# The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1845. NUMBER 28



## TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

At two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

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## LAW OF MARYLAND—No 236.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A further additional supplement to the Act entitled "an Act for the general valuation and assessment of property, and to provide a tax to pay the debts of the State," passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty-one, chapter twenty-three.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if in the several counties of this State, Howard district and the city of Baltimore, collectors of the taxes now imposed or to be imposed by law for the use of this State, shall not have been duly appointed and qualified, as by the present laws are directed, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, and he is hereby authorised and required, on the first day of May next ensuing the passage of this Act, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, to appoint a collector or collectors for such county, district or city, as the case may be, and the collector or collectors so to be appointed shall give bond to be executed by him or them, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Governor, or some Judge of the county, city or district court, for which the collector or collectors may be appointed, and to be recorded as required by the original Act, a copy of which bond, certified by the clerk in whose office the same may be recorded, shall be by him forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer and the Governor of this State, and the collectors so to be appointed shall have all the powers, capacities and privileges, which are possessed and enjoyed by collectors, appointed under the original Act, or any of its supplements, together with those which are hereinafter conferred upon them.

Section 2. *And be it enacted*, That in making the said appointments, the Governor shall not be restricted to any particular County, District or City, but shall be at liberty to appoint a collector or collectors for any county, district or city, from such county, district or city, or from any other part of this State.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the collector or collectors appointed by the Governor under and by virtue of this Act, shall fail or refuse to qualify by giving bond within thirty days after their appointment, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to appoint others in their places, and so from time to time after every interval of thirty days until duly qualified collectors shall be appointed throughout the State, and the same power shall and may be exercised by the Governor annually, whenever and as often as the Levy Courts, Commissioners of the Tax and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall neglect or be unable to procure duly qualified collectors by the first day of May in each and every year.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That whenever and as often as any collector of the taxes levied for the use of this State, shall find it necessary to proceed by way of distress or execution to collect taxes now due or to become due, he shall first leave with the party by whom the said taxes are to be paid or at his usual place of abode, a statement showing the aggregate amount of the property of every description, with which such person is assessed, and the amount of taxes due thereupon, with a notice to the said statement annexed, that unless the taxes so due are paid within thirty days, thereafter, the said collector will proceed by way of distress or execution to collect the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That after the proceedings required by the preceding section shall have been had, if the said taxes are not then paid, the said Collectors are hereby authorised and required to levy upon either the real or personal property of the delinquent, and expose the same to public sale either on the premises, or at the Court House Door of the County District or City, as the case may be, after giving twenty days notice of the time and place of sale by advertising in at least one newspaper in the County District or City, where a newspaper is published, and also by notice stuck up at the Court House door, and in case no newspaper is printed in the County or District, then in addition to the notice at the Court House Door, at two other public places in the neighborhood of the same, and the said Collector shall then and there proceed to sell by public auction, the property, either real or personal, so levied on, for cash to the highest bidder, retaining out of the proceeds of such sales, the amount of the taxes due from such delinquent with the interest thereon, together with all the costs incurred by the said Collector in making the sale, returning the excess, if there be any, to the owner or owners thereof.

Section 6. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases of the sale of real estate, under the provisions of this act, or the Original Act or any of its supplements, the party or parties, owning the same, prior to the sale, shall be and they are hereby authorised to redeem the said real estate, by paying to the purchaser thereof, within the period of twelve Calendar months from the date of such sale, the amount of the purchase money for which the same may have been sold, with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of the sale.

Section 7. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases of the sale of personal property under the provisions of this act, or the original act or any of its supplements, the said collector or collectors are hereby authorised and required, to deliver possession thereof to the purchaser or purchasers, but in case the said property is not present, or if for any other reason it shall not be in the power of the collector to deliver possession as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers may recover possession of the same by action of replevin in any Court having jurisdiction in such cases, together with damages for the detentions thereof, from the time of the sale, or may recover the value thereof, and damages in an action of trover.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases of the sale of real estate as aforesaid, if the owner or owners shall not redeem the same, within the time and upon the terms aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers thereof, shall be and they are hereby authorised, to recover the possession, (if the same be withheld) by action of ejectment; and in all such cases, and also in the cases contemplated by the preceding section, the plaintiffs shall be entitled to recover, upon producing the receipt of the collector for the purchase money, describing with reasonable certainty the property sold, and upon showing on the part of the collector making the sale, a substantial compliance with the requisitions of this Act.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall resist, attack, or manace with violence any collector or collectors, in the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, or the original act, or any of its supplements; or shall resist, attack, or menace with violence, any person or persons present and bidding or proposing to bid at any sale of property, by any such collector, then, and in any such case, it shall and may be lawful for the collector, to summon for his or their defence, the posse comitatus, and each person so summoned shall be allowed fifty cents per day, to be levied on the county, district or city, as other charges; and in case any person upon being summoned, shall refuse to serve, the persons so refusing, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace; one half to the use of the party prosecuting and the other half to the county.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall strike or assault a collector in the discharge of his duty, or shall strike or assault any individual seeming as one of the posse comitatus as aforesaid, or shall strike or assault any person to deter or prevent his bidding at a collector's sale, or for having bid at such sale; in every such case, the party offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twelve months.

Sect. 11. *Be it enacted*, That in case any collector or collectors shall hereafter pay into the Treasury in cash, any sum or sums of money now due or hereafter to become due for taxes levied or to be levied for the use of this State, at or after the period limited by law for that purpose and before he shall have collected the same from the several persons charged therewith; then and in every such case the right of the delinquent tax payer, to pay in coupons or certificates of interest due from this State, shall be taken away, and such delinquents shall be required to pay the several sums of money due from them for taxes, in cash, and shall be liable to be proceeded against in manner aforesaid, in case of refusal.

Sect. 12. And whereas, if in any of the counties, the State taxes directed to be levied and collected for the years eighteen hundred and forty one, eighteen hundred and forty two, eighteen hundred and forty-three and eighteen hundred and forty four, have not been levied and collected as required by law, then and in all such cases, the said taxes shall be levied and collected as follows, that is to say, the sum of twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property, within such county with the commission allowed by law thereof, for the use of the collector, shall be levied and collected with the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the sum of twenty five cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property within such county, with the commissions allowed by law thereon for the use of the collector, shall be levied and collected with the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six—and the sum of twenty five cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property in such county, with the commissions allowed by law thereon for the use of the collector, shall be levied and collected with the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and the sum of twenty five cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property in such county, with the commission allowed by law thereon for the use of the Collector, shall be levied and collected with the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the said several instalments of arrears, with interest to be paid into the Treasury, together with the State taxes, which shall or may be directed to be levied in and for the said years, eighteen hundred and forty five, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Sect. 13. And whereas doubts have been expressed in reference to the true construction of the eighth section of the Act passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and forty three, chapter two hundred and eight, for remedy whereof and to enforce the collection of the taxes in the manner therein pointed out.

*Be it enacted*, That the taxes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-one and eighteen hundred and forty five, shall be considered one year in arrear on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty six, the taxes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighteen hundred and forty-six shall be considered one year in arrear on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven—the taxes for the years eighteen hundred and forty three and eighteen hundred and forty-seven shall be considered one year in arrear on the first of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the taxes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty eight, shall be considered one year in arrear on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and if the said taxes are not paid to the agent or agents appointed or to be appointed by the Treasurer, as provided by the second Section of the said Act of eighteen hundred and forty-three, chapter two hundred and eight, then and in all such cases, immediately after the said first days of January in the respective years, eighteen hundred and forty six, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the proceedings directed by the eighth Section of the said Act of eighteen hundred and forty three, chapter two hundred and eight, shall and may be had.

Section 14. *And be it enacted*, That similar proceedings may and shall be had in all those counties, in which there are no Collectors, whether there be an agent or agents in those Counties or not, it being the intention of this act, that the compulsory proceeding authorized by the eighth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and forty-three, chapter two hundred and eight, shall be had in each and every County of the State, in which there may not be a duly qualified Collector or Collectors. Provided, however, that in those Counties, in which there are no duly qualified agents, the several tax-payers of such counties, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to pay the sums due from them for taxes, to the Clerks of said Counties, who shall receive and pay the same into the Treasury on the first days of July, October, January, and April, in each year, and on failure, their bonds shall be put in suit, with an allowance to the said Clerks of one per centum on the amount so received, and paid into the Treasury.

Section 15. *And be it enacted*, That in the execution of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the twelfth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and forty-three, chapter two hundred and eight, he shall not be restricted to any particular County, District or City, but he shall be at liberty in the selection of any persons to discharge the duties prescribed by the said twelfth section, to take them from any part of the State.

Section 16. *And be it enacted*, That if any Collector or Collectors shall have good reason to believe, that he will be resisted by violence in the discharge of his duties, in making sales under this act, then and in all such cases, the said Collector or Collectors shall have power and authority prior to the day of sale, to summon the Posse Comitatus for his protection and the protection of peaceable persons attending such sale, and the said Posse when so summoned and attending shall be paid in like manner, as herein before provided, and shall be liable to be proceeded against, as also hereinbefore provided, for failing or refusing to attend.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That the agents to receive taxes in the several counties of this State, may receive from the taxable inhabitants thereof, their bonds or sealed notes, payable in not more than one year from their dates, for the sums due and in arrear from them for taxes, for the years eighteen hundred and forty-one, eighteen hundred and forty two, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and eighteen hundred and forty-four, with interest on each year's taxes from the end of each year, which bonds or notes, it shall be the duty of the said agents to deposit with the clerks of the several county courts, taking from them duplicate receipts therefor, of which one shall be kept by the said agent, and the other transmitted by him to the Treasurer of this State.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That the said notes or bonds shall be liens on the real and personal estate of the party or parties signing the same, and that from time to time, and as often as said notes or bonds become due, it shall be the duty of the said Clerks, if the said bonds or notes are not paid to the said Clerks within the period of thirty days thereafter to issue executions thereupon, as upon judgments rendered in their respective Courts, which executions shall be placed in the hands of the Sheriffs of the Counties who shall proceed to make the money upon them, as upon other writs placed in their hands for execution, and it shall be the duty of the said Sheriffs to pay the money, which they shall make upon the said executions, to the Clerks of their several Counties, who shall account for and pay the same to the Treasurer of this State on the first days of July, October, January and April in each and every year, after deducting therefrom as a compensation for the service imposed upon them by this act, a Commission of one per centum, and in case of failure to account and pay as afore said, within ten days after the periods above limited for that purpose, the bonds of the Clerk so failing shall be put in suit and a recovery had thereupon for the whole amount due, with interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the time of such default.

Sec. 19 *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Levy Courts, and of the Commissioners of the tax of the several Counties of this State and of Howard District, and of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, to transmit to the Treasurer of this State annually within thirty days after the annual levy of the taxes for this State, a return of the assessment of the property in each County, Howard District and the City of Baltimore, showing the amount thereof, and also the amount of the taxes levied for the use of this State, and placed in the hands of each collector of such County, District or City, for collection, and for neglecting or refusing to perform this duty, the Clerk so neglecting or refusing, shall be subject to presentment, and upon conviction thereof in the County Court of the County, Howard District, or the City Court of Baltimore, to a penalty of one hundred dollars for the use of this State.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Deputies of the Attorney General to give information of such neglect or refusal, to the Grand Jury of the proper County, District or City, upon being advised of such neglect or refusal by the Treasurer of this State.

D. CLAUDE
Treasurer of Maryland.

March 29, 1845 3w.

## POETRY.

### MY COUNTRY.

BY AN AMERICAN.

I love my country's pine clad hills,
Her thousand bright and gushing rills,
Her sunshine and her storms;
Her rough and rugged rocks that rear
Their hoary heads high in the air,
In wild fantastic forms.

I love her rivers deep and wide,
Those bright streams that seaward glide
To seek the ocean breast;
Her smiling field, her pleasant vales,
Her shady dells, her pleasant dales,
The haunts of peaceful rest.

I love the forest dark and lone,
For there the wild bird's merry tone
Is heard from morn till night;
And there are lovely flowers I ween,
Than e'er in eastern lands were seen,
In varied colors bright.

Her forests and her valleys fair,
Her flowers that scent the morning air,
Have all their charms for me;
But more I love my country's name,
Those words that echo deathless fame,
"*The land of Liberty.*"

A PRETTY PASSAGE.—The following is from the pen of a popular author:

'O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause, ere he reject it. Let him tremble, as accursed both of God and man, if he have sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness.'

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's Shepherd;—"Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I get; get that I wear, owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good, content with my *farm*."

*Newspapers.*—The Hon. Judge Longstreet, says:—Small is the sum that is required to patronise a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain, they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will persue with delight, when they will read nothing else.

## BOOK KEEPING.

OR THE RICH MAN IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

We are indebted to a friend for the following authentic anecdote of an old New York merchant, whose name, were we permitted to mention it, would sound familiarly in the ears of many of our metropolitan readers: In old times it was the custom of the merchants of the city of New York to keep their accounts in pounds, shillings and pence currency. About fifty years ago, a frugal, industrious Scotch merchant, well known to the then small mercantile community of this city, had by dint of fortunate commercial adventure and economy been enabled to save something like four thousand pounds; a considerable sum of money at that period, and which secured to its possessor a degree of enviable independence. His places of business and residence were, as was customary at that time, under the same roof. He had a clerk in his employment whose reputation as an accountant inspired the utmost confidence of his master, whose frugal habits he emulated with the true spirit and feeling of a genuine Caledonian. It was usual for the accountant to make an annual balance sheet, for the inspection of his master, in order that he might see what had been the profits of his business for the past year. On this occasion the balance-sheet showed to the credit of the business six thousand pounds, which somewhat astonished the incredulous merchant. "It canna be," said he, "ye had better count up agen. I dinna think I ha' had sae profitable a beesness as this represents." The clerk, with his usual patience, re-examined the statement, and declared that it was "a' right," and that he was willing to wager his salary upon its correctness. The somewhat puzzled merchant scratched his head with surprise, and commenced adding up both sides of the accountant for himself. It proved right. "I dinna think," said he, "that I was worth over four thousand pounds; but ye ha' made me a much richer man. Weel, weel, I may ha' been mair successful than I hae tho't, and I'll na quarrel wi' myself for being worth sax thousand instead." At early candle-light the store was regularly closed by the faithful accountant; and as soon as he had gone, the sorely perplexed and incredulous merchant commenced the painful task of going over and examining all the accounts for himself. Night after night did he labor in his solitary counting-house alone, to look for the error, but every examination confirmed the correctness of the clerk, until the old Scotchman began to believe it possible that he was really worth "sax thousand pounds." Stimulated by this addition to his wealth, he soon felt a desire to improve the condition of his household; and with that view, made purchase of new furniture, carpets, and other elegancies, consistent with the position of a man possessing the large fortune of six thousand pounds. Painters and carpenters were set to work to tear down and build up; and in a short time the gloomy looking residence in Stone street was renovated to such a degree as to attract the curiosity and envy of all his neighbors. The doubts of the old man however, would still abtrude themselves upon his mind; and he determined *once more* to make a thorough examination of his accounts. On a dark and stormy night he commenced his labors, with the patient investigating spirit of a man determined to prove the matter to the very bottom. It was past the hour of midnight, yet he had not been able to detect a single error; but still he went on. His heart beat high with hope, for he had nearly reached the end of his labor. A quick suspicion seized his mind as to one *item* in the account, *Eureka!* he had found it. With the phrenzy of a madman, he drew his broad-brimmed white hat over his eyes and rushed into the street. The rain and storm were nothing to him. He hurried to the residence of his clerk in Wall street; reached the door and seized the handle of the huge knocker, with which he rapped until the neighborhood was aroused with the "loud alarm." The unfortunate clerk poked his night-cap out of an upper window and demanded, "Who's there?"—"It's *me*, you dom scoundrel!" said the frenzied merchant; "*ye've added up the year of our Lord omong the pounds!*" Such was the fact. The addition of the year of our Lord among the items had swelled the fortune of the merchant some two thousand pounds beyond its actual amount.—*Knick. Mag.*

*Timber.*—At the discussions of the Farmer's Club, at New York, interesting as well as important facts are frequently evolved. At a large meeting, a member stated that timber should be cut down in May or June when the sap is active. He instanced several facts from a paper by Hon. Timothy Pickering, laid before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in 1821, which states that oaks fell in May lasted 22 years; those cut in February lasted but twelve years, though exposed under the same circumstances. A farmer in Massachusetts cut a birch for a well sweep in May, and peeled the bark off. It lasted 17 years; whereas birch cut in the winter, with the bark left on, does not last more than one year. Many other similar cases were enumerated from the paper. He said that timber cut in June, should be sawed immediately after it is cut, as it then works easier.

Timber will decay under three conditions: first, by being moist under a free circulation of air; second, when subjected to the action of the gases, and shut out from the air; third, in water, when in contact with vegetable putrifying matters. Timber kept dry in a free circulation of air, would never decay.

A young buck, who belongs to the independent 'drink or let it alone, just as I please,' without signing the Pledge, fraternity, 'popped the question 'to a pretty girl of our acquaintance a short time since, who brought a still deeper blush to his 'alway's' blushing countenance, by replying that as she had signed a pledge to neither drink or traffic in ardent spirits, she did not feel at liberty to traffic herself off for a *hogshead of brandy!*—Water Nymph.

The Hutchinson Family, who sing melodiously, are about to give a series of concerts in New York.

## RESEARCHES OF SCIENCE.

It appears from several of the British Magazines, (in which honorable allusion is made to the researches of Prof. Morse,) that a discovery has been lately made in London, somewhat similar to the one recently reported to have been made in Cincinnati, for lighting cities, houses, &c. at a moderate expense, by means of electricity. The present age is indeed making improvements and advancing in practical science with lightning speed. And it is by no means impossible that these apparent discoveries, matured by further experiment, may lead to most important results. Under the direction of science, man may thus, with his simple instruments, lay hold of the exhaustless stores of electricity pervading the atmosphere and earth, and render them not only harmless, but for these and other purposes, yet to be discovered, obviously and eminently beneficial. This idea, surely, is not more extravagant or wonderful, than that, more than half a century ago, a thread, in the hand of Franklin, should have been used to disarm the thunderbolt, or than that the same element can now, by means of Morse's Telegraph, be employed to carry intelligence throughout a nation in the twinkling of an eye.

Where the press and all the avenues of thought are free, and genius is encouraged, and especially where the light of Inspiration is open to all, we are to expect new discoveries and constantly increasing facilities for improvement, both in the moral and physical world. As yet, to adopt the sentiment of the acknowledged prince of human science, we have only gathered a few pebbles, here and there, along the fathomless ocean of truth and knowledge. But, amid abounding selfishness, the spirit of honest investigation and true desire for the advancement of society is increasing; and we are obviously on the treshold of new developments of the wisdom, and resources, and paternal care of Omnipotence.

Let us not, then, in the pride or satisfaction of present attainments, forget our ignorance, our relations, our dependence, or our best means of improvement; but rather, like Newton, thankfully adore and reverently consult that Almighty Being,

Whose will supreme the changing winds perform.
Who wields the lightning and directs the storm;
Who, though he rules all worlds, and thrones of light,
Yet calls the humble spirit his delight.

[*N. Y. Telegraph.*]

## SUBTERRANEAN SCENES IN NEW YORK.

"Irenæus," in the last New York Observer quotes from the notes of a friend the following sad account of a recent exploration of one of the living hells in that city, which corroborates the reports heretofore made by Dickens:

It was midnight. We had made an appointment with an officer of the city police, one of the oldest and truest of that department, to meet us at the ——House, and we were all ready. The neighborhood we proposed to visit, was unsafe for any man to enter in the night unless well protected, and we had therefore taken such precautions as the first law of nature dictates in such cases. Turning down L—— to O—— street, we came to a large white-washed door at which the officer tapped as if giving a signal to be understood within. The door was cautiously opened and we stood enveloped in darkness, but the sound of distant music broke upon our ears. We groped our way to a flight of stairs *down* which we marched, the officer being at the head; till we came to another door guarded by a porter, who proved to be the presiding genius of the establishment. He knew the officer at a glance, and was as complaisant as if a new customer had come; and on being informed that we were on a pleasure excursion through his dominions, he threw open his internal ball-room door, and there, as sure as life, was a sight such as the disordered brain of a madman might conjure, but which we had never ventured to believe was one of nightly similar scenes in this christian city. A motely multitude of men and women, yellow and white, black and dingy, old and young, ugly and —— no not handsome, God forbid that beauty should ever bloom in such a hot-bed as this—but there they were, a set of male and female Bacchanals dancing to the tambourine and fiddle; gigging and laughing in a style peculiar to the remote descendants of Ham, and making "night hideous" with their lacivious orgies. Talk of the degredation of the heathen; of savage pow wows, and pagan carnivals; and stir up sympathy for the slaves I am in the depths of Africa or Asia. Here we were within a stone's throw of the City Hall, in the centre of the first city in the most christian country on the earth, and here was a sight to make the heart sicken and bleed. On one side of the room was a bar tended by a rascally looking wretch who dealt out the liquors to the frequent calls of his customers, and as the drinking and fiddling went on, the fury of the company waxed fiercer, until the scene was as unreal and bewildering as if we had been suddenly ushered into the reveling hall of the Prince of darkness.

Wandering through this horrid group was a young man whom we recognized as of a *respectable* family, but his bloated face and bloody eyes, and the loose familiarity with which he addressed the company showed that he was at home among them, and was already near the nadir point of his downward career. We thought of the mother that gave him birth, and whose heart would be wrung with agony at the ruin of her son, were she not one of the many mothers in the ranks of fashion and pride, perhaps this moment flaunting at a more splendid ball, yielding to the voluptuous blandishments of elegant vice, and listening to the flattering tongue that will lure her to meet her lost boy at the door of a lower hell.

That gaudy girl, (said the officer,) decked with so much finery, makes it her profession to decoy men into houses kept for the purpose, and there she robs them. Many men from the country, prompted by curiosity, follow such persons as you see her to be, and before they are aware of their danger, they are in a snare from which escape is impossible. Resistance is useless, and to complain to the Police is attended with an exposure worse than the loss of money. In fact, the robbery of their victims is the *chief* pursuit of the class of women of whom that girl is one of the queens.

But we were glad to emerge from this den, and breathe again the pure air of heaven. A bright full moon poured on us a flood of light as we gained the upper regions, and what a contrast to the murky atmosphere from which we had just escaped! It was a beautiful night! The mild moon sailed in glory over us, and the stars, "whose PURITY and DISTANCE make them FAIR," danced like celestial virgins "in the blue ethereal sky," and we could scarcely believe that, under such a canopy, there could be such scenes as we had just left.

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