The Pittsburgh Post.

Volume XX. **PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1862.** **Established 1842.**

S.—T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhœa, &c. A perfect appetizer and tonic. They invigorate the body, without stimulating the brain. They are compound of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

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LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture. Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES,
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THE ANDREWS PATENT PIPE.

(PATENTED JANUARY 21, 1862.)

REQUIRES ONLY A TRIAL TO prove its incomparable superiority to any pipe now in use. It may be smoked without *any deleterious or unpleasant effects*, as the oil of tobacco is not drawn into the mouth, and the tongue does not become furred or coated from inhaling its poisonous properties. The bowl is made of the finest Devonshire clay, and gives to the tobacco a peculiarly pleasant fragrance. The tobacco *cannot become moist*, as in ordinary Pipes, because the drip beneath receives the saliva that insensibly escapes into the stem: hence the pipe never becomes offensively rank, and the breath of the smoker does not proclaim to every one he meets that he has been "indulging in a pipe."

When the bowl becomes clogged, or the drip beneath requires cleansing, the pipe may be taken apart by removing the rim. The clay bowl may at any time be restored to its original whiteness by burning in the fire, (first drying it thoroughly) or a new bowl may be procured of the dealer.

☞Read the opinions of those who have tried this pipe:

"From personal experience, we know it to be all that it is represented."—*Philadel. Inquirer.*

"A very decided improvement."—*Public Ledger*

"All who have tried it bear testimony to its excellence."—*Evening Bulletin.*

"Decidedly the best pipe in use."—*Monongahela Star.*

"The pleasures of a smoke are enhanced a thousand fold by its use, and the deleterious effects of smoking are entirely obviated."—*Sunday Dispatch.*

"I heartily concur in the testimonials you have as to its superiority over all other pipes in use."—*John S. Rohrer, M. D.*

"It obviates, to a great extent, the deleterious effects of the poisonous constituents of tobacco—an essential oil and nicotine."—*S. C. Breidenbach, M. D.*

Numerous other extracts might be given, but the above are deemed sufficient

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No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia.

☞*Caution*—As this pipe is protected by Letters Patent, any person who may imitate it shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

W. & D. RINEHART, Agents,
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THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS MEDICINE having made it the study of years to concentrate the life of the Pine Tree into a Medicine for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, is now offering to suffering humanity the result of his experience. This truly great and good medicine is prepared with much care, the tar being distilled expressly for it, is therefore free from all impurities of common tar.

It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.
It will cure **Bronchitis.**
It will cure **Asthma.**
It will cure **Sore Throat and Breast.**
It will cure **Coughs and Colds**, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the **Kidneys, Urinary Complaints.**

☞Beware of Counterfeits!☜

If you have the Dyspepsia use **WISHART'S Dyspepsia Pills**, and if they do not cure you go to the agent of whom you purchased them and receive your money

Please call at his store and get a descriptive circular. A box of Pills sent by mail post-paid on receipt of One Dollar.

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L. G. G. WISHART, Proprietor.
Sold by Dr. KEYSER, No 140 Wood street
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Their Factory, "NEPTUNE WORKS," Canton street, Brooklyn, has been in successful operation for four years, where they manufacture every variety of

FISH HOOKS, SPEARS, &c.,

from the best Spring Steel, and which they warrant much superior and fully cheaper than the imported article.

Orders solicited and executed at once, for any variety or style of Hooks, Rods, Reels, Lines, Seines, Baskets, and Trolling Bait. Water-proof Lines at reduced prices, &c.

They would call particular attention to their stock of Fly Hooks.

Sole depot for the sale of WARRIN'S celebrated drill-eyed, and Telegraph Needles.
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Orders, left at Chess, Smyth & Co's on Water and First streets, will be promptly filled.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the

First day of July, 1862.

For the delivery at the U. S. ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, of 300 sets of Field and Siege Gun Carriage Timber, to be felled between this date and the 30th of August, and delivered in the early part of Fall next.

Security for the faithful fulfilment of the contract will be required.

The Kinds and quality of timber required may be seen on application at the Arsenal.

Proposals to be endorsed—

"Proposals to furnish Gun Carriage Timber."

To
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Colonel of Ordnance,
Com'd. Allegheny Arsenal."

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DAILY POST.

BIOGRAPHY OF A NOTORIOUS ELEPHANT.

Among the most attractive features of Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie is the celebrated elephant, Hannibal, the largest animal ever exhibited in this country or in Europe, and, as the old fellow has so frequently furnished newspaper itemizers with material for spicy paragraphs that his name has become familiar to almost every one, a brief sketch of his history may be found of interest.

Hannibal was brought to this country in 1824, from the East Indies, and was purchased by a butcher in New York, who exhibited him for a time in a stable in that city. He shortly after fell into the hands of his present owners, who have retained him ever since, and who would not now sell him at any price. He was supposed to be about twenty-five years of age when imported, which would make him sixty-three years old at the present time.

Hannibal first distinguished himself at the Zoological Institute in the Bowery, New York, in 1825, when he saved the life of his keeper, Mr. Joseph Martin, who now resides at Girard, in Erie county. A large tiger and tigress had escaped from their cage and fastened upon a llama which was allowed to run wild about the building. Mr. Martin, hearing the noise, entered the apartment, without suspecting the extent of the danger, when the tiger immediately crouched to spring upon him. Martin was entirely unarmed, and all resistance to the attack of the infuriated beast would have been useless. At this juncture Hannibal rushed forward, seized his keeper, and raising him out of danger, held him in safety until assistance arrived and the animals were secured.

The admirable disposition exhibited by Hannibal in the incident just narrated gained him great credit with the public as a humane and well-disposed elephant, of good feelings and generous impulses; but his subsequent conduct, we are sorry to say, has entirely destroyed that favorable impression, and he is now regarded, and not without reason, as a morose and incorrigible old rascal, who can only be kept within the bounds of decent behavior by the constant use of chains and frequent applications of condign punishment. His breaches of the peace have been so numerous that it would be impossible to detail them within the limits of a newspaper article, but we will briefly allude to a few of his most violent outbreaks.

In 1847 this city was the scene of one of his most violent bursts of fury. The menagerie was wintering in the warehouse of Leech & Co., on the banks of the canal, where the Cleveland and Pittsburgh freight depot now stands. "Queen Ann," an elephantine maid, for whom Hannibal had formed a tender attachment, was removed from his companionship, and he immediately fell into a fearful state of sulkiness and rage. For twelve days he refused all food, and during that time lost no less than *three thousand pounds* in weight, as was definitely ascertained at the time by the scales. He endeavored to drown his sorrows "in the flowing bowl," refusing to drink unless the water given him was stiffly infused with whisky, but this indulgence, by which it was sought to humor him, only rendered him more frantic in the end. His keeper, and a favorite dog with whom he had been upon the best of terms, became the special objects of his animosity. At the first symptoms of insubordination he had been loaded with chains, and so firmly secured that it was thought impossible for him to break loose. Day after day passed away without any diminution of ill-temper upon the part of the large beast, until at last his unintermitting "surgings" resulted in tearing away his fastenings, and the infuriated elephant was at large in the building. A scene of the wildest terror ensued. The lions, tigers, leopards and other animals commenced dashing against the sides of the cages, while the air resounded with their cries of fright; the people by thousands gathered around the warehouse, armed with rifles and every description of fire-arms. Hannibal roamed through the building, tearing down timbers, raising his enormous bulk upon his hind legs and beating the roof with his trunk, and threatening every moment to make a complete wreck of the whole structure. But the manager of the menagerie had provided for this. Long poles, with strong steel hooks at the ends, were brought forward and inserted in his flesh on every side; these were attached to ropes and tackle, manned by hundreds of men, and finally the angry monster, the blood flowing from his lacerated body in torrents, but still struggling desperately and trumpeting fiercely, was brought to the ground and so chained as to render him perfectly helpless. Spears and pitchforks were then brought into requisition, and he was punished until, completely exhausted, he announced in his usual manner his complete submission and promise of better behavior, when he was released, a wiser, and for a time, a better elephant. His appetite returned immediately and in a very short space of time he had more than supplied his extraordinary loss of flesh.

In 1854, while going from Pawtucket to Fall River, in Massachusetts, he had a misunderstanding with his keeper, whom he compelled to fly for his life. Finding himself at liberty he started off at a furious pace, attacking every animate object that he found in his path. He threw a horse and wagon into the air, smashing the vehicle all to pieces, and then carried the mangled remains of the horse a distance of fifty feet, to a pond, into which he threw the lifeless body. He next encountered another horse and wagon, and made kindling wood of the latter, the horse escaping by flight. Coming to a third wagon he smashed up the whole establishment, threw the horse thirty feet into an adjoining field, and then, tearing down the fence, brought the body of the horse back and laid it down in the road. Overtaking still another horse and wagon he demolished the vehicle, and, the horse escaping with the fore wheels, he pursued him for eight miles, without being able to overtake the frightened steed. In this race he traveled a portion of the distance at the rate of a mile in three minutes. Fortunately the occupants of these vehicles sustained no very serious injuries, and the proprietors of the menagerie effected a satisfactory settlement for the damages with the parties interested.—After killing another horse and doing other mischief of a less serious character, he laid down exhausted in the bushes, where he was soon after found and properly secured.

A few years since, while the menagerie was at Williamsburg, N. Y., Hannibal suddenly broke out in a furious fit, during the absence from the tent of his keeper, and after demolishing a wagon loaded with sawdust, turned his attention to the cages of animals, which he upset right and left, fortunately, however, without setting loose any of the dangerous inhabitants, with the exception of a hyena or two, which were soon captured. He then sallied forth into the street, dragging his chain after him and trumpeting defiance. The *attaches* of the menagerie followed him and drove him into a stone yard, where he was kept until the long pikes and hooks of the Young America Hook and Ladder Company were brought upon the ground, when he was surrounded and kept at bay until ropes were thrown around his legs and wound so he could not move. He was then thrown, after which he was speared and stabbed with pitchforks until completely reduced to submission, as he signified by "begging" piteously, when he was led back to his old quarters as docile as a lamb.

His last fit of insubordination occurred in Philadelphia, in February, 1861, and continued for three weeks. His owners know him so well, now, that they can detect the approach of one of these frenzies, and guard against its unpleasant consequences. So, on this occasion, he was so securely chained upon showing the first symptoms of ill temper, that he was unable to do any mischief, except tearing down an iron column which stood within his reach, and throwing it with great violence across the building. Since then he has conducted himself with great propriety, and Van Amburgh & Co. are in hopes that he has reformed, and will hereafter conduct himself as a peaceable, respectable elephant should. Still they watch him with the utmost vigilance, and his keeper is always ready for him in case he should manifest any disposition to return to his old, disreputable tricks.

In 1859, while travelling in the Mississippi, Hannibal was ordered to swim the Black Warrior River, which was then greatly swollen by a freshet. Instead, however, of crossing as directed, he started on a voyage of discovery down stream, emerging suddenly on a plantation some twelve miles below where he entered. He came ashore on the edge of a cotton field, where a large number of darkies were at work, and the effect produced among them by the unexpected and terrific apparition may be imagined but cannot be described. The news spread, with all the exaggerations which would naturally be given to such an event, with incredible rapidity, and resulted in a general stampede of the entire colored population of the county. It is even said by some that a good many of the darkies turned white with fright, and as a proof of this numbers are pointed out in that region who have not yet fully regained their natural hue. It would hardly be fair, however, to hold Hannibal responsible for all the doubtful shades of complexion to be found in that vicinity.

In 1856 a keeper who had taken care of Hannibal for many years, fell from his horse in a fit, near Zanesville, Ohio. The huge beast, instead of deserting him, stood watching over his senseless form until the train of cages came up, and then suffered himself to be chained and led away by Mr. Thomas, his present keeper, without making the slightest resistance, although, had the other keeper been well, such an attempt at authority on the part of Thomas would have been resented with fury.

Hannibal is temperate and regular in his habits, eating about four hundred pounds of hay and a couple of bushels of oats daily, with such allowance of apples, gingerbread, &c., as the generosity of visitors may bestow upon him, and an occasional mess of clover, by way of salad, when he can get it. His only beverage is water, of which he consumes a couple of barrels every day. His weight is probably from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds. The last attempt at weighing him was made some five years since, when he broke down the scale at 11,000 pounds. In consideration of the recent good conduct of Hannibal his owners have had a magnificent golden fringed and embroidered covering manufactured for him, at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars, and as he marches in the line of cages in all the pride of his gorgeous apparel, the spectator cannot but feel that the old fellow is fully sensible in his own mind that he is the most important individual connected with the establishment.

ROBERT ARTHURS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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SMELTING WORKS.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or tuations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because DR. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emmissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds rom the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegitable Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States; leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—pallid cheek. Trifle no longer with montebanks and quacks, but come and be cured Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so much annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 83 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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CAUSTIC SODA,

Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries, which excels 10 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of

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Warehouse, No. 119 First and 120 Second sts Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Cast Oil, Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings.

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The Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY after the 15th of AUGUST, and ends about the 29th of JUNE following. It is divided into two Sessions. Students cannot return home between the Sessions. All the Apparatus necessary for Land Surveying, Engineering, &c., &c., will be furnishing by the Institution to the Students.

Instrumental and Vocal Music forms no extra charge. Students will be admitted from eight years to the age of manhood.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, payable half yearly a lyance.....$100
Washing and use of Bedding.....10
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Ladies who intend leaving the city this summer will find this a very favorable opportunity of supplying themselves with such articles as they may need. We beg leave to say that our assortment has never been better, and is just such a one as will meet the requirements of a first class city trade.

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SELECT TALE.

Warnings and Providences.

The proof of the truth of the following statement, taken from the *Courrier de l'Europe*, rests not only upon the known veracity of the narrator, but upon the fact that the whole occurrence is registered in the judicial records of the criminal trials of the Province of Languedoc. We give it as we heard it from the lips of the dreamer, as nearly as possible in his own words:—

As the junior partner in a commercial house at Lyons, I had been travelling for some time on the business of the firm, when one evening, in the month of June, 1761, I arrived at a town in Languedoc, where I had never before been. I put up in a quiet inn in the suburbs, and being very much fatigued, ordered dinner at once, and went to bed almost immediately after, determining to begin very early in the morning my visit to the different merchants.

I was no sooner in bed than I fell into a deep sleep, and had a dream that made the strongest impression upon me.

I thought that I had arrived at the same town, but in the middle of the day instead of the evening, as was really the case—that I had stopped at the very same inn, and gone out immediately, as an occupied stranger would do, to see whatever was worthy of observation in the place. I walked down the main street into another street, crossing it at right angles, and apparently leading into the country. I had not gone very far when I came to a church, the Gothic portal of which I stopped to examine. When I had satisfied my curiosity I advanced to a by-path which branched off from the main street.

Obeying an impulse which I could neither account or control, I struck into this path, though it was winding, rugged and unfrequented, and presently reached a miserable cottage, in front of which was a garden covered with weeds. I had no difficulty in getting into the garden—for the hedge had several gaps in it wide enough to admit four carts abreast. I approached an old well which stood solitary and gloomy in a distant corner, and looking down into it I beheld distinctly, without any possibility of mistake, a corpse which had been stabbed in several places. I counted the deep wounds and the wide gashes whence the blood was flowing.

I would have cried out, but my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. At this moment I awoke, with my hair on end, trembling in every limb, and cold drops of perspiration bedewed my forehead—awoke to find myself comfortably in bed, my trunk standing beside me; birds warbling cheerfully near the window; whilst a clear young voice was singing a provincial air in the next room, and the morning was shining brightly through the curtains.

I sprang from my bed, dressed myself, and, as it was yet very early, I thought I would seek an appetite for my breakfast by a morning walk. I went accordingly into the street and strolled along. The farther I went the stronger became the confused recollection of the objects that presented themselves to my view. "It is very strange," I thought; "I never have been here before, and I could swear that I have seen this house, and the next, and the one on the left." On I went till I came to the corner of a street crossing the one down which I had come. For the first time I remembered my dream, but put away the thought as too absurd; still, at every step I took, some fresh point of resemblance struck me. "And I still dreaming?" I exclaimed, not without a momentary thrill through my whole frame; "let the agreement to be perfect to the very end!"

Before long I reached the church, with the same architectural beauties that had attracted my notice in the dream, and then the high road, along which I pursued my way, coming at length to the same by-path that had presented itself to my imagination a few hours before—there was no possibility of doubt or mistake. Every tree, every turn was familiar to me. I was not at all of a superstitious turn, and was wholly engrossed in the practical details of commercial business. My mind had never dwelt upon the hallucinations, the presentiments, that science either denies or is unable to explain; but I must confess that I now felt myself spell bound as by some enchantment—and with Pascal's words upon my lips, "A continued dream would be equal to reality." I hurried forward, no longer doubting that the next moment would bring me to the cottage, and this was really the case. In all its outward circumstances it corresponded to what I had seen in my dreams. Who then could wonder that I had determined to ascertain whether the coincidence would hold good in every point? I entered the garden and went direct to the spot where I had seen the well; but here the resemblance failed—well, there was none. I looked in every direction, examined the whole garden, went round the cottage, which appeared to be inhabited, although no person was visible but anywhere, could I find and vestage of a well.

I made no attempt to enter the cottage, but hastened back to the hotel in a state of agitation difficult to describe; I could not make up my mind to pass unnoticed such extraordinary coincidences—but how was any clue to be obtained to the terrible mystery.

I went to the landlord, after chatting with him for some time on different subjects, I came to the point, and asked him directly to whom the cottage belonged, that was on a by-road which I described to him.

"I wonder, sir," said he, "what made you take such particular notice of such a wretched little hovel. It is inhabited by an old man with his wife, who have the character of being very morose and unsociable. They rarely leave the house, see nobody, and nobody goes to see them; but they are quiet enough, and I never heard anything against them beyond this. Of late, their very existence seems to have been forgotten; and I believe, sir, that you are the first who, for years, has turned your steps to the deserted spot."

These details, far from satisfying my curiosity, did but prove it the more. Breakfast was served, but I could not touch it, and I felt that if I presented myself to the merchants in such a state of excitement they would think me mad; and, indeed, I felt very much excited. I paced up and down the room, looked out at the window, trying to fix my attention on some external object, but in vain. I endeavored to interest myself in a quarrel between two men in the street—but the garden and the cottage pre-occupied my mind; and at last, snatching my hat, I cried, "I will go, come what may."

I repaired to the nearest magistrate, told him the object of my visit, and related the whole circumstances briefly and clearly. I saw directly that he was much impressed by the statement.

"It is, indeed, very strange," said he; "and, after what has happened, I do not think I am at liberty to leave the matter without further inquiry. Important business will prevent my accompanying you in a search, but I will place two police at your command. Go once more to the hovel, see its inhabitants, and search every part of it. You may perhaps make some important discovery."

I suffered but very few moments to elapse before I was on my way, accompanied by two officers, and we soon reached the cottage. We knocked, and, after waiting some time, an old man opened the door. He received us somewhat uncivilly, but showed no mark of suspicion, nor, indeed, of any other emotion, when we told him we wished to search the house.

"Very well, gentlemen, as fast and as soon as you like," was the reply.

"Have you a well, here?" I inquired.

"No, sir, we are obliged to go for water to a spring at a considerable distance."

We searched the house, which I did, I confess, with a kind of feverish excitement, expecting every moment to bring some fatal secret to light. Meanwhile the man gazed upon us with an impenetrable vacancy of look, and we at last left the cottage without seeing anything that could confirm my suspicions. I resolved to inspect the garden once more; and a number of idlers having been by this time collected, drawn to the spot by the sight of a stranger, with two armed men, engaged in searching the premises, I made inquiries of some of them whether they knew anything about the well on that place. I could get no information at first, but at length an old woman came slowly forward, leaning on a crutch.

"A well," cried she, "is it a well you are looking after. That has been gone these thirty years. I remember it as if it were only yesterday, how, many a time, when I was a young girl, I used to amuse myself by throwing stones into it, and hearing the splash they used to make in the water.

"And could you tell where the well used to be?" asked I, almost breathless with excitement.

"As near as I can remember, on the very spot on which your honor is standing," said the old women.

"I could have sworn it," thought I, springing from the place as if I had trod upon a scorpion.

Need I say that we set to work to dig up the ground. At about eighteen inches deep, we came to a layer of bricks, which, being broken up, gave to view some boards which were easily removed, after which we beheld the mouth of the well.

"I was quite sure it was here," said the woman. "What a fool the old fellow was to stop it up, and then have to go so far for water."

A sounding-line, furnished with hooks, was now let down into the well, the crowd pressing around us, and breathlessly bending over the dark and fetid hole, the secrets of which seemed hidden in impenetrable obscurity. This we repeated several times, without any result. At length, penetrating below the mud, the hooks caught in an old chest, upon the top of which had been thrown a great many large stones, and after much time and effort we succeeded in raising it to daylight. The sides and lid were decayed and rotten; it needed no lock-smith to open it; and we found within what I was certain we should find, and which paralyzed with horror all the spectators who had not my preconvictions—we found the remains of a human body.

The police officers who had accompanied me now rushed into the house and secured the person of the old man. As to his wife, no one could at first tell what had become of her; after some search, however, she was found, hidden behind a bundle of fagots.

By this time nearly the whole town had gathered around the spot; and now that this horrible fact had come to light, everybody had some crime to tell of, which had been laid to the charge of the old couple. The people who profited after an event are numerous.

The old couple were brought before the proper authorities, and prompt and separately examined. The old man persisted in his denial most pertinaciously, but his wife at length confessed that, in concert with her husband, she had, about a very long time ago, murdered a pedlar, whom they had met one night on the highroad, and who had been incautious enough to tell them of a considerable sum of money which he had about him, and whom, in consequence, they induced to pass that night at their house. They had taken advantage of the heavy sleep produced by fatigue, to strangle him, his body had been put into the chest, thrown into the well, and the well stopped up.

The pedlar being from another country, his disappearance had occasioned no inquiry; there was no witness of the crime, and its traces had been carefully concealed from every eye; the two criminals had good reason to believe themselves secure from detection. They had not, however, been able to silence the voice of conscience; they fled from the sight of their fellow-men, they thought they beheld, wherever they turned, mute accusers; they trembled at the slightest noise, and silence thrilled them with terror. They had often formed a determination to leave the scene of their crime, to fly to some distant land; but still some undefinable fascination kept them near the remains of their murdered victim.

Terrified at the deposition of his wife, and unable to resist the overwhelming proofs against him, the man at length made a similar confession, and six weeks after the unhappy criminals died on the scaffold, in accordance with the sentence of the Parliment of Toulouse.

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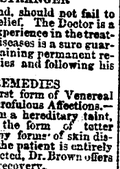

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