STATE OF MARYLAND, S.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court, July 30th 1832.

On application by petition of William Iglehart, Executor of Abner Wright, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, unto the said that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A.-A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abner Wright, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM Exr.

Aug. 2. 6w

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

On application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Novembes session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the four Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE

July 12. 3m.

Anne Arundel County, Sc:

On application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test.—WILLIAM S. GREEN.

May 17. 3m

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular routes for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton $2 50 to Annapolis $1.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE,

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1832.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1832. NO. 38.

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JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the New York American.

THE CHOLERA SHIP.

The glittering breast of the sea
Swells bright in the beams of the sun,
And winds, like the breath of the lea,
Kiss the waves as they sparkle on.
Anon, 'mid the blue of the sky
Are gushing the splendours of even:
But the emigrant's desolate eye,
Looks through them in sorrow to heaven.

Though his bark so triumphantly glides
O'er the buoyant breast of the deep,
And the tones of the tremulous tides
Greet with music the prow they steep—
His bosom the sunbeam and wave
Are vain to beguile of its doom:
For his bark breathes the breath of the grave,
And his home on the deep is a tomb.

They reck not, who spy her bright wings
Spread forth to the summer winds' sigh,
The pang every bosom that wrings,
Shut up in that prison to die.
O'er the Christian at home amid friends,
Who expires on the pillow of love,
Some angel in tenderness bends,
And prayer wings his spirit above.

But when, in the Cholera ship,
The emigrant lies down to die,
Winds only their watch round him keep,
And the dying re-echo his sigh. N. W.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Troy Sentinel.

THE CHOLERA.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Troy.

GENTLEMEN:—I am one of those among our citizens, who have looked upon our common country, and especially upon our large cities, with a deep interest in relation to that disease which has carried such desolation thro' the eastern world; and which has, at length, made its appearance among us. I need not tell you of its ravages in New York and Albany, or of its actual existence in this city. You are, no doubt, as individuals, and as a body of men, placed in authority for our protection, minute observers of these things — I have not been an insensible, nor an *ungrateful* spectator of the precautionary means which you have adopted for the defence of our citizens from this sweeping pestilence: and with honesty and cordiality I can add, that in my judgment, you have thus far acted wisely. What you *have* done has been *well* done. But there are other measures of safety which are of vital importance, and the adoption of which lies within the legitimate sphere of your operations; and to these I take the liberty of calling your attention. I address you through the press, because I wish the community to read and weigh my suggestions; and I give my name to this communication for the double purpose of preventing all needless speculation respecting its origin, and to evince my willingness to sustain the sole responsibility of the facts and reasonings which it embodies.

In relation to what you have already done, I wish to make a remark or two, before I proceed to the grand object of this communication. The Quarantine established on Green Island, was a wise regulation, and especially demanded at the time when it was adopted. My own views of the non-contagious nature of the cholera were, at that period, what they are now; but a contrary opinion extensively prevailed; and the fears of the community which bordered upon panic, could, by no other step, have been so effectually allayed and controlled. Besides, this measure conferred a special favour on the emigrants themselves, for while it provided them food and clothing, and the opportunities for *needful ablutions*, there is very little doubt but it may have prevented the occurrence of malignant disease in their own ranks. The efficient measures which have been adopted for cleansing our city, cannot fail to receive universal approbation. There is but one voice on this subject. The same care and vigilance have been evinced in the appointment of a city physician, a board of health and a board of physicians. And *last*, not *least*,' the course pursued by our body in relation to the celebration of the 4th of July, was noble in character, as I have no doubt it was beneficent in its consequences. The public stand which you took on that occasion, and the declared reasons of it—e, regard to the health of the city—produced a salutary effect. The feverish excitements of the day were far less violent than they probably would have been, had not the public eye seen the dark cloud charged with pestilence, lowering upon us from the heavens; and that cloud became the object of more distinct visibility and inspection, because it had been pointed out by your finger. But even as it was, with these countervailing influences upon the exposures and dissipations of the day in our favour, it is a well known fact, that there was an increase of disease, fairly attributable to the celebration of that day.

With these remarks of approbation for what has been done, I am prepared to invite your attention, and that of the community, to some additional measures for the preservation of the lives and health of our citizens, which are loudly called for, and which, if adopted and carried into effect, could not fail of securing the most happy results. I shall mention but two things—one is the adoption of immediate and efficient means to suppress *nocturnal dissipations*, and the other, some new regulations in relation to the *retailing of ardent spirits*. These two things are generally the same, but I separate them in this discussion, because different views may be entertained by different individuals, respecting the powers of a city corporation to interfere in the two cases.

In relation to the first point, there can be no doubt that our city authorities ought, at all times, and especially at such a time as this, to keep a vigilant eye upon the scenes which take place at night so far as they come within the purview of the law. To say nothing of *morals*, the *public health* depends much on attention to this matter. There are houses in this city where large numbers assemble for drinking and dissipation; and sometimes a considerable part of the night is spent in this manner. Assemblages of noisy and drinking men in the streets have not been unfrequent, even since the alarm respecting the cholera, and some things have recently occurred of this character, of which my own eyes and ears have been *witnesses*, that can be accounted for on no other principle than that, the persons concerned were making extra and special efforts to quell those apprehensions which had been excited by the impressive acts of Providence! Persons who hurry into excess and dissipation, become the first victims of the cholera. This fact is written in letters of blood on every page of its sad history in Asia and in Europe. It is woven into many a shroud—inscribed upon the lids of ten thousand *coffins*—and might form the appropriate inscription upon an equal number of *tomb stones!*. If the sons of pleasure and self indulgence will not take warning, *they must die!* But if, in any of their *modes* of self destruction, they violate the laws, and endanger the health of the community, then let the guardians of the public weal restrain them from inflicting wounds upon themselves and others. Quiet and temperate citizens have a right to claim protection at you hands, in this respect; and as one of that number this protection I do now publicly claim. If a man may not fire his *own dwelling* because the kindling conflagration may consume the habitation and destroy the family of his *neighbour*, neither may he be allowed to hang additional *fearfulness* around '*the terror by night*,' nor dip in still deeper venom '*the arrow that flieth by day*.' It is neither his moral nor legal right to impart fresh malignancy to '*the pestilence that walketh in darkness*,' nor furnish with more rapid pinions '*the destruction that wasteth at noon-day*.

The *second* point to which I would call your attention, relates to the *retailing of ardent spirits*. I have said, that some new regulations ought to be adopted in relation to this business; and the remark was made with deliberation, and under a deep conviction, too, of the difficulties and embarrassments which may attend the adoption of any efficient plan for the accomplishment of the object I propose. To obviate objections, and to place the whole subject in all relations before you, will require some labour on my part, and, I fear, not a little patience on yours. The conclusions to which I would conduct you, and the process by which I arrive at those conclusions, may be stated in the following manner:—*The Cholera is a disease principally dependant for its existence and malignancy on the use of ardent spirits—the retail establishments furnish the grand incentives to the use of the liquors in our cities—and it is the duty of our municipal authorities to take immediate and efficient measures in relation to these causes of disease.*

With respect to the first declaration, that *the Cholera is a disease principally dependant for its existence and malignancy on the use of ardent spirits*, I shall not deal in *speculation*, but rest the whole matter on well authenticated and recorded *facts*. On this point we have the concurrent testimony of most of the physicians who have had the opportunity of observing the progress of this disease in Asia, Europe, and America. Dr. Riecke informs us that in China, 'The disease selected its victims from among such of the people as live in filth and *intemperance*.' Ramohun Fingee, the famous Indian doctor, says, that 'people who do not take spirits or opium, do not catch the disorder, even when they are with those who have it.' In the army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, in India, consisting of 18,000 men, more than 9,000 died in the first twelve days. And every one knows that soldiers, and especially in warm climates, are notorious for habits of intemperance. Dr. Joenichin, of Moscow, declares that '*drunkenness, debauchery*, bad food, and personal indiscretions, were indubitably its predisposing causes.' Monsieur Huber, who saw 2,160 persons perish in twenty-five days, (more than 86 a day,) in one town in Russia, says, 'It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, *every drunkard has fallen!—All are dead!!—not one remaining!!*'

A physician of Warsaw states, that 'the disease spared all those who had led regular lives, and resided in healthy situations; whereas they whose constitutions had been broken down by excess and dissipation, were invariably attacked. Out of *one hundred* individuals destroyed by the cholera, it was proved that *ninety* had been addicted to the free use of spirituous liquors.'' It is stated, that "after the decline of the epidemic of Riga, the occurrence of the Whitsun holiday caused a temporary augmentation of new cases, from the indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and other irregularities incident to a popular *(religious?)* festival." Dr. Becker, whose extensive experience entitles his opinion to deep respect, has recorded this caution, "*Above all things* avoid *intemperance*, which at Berlin, as every where else, has been found to render its votaries the first victims to this destructive pestilence." *The London Medical Gazette* remarks, that "*intemperance gives* a claim to the pestilence which it never overlooks. In every town, and every district, from the Ganges to the Wear, the drunkard has been the object of its earliest attack, and its most ruthless visitation." *The London Morning Herald* observes, that "The same preference for the *intemperate* and uncleanly has characterized the cholera every where. *Intemperance* is a qualification which it never overlooks. Often has it passed harmlessly over a wide population of temperate country people, and poured down as an overflowing scourge upon the *drunkards* of some distant town." The Edinburgh Board of Health say, "Experience has shown that the most essential precaution for escaping the disease is *sobriety*;—that intoxication during the prevalence of the epidemic is almost sure to be followed by an attack, and that those addicted to drink are the most subject to cholera, and the most likely to sink under it." *The Journal of Humanity* states, that "In Poland nine-tenths of those who died of the cholera were known to be brandy drinkers. In Paris the victims of the disease were, with few exceptions, among the lower classes, *all of whom drink intoxicating liquors to excess*. In Montreal, after 1200 had been attacked, a Montreal paper says, "*not a drunkard who has been attacked* has recovered of the disease, and almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers. *Dr. Thomas Sewall* of Washington city, tell us, that "The epicure and the intemperate have no safety but in a speedy and thorough reformation. Wherever cholera has prevailed it has invariably sought out the glutton, the drunkard, and the dissolute, and made them its earliest victims.—*Total abstinence from all fermented liquors should be observed.*" "Cholera says Dr. Bronson, in a letter from Montreal, "has pleaded the cause of temperance most eloquently, and with tremendous effect. The *habitual use* of ardent spirit, *in the smallest quantity*, seldom fails to invite the cholera, and to render it incurable when it takes place. *Five sixths* of all who have fallen by the disease in England, it is computed, were taken from the ranks of the intemperate and dissolute." Dr. Rhinelander of the city of N. York, who had an opportunity of witnessing the cholera in Montreal, recommends "*entire abstinence from spirituous liquors.*"—"Temperance," says he, "in every shape, is the great preventive. We may ask who are its victims? I answer the *intemperate*—it invariably cuts them off." The opinions of the two last named gentlemen ought to be recorded by the side of the recommendation of *Brandy* by another physician as a preventive for the cholera. How any physician who understands the *theory* of his own profession, or who has glanced an eye at the state of *facts*, in relation to this disease, could hazard such an opinion is to me unaccountable. If a doctor wished employment for physicians, coffin makers, and grave-diggers, the united inspiration of ingenuity and the Muses, could not dictate a more happy sentence that the one he has written. Facts might be multiplied till this article would expand into a volume; but it is unnecessary. The above are enough, and from them it is perfectly safe to conclude that from *five sixths* to *nine-tenths* of the destructive power of the cholera, is generated by ardent spirits. This is a moderate calculation.

My *second* position—that *the retail establishments furnish the grand incentives to the use of these liquors*, in *our cities*, can be easily supported. The number of *taverns* and *groceries* where spirits are sold by the small measure, speaks for itself, and needs no exposition. If a large amount of the tippling which exists in our cities, were not carried on at these establishments, they could never afford to pay the license, and instead of multiplying they would diminish in number. A very small proportion of the ardent spirits consumed in any place, and especially in our cities, is used at home.—There are many reasons for this. Some who drink much are too poor to pay by the quantity, and literally live, in relation to the glass, "*from hand to mouth.*"—Others have families whose influence is exerted to counteract the habit of tippling. Their wives, and sons, and daughters, are members of the temperance society; and as dearly as they love the bottle, a sense of shame awes them into sobriety at home. Besides, company is the great incitement to the use of strong drink. A drunkard would be a rare character, if during the whole process of his training, he were to be shut up *solus cum solo*, with his bottle alone in a cave. Look into a bar-room, or a retail grocery, you may see the social principle on which the poison is diffused.—Annihilate the business of *retailing*, in our cities, and you will reduce the consumption of ardent spirits *one half* or *three fourths* of the present quantity. And let the public authorities lay their hand on this business, on the same principle that they stop vessels on the river, or exclude them from port, or remove nuisances from the streets, because they might introduce or originate pestilence, and let this be done in an enlightened and judicious manner—and, my word for it, while this pressure continues, the consumption of spirits would be more affected than by all the energetic temperance movements in the land.

But this brings me to my *third* point, which is to show, that *it is the duty of our municipal authorities, to take immediate and efficient measures in relation to these sources of disease.* The evil to be resisted is so tremendous, that every thing ought to be done which promises security against its ravages. The cholera, since August, 1817—the period of 15 years—has swept off *fifty millions* of the human race; upwards of *one sixteenth* of the population of the whole world. In Jessore, where it originated, it destroyed, *one tenth* of the inhabitants. In the city of Benzares, 15,000 people died. In the Isle of France, one statement says, 20,000 died in six weeks, or nearly *one fourth* of the population; another statement places it at 7,000, or nearly one twelfth. In the capital of Siam, 40,000 of the inhabitants died, and in the Island of Java, 100,000.—Wherever this scourge has gone, it has marked its way with death. When it commences, no human foresight can predict its termination. Neither does one visit afford any security against future ravages. Calcutta has been visited 14 times since 1817. This pestilence has commenced its fearful ravages in our land; and what the end will be, remains for time to reveal. Wisdom and benevolence, however, unite in the sentiment, that every measure ought to be adopted, which furnishes a reasonable prospect of staying its desolations, and of restoring and preserving health among the people.

The facts recorded in this communication, and a thousand others of a kindred character, which might be presented, tell us, in language loud and impressive, that the cholera is greatly dependent on the use of spirits for existence and nutriment. Do every thing else but dry up the fountain of mischief, and the stream of death will continue to flow! Measures of prevention become a duty, only as they have the power to reach the evil; and nothing but a diminution of the use of ardent spirits, has this power. On this point, facts cannot be resisted. Five sixths, if not nine tenths of this amazing amount of evil lies here, and no where else. If any thing effectual is to be done, let the effort commence at the central point. Where is the wisdom of the government, that exhausts its forces in intercepting and cutting off a few stragglers from the enemy's camp, while the main army is permitted to march through the very heart of the land? What wise physician will spend his time in paring the nails of his patient, or in binding up a scratch upon his finger, while death is seizing upon his vitals?—And such are the efforts which have hitherto been made by way of prevention, to resist the progress of the cholera.—Our civil authorities have plucked off a few of the *leaves*, and removed some of the *extreme branches* from this Upas of evil, but they have not laid the axe, or begun to deal their blows, at the root of the tree! Other measures, in my judgment, are a mere mockery, while this is neglected. Should it be said, that our city authorities have no power to prohibit the sale of spirits by the small measure, I would reply, that such a regulation is in perfect keeping with what they have already done. The only question is, is such a measure called for by a wise regard for the health of the community? and this position, if facts can establish any thing, has already been settled. Why is it lawful to establish a *quarantine*, and stop vessels, and plant sentinels on the highway, and conduct men into quarters, merely because they come from a particular city or district of country? On what principle may the citizens be required, on severe penalties, to remove, from their cellars, yards and out houses, all articles that might generate pestilence? I answer, the public *safety* requires it. And all this may be done with the prospect of disarming the cholera of one sixth or one tenth part of its power to destroy! And shall it be said that the legalized fountains of pollution—the source and centre of a vast and disproportionate amount of the mischief can neither be drained off nor sealed up? Is this then our condition? Shall it be said that *every thing* may be done, but the very thing that *ought* to be done? Shall we say in relation to this disease, and the legal efforts which are employed to arrest its progress, you may evaporate the *drops*, but you must not annihilate the *ocean*! you may divert the *rills*, but the broad and black *stream of pestilence* must be permitted to pursue, unmolested, its onward course? If this is the doctring of the day, I cannot subscribe to it! If this is the practical maxim of men in office, we to our cities till the vials of heaven are drained to exhaustion upon them! The profit of *vending*, or the pleasure of *drinking*, is not for a moment to be regarded, when the lives of thousands are at stake. If the same charge of generating cholera could be fixed upon a tan yard, a slaughter pen, or a fish pond, which has been substantiated against the places where ardent spirits are retailed in cities, the legal arm would remove them at once; and the question would never be asked, how much sacrifice of *pleasure* would be sustained by the owner of the fish pond, or of money by the owner of a tan yard or slaughter pen. Pleasure and money are not to be weighed against human life. And why should this *rum traffic* be entitled to peculiar favour? Why throw around the vending establishments—these notorious sources of the cholera—a protection that belongs only to the churches; and make it a kind of sacrilege to intermeddle with their interests? It is time for the community to awake to this matter, and I know of none more likely to commence the operation than yourselves.

In the sentiments advanced in this paper, I am not entirely alone. The editor of *The Journal of Humanity* has given us a few pertinent suggestions on this subject, under date of July 5th. "Of what avail," he asks, "is it to remove external filth, or to pave the streets with the chloride of lime, while rum, twin brother to the cholera, is sold by hogsheads at every corner? Why make clean the *outside*, when pollution rages *within?* Is it not perfectly plain that these dangerous places should be attended to? Ought not the sale of intoxicating drink to be forbidden by law?—The public safety evidently require it. If the government has a right to enforce quarantine laws, or to send a man to the hospital without his consent, have they not the same right to interpose in such a case as the present? We believe they have, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of their exercising that right."

The same view of this subject seems to have been taken by some men in authority. The N. Y. Evangelist of July 21st says—"We learn that the aldermen of the 5th ward have published an energetic note "*to the retailer of spiritous liquors*, requiring their doors to be closed on the Sabbath," and also establishing "*a strong police*" to enforce the regulation." In Quebec, the sale of *ardent spirits* in less quantities than *two gallons*, is interdicted by recommendation of the Board of Health, on account of the cholera. But measures still more decisive are required: such as will place intoxicating liquors on a footing with other nuisances, which give existence and strength to this wasting pestilence. The details I leave to others.

With sentiments of regard for your personal and official standing, I subscribe myself yours most respectfully.

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

July, 1832.

ABDUCTION AND SUICIDE.

A young lady of considerable personal attractions, and now about nineteen years old, and who, on coming of age, will be entitled to an independent fortune of her own of about £500 a year, living in great respectability with her father, at Kensington, had been for sometime persecuted with the addresses of Captain M., who had, in some measure, been received by her family as a suitor for her hand. He had, however, lately shown considerable jealousy of her, and had displayed much violence of temper.

On Saturday week Miss —— had been making a morning call on a lady in the neighbourhood whose husband returned home with her to her father's house; and in a very short time after Capt. M. arrived, and on learning she had just returned home, accompanied by a gentleman, betrayed the greatest agitation and passion, and, producing a brace of pistols from his pocket, declared to Miss —— that, had he met her with the gentleman, he would have blown his brains out with one pistol, and have then destroyed himself with the other. He then urged her, as a proof of her sincerity, to take a walk with him. She became alarmed at his violence, and endeavoured to excuse herself. She, however, by his threats and intimidations, at length consented to go; but her alarm was so great, that, under an excuse of arranging some part of her dress, she had an opportunity of retiring for a few minutes, during which time she desired her man servant to follow her wherever she went without letting Capt. M. observe, or should she be obliged to get into a coach, he was to take one also, as she was alarmed at Capt. M's. conduct. The servant, however, could not find another coach to get into, but, at the instant, an omnibus going the same way, he got into it, thinking he should be able to keep the coach in sight; in this, however, he did not succeed, and on coming into the city, lost all trace of his young mistress.

In the meantime Capt. M. took her from the coach to a Stratford stage in Leadenhall street, in which they went to the Eagle and Child at Forestgate, about a mile beyond Stratford. After they had been there sometime, he again persuaded her to take another walk in the country, not before she had strong fears of his intending something dreadful.—After walking down the lane nearly as far as Maryland point, he became suddenly ill, and calling to her to come to him. The only person near at the instant was an Irish woman, who Miss —— begged would help the gentleman. He, however, refused to be assisted by her, and called the more, 'Mary Ann, Mary Ann, it is you I want near me;' at the same time feeling for something at his breast, under his coat. His illness increased, and by this time assistance arrived, and he was conveyed back to the Eagle and Child, where he acknowledged having taken laudanum, and under his coat was discovered a dagger, with which he intended to make Miss —— his victim. The laudanum taking effect sooner and stronger than he expected, was the cause of her escape from this horrid project. Mrs.

[*See Fourth Page.*]