street, near Callowhill.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and South streets.
Do. do. Third and Brown streets.
Do. do. Ridge Road, below Wallace.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, corner Race and Twentieth street.
Pennsylvania Society for *Alleviating the Miseries of* Public Prisons, Sixth and Adelphi streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 162 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Prune, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sanson streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between *Fifteenth and Sixteenth.*
Episcopal Hospital, Front street, between Huntingdon and Lehigh avenues.
Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, S. W corner of Chestnut and Park sts, West Philadelphia
The Home for Destitute Colored Children, situated on Girard avenue, first house above Nineteenth street

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Custom House, Chestnut street, above Fourth
County Prison, Passyunk road, below Bread.
City Tobacco Warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets.
City Controller's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
Commissioner of City Property, office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Treasurer's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Commissioner's Office, State House.
City Solicitor's Office, Fifth, below Walnut.
City Watering Committee's Office, Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut.
Fairmount Water Works, Fairmount on the Schuylkill.
Girard Trust Treasurer's Office, Fifth, above Chestnut.
House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh.
House of Industry, Seventh, above Arch street.
House of Refuge, (white,) Parrish, between Twenty second and Twenty-third street.
House of Refuge, (colored,) Twenty-fourth, between Parrish and Poplar streets.
Health Office, corner of Sixth and Sanson.
House of Correction, Bush Hill.
Marine Hospital, *Gray's Ferry road*, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut sts.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-*first and Twenty-second streets.*
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Queen street, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Philadelphia Exchange, corner Third, Walnut and Dock streets.
Philadelphia Gas Works, Twentieth and Market; office, No. 8 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green
Public Grammar School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 8 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.

College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Haines street, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homeopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George.
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 68 Arch street.

LOCATION OF COURTS.

United States Circuit and District Courts, No. 24 Fifth street, below Chestnut.
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Common Pleas, Independence Hall.
District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Quarter Sessions, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

American Baptist Publication Society, No. 118 Arch street.
American and Foreign Christian Union, No. 144 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union (new), No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society (new), No 929 Chestnut.
Episcopal Reading Room, 321 Walnut street.
Menonist, Crown street, below Callow hill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 102 Chestnut street.
Northern Young Men's Christian Association, Germantown Road and Franklin.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 635 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.
Lutheran Publication Society, No. 732 Arch street, below Eighth.

RAILROAD LINES.

Penna. Central R. R.—Depot, Eleventh and Market.
7 A. M., Mail Train for Pittsburgh and the West.
12.55 P. M., *Fast Line for Pittsburgh and the West.*
2.30 P. M., for Harrisburg and Columbia.
4.30 P. M., Accommodation Train for Lancaster.
11 P. M., Express Mail for Pittsburgh and the West.
Reading Railroad—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira and Niagara Falls.
3.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)
New York Lines.
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
6 A. M., from Camden, Accommodation Train.
7 A. M., from Camden, via Jersey City, Mail.
10 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, via Jersey city.
2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Express.
3 P. M., via Camden, Accommodation Train.
5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Mail.
6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.
Connecting Lines.
6 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M., for Freehold.
7 A. M., for Mount Holly, from Walnut street wharf,
2 P. M., for Freehold.
2.30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bristol, Trenton, &c.
3 P. M., for Palmyra, Burlington, Bordentown, &c.
4 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, &c., from Walnut street wharf.
5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Burlington, &c.
Baltimore R. R.—Depot, Broad and Prime.
8 A. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
1 P. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, and New Castle.
4.15 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
P. M., *for Perryville, Fast Freight.*
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.
North Pennsylvania R. R.—Depot, Front and Willow.
9 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
10 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4.30 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
10 A. M., for Gwynedd, Accommodation.
Camden and Atlantic R. R.—Vine street wharf.
7.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
4 P. M., for Atlantic City.
4.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.
For Westchester.
By Columbia R. R. and Westchester Branch.
From Market street, south side, above Eighteenth.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
" Westchester 6.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M.
" Westchester 3 P. M.
Westchester Direct Railroad, open to Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
" Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M, and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennelton at 7 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennelton 9½ A. M. and 6 P. M.
Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 9, and 11 A. M., and 3, 4.45, 6.45, and 11.15 P. M., for Norristown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 P. M. for Chestnut Hill.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10.10, and 11.30, A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.
Chester Valley R. R.—Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

2.30 P. M., Richard Stockton, for Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.45 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
9.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M., and 2, 3, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.

The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1857.

FISCAL PROPOSITION.

It appears that though we are in capital credit, what is called the State may require a little money, by and bye. It will be readily obtained, for this country has always shown a proud alacrity in liquidating its public pecuniary obligations. Nothing would give greater pleasure to the ROTHSCHILDS, the BARINGS, the HOTTINGUERS, and other great European capitalists, than to be able to open "a little account" with Uncle Sam. And for this simple reason—he has cheerfully, on all prévious occasions, paid the interest on his borrowings, and has been, if possible, only too quick in discharging the debt itself. People in Europe, who have money to invest, and find the United States paying a higher per centage than they can obtain in England or France, (they rather distrust other nations,) are somewhat puzzled what to do when, having put their means into American Stock, the action of redeeming it is entered into. They would be much better pleased by being allowed to keep their cash on loan to the United States, where the ordinary *interest is from 6 to 7 per cent.*, while scarcely any European safe investment yields as much as 5.

Whatever money this nation may require it can thus obtain, on very favorable terms, from European capitalists. Or, if Treasury notes be issued, they will readily pass into currency, for no one can doubt that they will be taken up at maturity. But the question may arise, cannot both processes of raising the wind be dispensed with? May not simple taxation be adopted as a substitute? Already we have put *the principle into practice*, for we raise a considerable public revenue by import-duties, which really form the most direct and easily collected taxation.

We would suggest, as it may be difficult to say on what articles taxes should be levied, that the impost should be laid simply and solely upon superfluities. Admit the justice of this, and remark what a vast field for taxation—what a boundless prairie of impost—is thus spread open. Consider, too, the common-place justice of the matter. Do what you may, it is *impossible to please all parties once that taxation* commences. The complaint ever is, that the levy on the poor, as compared with what is exacted from the rich, is much less than, when comparatively viewed, it ought to be. Tax superfluities only, leaving more necessaries free, and you come at once to an impost upon all expenditure in excess of necessary payments.

As a matter of course, to begin with, all unnecessary personal adornments should come within the limit of the tax. We would not pronounce against all expenditure on this account, seeing that, though Beauty when unadorned may (poetically) be adorned the most, ornaments do become the fair sex, when used with taste and moderation. In the first place, *we hope to see every female who is out* of her teens with a plain gold ring on the third finger of her left hand, duly placed there by some one who has the felicity of standing in the relation of husband to her, and, as such a pledge of marital faith cannot be too carefully preserved, the lady may wear as handsome a ring with it, as "a guard," as she cares to exhibit. Even a third ring, which may safely be assumed to be a present from some beloved relative, may be tolerated. Beyond this, all rings worn by women should be taxable, on the *ad valorem* principle. We would except, in the instance of young ladies who are yet unwedded, even a couple of rings given as *gages d'amour*. It is necessary, we believe, sometimes to play off one beau against another, and an excellent mode of doing this is to excite jealousy by taking care to exhibit, full flashing in the eyes of one spark, the ring which another has given. It has been found advantageous in bringing matters to a conclusion—we should rather say *the* conclusion.

As for gentlemen, we would allow each to wear a seal ring, on which may be engraved his armorial bearings, if he goes in for such things, and no other annular ornament whatever—unless he be a widower, in which case it is considered etiquette for him to wear his late wife's wedding-ring on the last finger of his left hand, for the purpose of thus gently indicating—that he is in the market again! All rings beyond these two, worn by the male sex, should be taxable. The impost upon more *display would be very lucrative.*

Ear-rings, we fear, would not be nationally exempt from the operation of the tax. The custom of wearing them is evidently derived from African and other savage nations. Yet considering that these ornaments abound, that they are usually rich and costly, that the wearers fancy them becoming, we would permit their untaxed use—provided that each lady who appears with them will also wear the decoration of the nose-ring, which is just as rational and becoming as the ear-rings themselves, and is always worn with them by the dusky savages as aforesaid.

Rich necklaces, and the whole tribe of what are called "jewels"—for a full definition of which look at FREZZOLINI, dressed for conquest and show, exhibiting herself before a concert-audience—are so wholly superfluous that they must come under the tax. A well-looking woman does not require them to augment her natural charms, and an ordinary-looking woman (if such a she-phenomenon can be found) would only look all the worse, by *contrast*. We must be just, though we may seem cruel, and put "jewels" on the list of taxable things. Yet, as we would leave some margin, we cheerfully exempt a handsome bracelet or two, (such as we saw the other *evening on pretty little wrists,) and a cameo*-broach, or any of those things which can be supposed, by a great effort of imagination, to be of even the remotest utility, we shall go to the length of marking off as tax free. Ladies' gold watches, too, provided there are not too many little "charms" linked to them, are within the exceptions, as, of all people in the world, females have the least idea how time flies. Their "just dropped in to ask how you are" invariably extends from twenty minutes to a couple of hours.

On the other hand, the male sex, who also wear watches, should be taxed for any and every unnecessary display connected with them, which does not actually come into the article "utility." We will permit the watch itself to be as handsome as the wearer may fancy, and admit that the wearing of a guard-chain is very warrantable, as contributing to the safety of the watch itself. But we would doubly tax any man who, in *petit maitre* style, affects such excessive ornamentation as the wearing of "charms," trinkets, fancy-seals, ladies' rings, and knick-knacks of any kind, as appendages to his watch—unless he keep them wholly out of sight. A seal and a watch-key are necessary, and all beyond them must be heavily taxed.

Shirt studs are necessary, and, being so, we would let them pass—though the plainer they are the better they look. But such "returned Californian" embellishments as huge brooches, on which diamonds extensively cluster, are *fully taxable, not being in the slightest de*gree useful, nor, indeed, very ornamental in most cases.

We are in doubt whether handsome eye-glasses, worn by man or woman, should be scheduled as superfluous—seeing that the honest way, if a person cannot see well, is to *wear spectacles*. However, after much deliberation, we have considered that those who have what is called long-sight, and, therefore, only occasionally require the aid of glasses, (as for reading,) may dispense with spectacles, whereas *every* near-sighted person, whose vision requires their constant aid, should constantly wear spectacles, or submit to a heavy tax for flirtation with an eye-glass. If any weak-minded man (such folly is never com*mitted by the other sex*) should ever be seen with a glass stuck on his eye, secured there by muscular contraction alone, we should mercilessly order him off to immediate execution, without benefit of clergy.

Passing on from what may be looked upon as mere personal ornaments, we must now come to extravagance in attire. *Hommage aux Dames!*—and so we commence with the ladies, naturally taking—— But this article is long enough already, so we must abruptly break off, with a promise to resume our fiscal exposition at an early convenient period. Meanwhile, we commend the principle of our tax to the earnest consideration of "the powers that be."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, FROM 1789 TO 1856.—*By the author of the Thirty Years' View. Vol. V. pp 757 octavo. D. Appleton & Co., New York. H. H. Henderson, Philadelphia.*

Mr. Benton does not let the grass grow under his feet. Here is another volume of what, in all respects, is a national work. Mr. Benton takes the fullest and most authentic reports of the Debates, and condenses them—giving the good speeches in full, and only cutting down the surplusage. The present volume contains the proceedings of Congress from May, 1813, to March, 1817. Here are four very eventful years, as may be judged from the important subjects discussed while they were running on. During that period Henry Clay was twice Speaker of the House of Representatives, and among the legislators who then took share in public business were John C. Calhoun, John Forsyth, Charles J. Ingersoll, Richard M. Johnson, Rufus King, John McLean, Timothy Pickering, William Pinckney, John Randolph, John Sargeant, John Tyler, Richard Henry Wilde, and Daniel Webster.

The subjects treated of, in the period which this volume includes, were highly important. The war with England was closing, and there were sharp debates upon that. There were discussions also "of infinite pith and moment," upon the amendment of the Constitution, Executive appointments, the army and navy, banks and banking, Canadian refugees, import duties, embargo, the enlistment system, foreign relations, internal improvements, the establishment of the rank of Lieutenant-General, the principle and practice of loans, military education at West Point, defence of New Orleans, pay of members, direct taxes, power of making treaties, &c. There is, also, an excellent index, thoroughly analytical.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS; A Companion to the Arabian Nights. With 12 Illustrations, 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 352. *Murphy & Co., Baltimore. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*

Miss Parkoe, who has travelled in the East, and written a book about Constantinople, has supplied recommendatory Introduction to these stories, which, she truly says: "The compiler of the graceful little volume which I have the pleasure of introducing to the public, has conferred an undeniable benefit upon the youth of England, by presenting to them a collection of Oriental Tales, which, rich in the elements of interest and entertainment, are nevertheless entirely free from the licentiousness which rendered many of the fictions of the East, beautiful and brilliant as they are, most objectionable for young and ardent minds. There is indeed no lack of the wonderful in the pages before us, any more than in the Arabian and Persian tales already so well known: but it will be seen that the supernatural agency in the narratives is used as a means to work out totally different results. There is, in truth, scarcely one of these Tales which does not inculcate a valuable moral lesson; as may be seen by reference to 'The Powder of Longevity;' 'The Old Camel,' and 'The Story of the Dervise Alnamadar,' among several others. The present collection of *Eastern stories has been principally derived* from the works of different Oriental scholars on the Continent, and little doubt can be entertained of the genuineness of their origin; while they have been carefully selected, and do honor to the good taste of their compiler." It is indeed a first-rate readable volume, and calculated to interest all ages.

MASON'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD TALES. Vols 3 and 4. *Mason Brothers*, New York. *J. H. Lippincott & Co.*, Philadelphia.

Many years ago, the *celebrated Theodore* Hook undertook to illustrate certain popular proverbs. Three series of "Sayings and Doings" were the result. "Gervase Skinner" illustrated the adage of *Penny wise and pound foolish*, while "Cousin William" showed the fatal effect of *passion*. The first of these stories shows a rich, mean man, addicted to a contemptible caricature of economy which plunges him in a thousand difficulties, and finally leads to the ruin of his worldly fortunes. The scenes are in ordinary or middle life in England, and are full of broad humor. "Cousin William," which shows the defeat of principle by passion, is higher-toned and has fewer ludicrous scenes, but is worked up with great force and pathos. Altogether, these tales were well worth being reproduced here, and are brought out in the handsomest manner, with good type, paper, and binding.

CITY POLICE—DECEMBER 12.

[Reported for The Press.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY CUSTOMER.—Alfred Marlow—a young man wrapped in a seedy but voluminous cloak, the collar of which stood up rather higher than his ears—was charged, this morning, with intoxication and using threatening language towards one of the night police. The last-mentioned party (Officer N.) being called on for an account of the affair, began as follows:

"Last night, as I was going along my beat, I suddenly heard this nigger"——

"*Who do you call a nigger?*" *exclaimed the* prisoner, dropping his cloak-collar so as to show a pale, mealy visage, garnished with dust-colored moustaches.

The officer stood amazed and almost awe-stricken at the sight; then turning with an air of hopeless mystification to the magistrate, he said:

"Well, that beats me, I do confess. I could *take my Bible oath on my knees that when I took* this fellow up, last night, he was as black as the ten of clubs, and his moustache was far all the world like a bunch of soot."

"Then, if the man you took up was a darkey, of course it was not me," triumphantly remarked the prisoner.

"Hah! don't I know your voice, and clothes, and all?" *indignantly returned Officer N. "There* is only as much difference between you and the fellow I arrested as there is between black and white."

"This is strange, indeed," said the magistrate; "it must have been some optical illusion. But go on with your story. Mr. N."

"Well," resumed the policeman, "I suddenly *heard a voice which sounded as deep and solemn* as a full-grown bull-frog's, and it said: 'Have you prayed to-night?' Of course, I was kind o' startled at such an unaccountable question as that, for what should make a man pray, unless he was just going to kick the bucket! I turned around and saw this wig. I mean that chap there—and he was muttering that he 'wouldn't kill my soul;'—which meant, of course, that he intended to kill my body. I made a grab at him and pulled that cloak off enough to see that, as I said before, he was as black as a tar-barrel. *He tried to bolt*, and hollered out, 'I'll make a ghost of him that lets me.' 'Perhaps you will, says I, 'but who would be donkey enough to let you make a ghost of him?' So I fetched him to the lock-up, and there, it seems, he turned white before morning!"

Mr. Marlow, who had heard *the officer's story* with a disdainful smile, now condescended to explain that, when arrested, he was returning from the rendezvous of an amateur Thespian society, where he had played Hamlet and Othello both on one night, a feat which probably never was attempted by any other tragedian. While in the watch-house, he had succeeded in obtaining a basin of water, and thereWith removed the coat of burnt cork which had made the artificial complexion of Othello. As it appeared that Alfred was more intoxicated with histrionic ambition than anything else, he was permitted to depart unscathed.

W.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Union of Saturday.]

Horrible Murder—A Man Killed and Thrown Into a Well.

We are called upon to chronicle another horrible murder committed in this county. An honest old *German, named Jacob Matthias, living about seven* miles from this borough, on the road to Bear Creek, was missed about ten days ago. He was in town the day previous, and purchased a hog; he paid for it, and promised to call the next day and take it to his home. The fact of his not coming for the hog, as he had intended to do, aroused suspicion in the minds of his friends here that some accident had befallen him, and yesterday they started out in search of him.

Upon reaching *his premises, they found a man* there, named W. M. Muller, a native of Hanover, Germany, who seemed to have possession of the house. He said that Matthias had gone West to visit his son-in-law, and that he had purchased the premises and paid for them. This only served to strengthen the suspicion that Matthias had been murdered, and the party commenced to examine the well near the house with hooks, where, to their astonishment, they found his remains wrapped in a quilt, and having a heavy chain around his body, and a large stone fastened to the end of it. Several gashes were found upon his head, which had the appearance of having been done with a hatchet.

An inquest was held by Esquire Williams, of Bear Creek. It seems that Muller was a poor man, and that Matthias had promised to keep him over *winter in consideration of some work which he was* to do about the house. Suspicion immediately centered upon Muller. He was brought to town, and after a hearing before Esquire Vaughn, he was committed to jail. The wife of Matthias died some time ago, and he was living alone at the time of his death.

COMMUNICATIONS.

KANSAS.

[For The Press.]

MONTGOMERY CO., Dec. 4, 1857.

There are some questions of a public character which cannot be brought within the circumscribed limits of party lines, or made the touch-stone of party fealty.

One of these is the subject of a tariff. Good men of the Democratic party may differ from each other on this point, some advocating the existence of a tariff for revenue only, whilst others may countenance the establishment of a rate of duties which would afford a greater degree of protection to the manufactured articles of our own country. All may be equally *honest in their impressions; and the first* principles of the Democracy we profess, go to justify the maintenance of such diversity of sentiment, and tolerate the perfect enjoyment and expression of opinion on the part of all.

As with the tariff question, so it is with the prevailing difference of opinion connected with affairs in Kansas. There cannot be, these should not be, any rule, line, or plummet regulations, by which the sentiments of men, and especially Democrats, must be bounded; and he is usurping a censorship which neither common justice nor public feeling will sanction him in maintaining, who denounces any portion of our party as recreant to the Democratic faith, because they do not make their judgments chime with the peculiar views which he himself may happen to entertain.

You know as well as I do, that, throughout the last presidential campaign, the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill were upheld by us as being in strict accordance with the doctrines of our party—that is, that the people of the Territory should decide all questions of local government for themselves, involving, of *course, the question whether slavery should or* should not exist within its limits. This doctrine was essentially inc