Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. Crabb, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 11. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1840. 1841 NEW SERIES, VOL. 5.—NO. 4.

Notice.

To Constables, Retailers, &c.

In and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing licences and collecting said duties,' it is made the duty of the Constables of the respective townships within the County of Cumberland, and they are hereby required to make out, on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a separate list of *all* the wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares, and merchandize—wines or distilled spirits—drugs or medicines—except those that are the growth or produce of the United States, on or before Thursday the 14th of January 1841. Merchants, Dealers, and others embraced in the said act, are also notified, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said County, will attend at the Commissioners' office on Friday the 17th of January 1841, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing and classifying all retailers within said County, agreeably to the said act, where all such as think proper may attend.

Attest—JOHN IRWIN,
Clerk to Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Carlisle, Dec. 23, 1840.

For Rent,

The *Store Room*, and *Three Rooms* on the upper floor, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Hitner & Mulvany, next door to Simon Wonderlich's Hotel. The Rooms have no connection with the Store.

JOHN CREIGH,
Agent for Thomas Creigh.

Carlisle, Dec. 23, 1840.—3t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of January 1841.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Dec. 23, 1840.

NOTICE.

Estate of Archibald Peck, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Archibald Peck, late of the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the borough of Carlisle aforesaid: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS RICHARDSON, *Executor.*

Dec. 23, 1840.—6t

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 26th day of January 1841, for hearing me and my creditors at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GIVEN.

Dec. 23, 1840.

To all Claimants and persons interested

Notice is hereby given that a writ of Scire Facias to January Term 1841, to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the following "Mechanics Lien," entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, viz:

John Lehley, sr. vs. David Nelson, contractor, and the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Carlisle, owners.

Sci. Fa. sur. Mechanics Lien, No 16, January Term, 1841.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Dec. 19, 1840.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the "Carlisle Institute," are hereby notified, that an election will be held, agreeably to the terms of the charter, on the first Saturday (2d) of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the School room of Mr. Robert Cameron, in this borough, for the purpose of electing three Trustees to serve for the ensuing three years. By order of the Board,

J. W. EBY, Secretary.

Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1840.

Insurance Against Fire

BY THE

North America Insurance Company, Philadelphia:

CAPITAL $600,000.

THE above company through their 'Agency in Carlisle,' still continues to insure all kinds of property in this and the adjoining counties at the lowest rates. The usual risk on stone or brick houses averages about $4 per annum on each thousand insured, and a stock of merchandize consisting of dry goods, groceries, and the usual assortment of country store, will be insured at the same rate.

Property holders, and merchants generally throughout this and the adjoining counties, will please give the above notice attention. Application can be made either by letter or in person to the subscriber in Carlisle.

JOHN J. MYERS.

Dec. 3, 1840.—3m.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 20th of January*, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, late the property of John Davidson, Esq. deceased, viz:

A Tract of Limestone Land,

in Westpennsborough township, about two miles east of Newville, bounded by lands of Samuel McKeehan, —— Sites, Jacob Lehman and John Myers, containing

FIFTY-SIX ACRES,

more or less. About forty acres are cleared, the residue in thriving timber—about twenty acres sown with clover seed last spring. There is a well on the premises, which with a little repair, would afford a constant supply of water. The soil is good and produces equal to any in the neighborhood.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Lot of First rate

MEADOW LAND,

containing 3 Acres and 132 perches—on the Mount Rock Spring, bounded by lands of William Davidson, Samuel and Robert M'Keehan, and the Mansion Farm of deceased.

Also, on *Thursday the 21st of January*, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Col. Wm. H. Woodburn, in Newville, will be offered at public sale,

Lot of Meadow Ground,

about three-fourths of a mile north-west of Newville, bounded by lands of Woodburn, Walker, and the Connodoguinet creek, containing 3 acres and 121 perches, well enclosed and good grass land.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the above property previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale prescribed by the Court. One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; the balance in two equal yearly payments, without interest, to be secured by a lien on the property. The title will be made and possession delivered on the 1st of April, 1841.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

ROBERT LAIRD,
DANIEL LECKEY,
Administrators.

December 16, 1840.—4ts

Public Sale.

BY an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of January, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

A Large Double two *Story Brick House*

AND LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on the Main street, adjoining the Union Church Lot and a Lot of Valentine Shock, being the late Mansion House of John Close, dec'd. Also, one other

Double two Story *Brick House*

and lot of ground in the same borough, situate on the Main street, bounded by Isaac Kinsey and William Bigley. Also,

A small Lot of Ground,

containing about 25 feet front on the rail road, and 80 feet in depth, bounded by the rail road—by the first described lot and by Valentine Shock. This lot will be sold together with the Mansion House property above described. Both properties are very advantageously situated for any kind of business.

The terms of sale are—one half the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April 1841, when possession will be delivered—subject to the present leases—and the residue in one year, to be secured on the property.

JOHN RUPP, adm'r.
of John Close, dec'd.

December 15, 1840.

Estate of Dr. John Geddis, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of *John Geddis*, late of Newville, Cumberland County, deceased, having issued to the subscribers in due form of law,—NOTICE is hereby given to those having claims against the estate of said deceased to present for settlement without delay—and to those indebted to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BRATTON, Newville,
ROBERT LAIRD, Frankford.
Executors.

December 16, 1840.—6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata; and the Hon. *John Stuart* and *John Lefevre*, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1840, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the

Second Monday of January, 1841,

(being the 11th day) at ten o'clock in the forenoon: NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain. And those who are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 10th day of December, 1840, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Jury List.

GRAND JURY,

For January Term, 1841.

Allen—Andrew Chapman, John Coover, Esq., Solomon Mohler, John Oldwine, Daniel Urich.
Dickinson—Peter Camp, Edward Weakley, William Woods.
East Pennsborough—Benjamin Erb.
Hopewell—John Laughlin.
Mechanicsburg—John Hoover.
North Middleton—John Blosser.
Newville—John Bricker, Joseph Hannan.
Newton—Isaac Kuntz, Hugh McCune, William Parks, jr.
South Middleton—Jacob Goodyear, jr. Jacob Spangler.
Southampton—Conrod Clever, Abraham Mooney.
Shippensburg T.—Christian Cobaugh.
Shippensburg B.—William B. Cochran, Adam Cobaugh.

TRAVERSE JURY.

Allen—Joseph Brownawell, Daniel Shelly.
Carlisle—Jos. Hershy, Lewis Harlan, Ross Lamberton, William Leonard, Samuel Sipe.
Dickinson—John Coover, Jacob Hemminger, Henry Rupley, Samuel Holmes.
East Pennsborough—George Bowman, Jacob Elleberge, George Glime, Samuel George, Jacob Hoover.
Frankford—Samuel Snyder.
Hopewell—Adam Aughinbaugh.
Monroe—Martin Brandt, Joseph Brandt.
Mechanicsburg—William Heney.
Mifflin—Adam Jacobs.
North Middleton—Abner Crain, Philip Kiehl, Jacob Ringwalt.
Newville—Abraham Erb, Jacob Nagely.
Newton—Jacob Keller.
South Middleton—Adam Lehman, Jacob Ritner, Peter Slothower.
Southampton—Robert Allen, John Bay, John H. Cressler.
Shippensburg B.—David Criswell, David Deal.
Silver Spring—Abraham Bossler, John Eshelman, John Swartz, John Saxton, William Trimble, John Clendenin, jr.
West Pennsborough—William Carothers, James Davidson, William Davidson, James Lindsey,

DAMASK & FRENCH BLANKET SHAWLS of a new style, for sale at the New Store in Shippensburg, by ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

Hays' Liniment.

NO FICTION.

This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridiley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.

Croup and Whooping-Cough—Externally and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns—Cured in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price, $1, is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

To Physicians and Patients.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications.—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the receipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article.—Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they won't try it before, let them after all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles and done up as their prescription if they desire.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, No. 2, Fletcher street, New York.

For sale also by STEVENSON & DINKLE, Carlisle, Pa.

December 23, 1840.—1y

DR. SPOHN'S HEALTH ELIXIR.

There is not one case of Fever in a thousand, but may be effectually broken up and removed by the use of this Elixir. It removes all acidity indigestion, bilious matter and constipation from the stomach and bowels. It operates gently and effectually on the bowels, and powerfully on the kidneys and skin. It removes all unpleasant feelings after a hearty meal, and promotes a good appetite. It needs only a trial to give perfect satisfaction. It has become a general practice with many to use this article in all cases of colds, pains in the bones, or heavy disagreeable feeling, tendering to headache or chilliness. For hoarseness, if taken through the day, it completely restores the voice without producing sickness. Whooping cough, and all coughs of children are cured by it.—The stomach is kept in perfect order by it, and it is quite impossible that any disease should commence while a person is using this Syrup.

☞ If taken daily it produces a ruddy, healthy, and young appearance, by driving off all the humors of the system. Sold gentlemen at 2 Fletcher street, one door below Pearl street, N. Y. by Comstock & Co., and by all respectable Druggists.

For sale also by STEVENSON & DINKLE, Carlisle, Pa.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

NUMEROUS remedies have been offered and puffed into notice for diseases of the Lungs, some of which has undoubtedly been found very useful, but of all that have hitherto been known, it must be universally acknowledged there is none that has ever proved as successful as the "BALSOM OF WILD CHERRY."

Such indeed are the astonishing restorative and healing properties of this "Balsam;" that even in the worst forms of Consumption, when the patient has suffered with the most distressing cough, violent pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, &c. and when the most esteemed remedies of our Pharmacopias had failed to afford any relief, and even when Botanic, Homœpathic, and numerous other remedies had been used for many months in vain, this invaluable remedy has checked every symptom, and been productive of the most astonishing relief. In the early stages of the disease, proceeding from neglected colds, termed Catarrhal Consumption, it has been used with undeviating success, and in many instances, when this disease seemed to have marked its victim for an early grave, the use of this medicine has arrested every symptom, and restored the lungs to a state of perfect health.

In that form of Consumption, so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly termed *debility*, or "going into a decline," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also been used with surprising success, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming disease, but at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system more effectually than any remedy we have ever possessed.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—In diseases of the *Liver*, particularly when attended with a cough, indigestion or wandering pains in the side, it has also proved very efficacious, and cured many cases of this kind after the most powerful remedies had failed.

☞ ASTHMA.—In this complaint it has also been used in numerous instances with the most singular success. It opens the chest, rendering the breathing perfectly free, arrests the cough, and will seldom fail to give permanent relief.

☞ BRONCHITIS.—As a remedy in all Bronchial affections of the throat, attended with a hoarseness, cough or sore in the throat, it will also be found a very effectual remedy, and will mostly afford immediate relief if used at the commencement of its attack.

☞ COUGHS & COLDS.—In common coughs and colds, that prevail so extensively throughout the winter, it will be found much more effectual than any remedy in use, and when colds settle upon the lungs, causing an inflammation with pains in the breast, difficulty or shortness of breathing, &c., the use of this Balsam will suppress such symptoms immediately, and at the same time prevent the lungs from becoming more seriously diseased.

☞ CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—In these complaints, so common to young children, this Balsam will be found much superior to the Paregoric Elixir Syrup of Squills, and the various cough mixtures in common use, as it is entirely free from any thing the least injurious, and may at all times be given to children with perfect safety, and with the certainty of its affording them speedy relief.

☞ AS A FAMILY MEDICINE for many other complaints, this Balsam will also be found particularly useful. Besides having proved an invaluable remedy in all Pulmonary affections, it exerts a powerful influence over many diseases depending on a deprayed condition of the system, and those who have suffered from the indiscriminate use of Mercury, or other deleterious drugs, that are often compounded in different quack nostrums, will find it a remedy of great value, possessing the power of strengthening and invigorating the whole system, more effectually than any other medicine we possess.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—As this medicine has already acquired great celebrity, there may probably be some attempts to imitate it, and deceive the public with a spurious mixture, to prevent which I would wish all purchasers to observe the following marks of the genuine Balsam. It is put up in bottles of two sizes each, having the words WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, PHILADELPHIA, blown in the glass, and a label on the front with the signature of HENRY WISTAR, M. D. without which none is genuine.

Prepared for the proprietor by WILLIAMS & CO. Chemists, No. 22 Commerce street, Philadelphia, and sold by the most respectable Druggists and other appointed agents in all the principal towns throughout the United States.

☞ The Genuine Balsam sold in Carlisle by SAMUEL ELLIOTT'S appointed Agent.

Price $1.00 a bottle.

December 16, 1840.—1y

SELECT TALE.

THE MAN WOLF,

A "HORRID GOOD" GERMAN MEDICAL STORY,

To be read before going to bed.

"Immediately there met him, out of the tombs, a man with an unclean spirit, who had his dwelling among the tombs."

It was in Germany about the year 17—, that I first commenced my studies in anatomy; and at that period, enthusiastic in my temperament, and sanguine in my expectations, my friends had induced me to entertain hopes of ultimate success in the path of the profession they had chosen for me, I pursued the knowledge of the development of the complicated *minutiæ* of the art, and the multiplied relations which the various organs bear to each other, with a devotion and industry that, in a short period, laid the foundation of a slow and painful disease, which has since preyed upon my frame, and rendered existence not only a negative, but a positive evil.—Night after night, the flickering flame fell upon the abstruse pages of Malpighi, Sauvages, Albinus or Haller, the latter of whom, at the time of which I am speaking, was just beginning to render his name immortal; and often, too often, the unwelcome beams of the rising sun illumined the hills and the dales, ere the god of sleep had set his laden seal upon my unwearied eyes, and steeped my senses in forgetfulness.—Nay, even in sleep—when sleep did visit a fevered and distempered body—the business of life obtruded itself upon my mind, and I saw again by the magic aid of dreams, in all the vividness of reality, the nerves and the vessels, the tissues, and whatever organ of the human machine had engaged my attention and delighted my mind during the wakeful period of my being, while imagination distressed me with difficulties which no labor could remove, or flattered me with discoveries which no industry could expect, till, starting from a restless and unquiet couch, I stretched my arms, and found it but a dream!

Such unremitting application could not fail in its ultimate object. I attained some eminence among my companions, and a vacancy occurring, I was chosen assistant to no less a man than *Albert de Haller*, professor of anatomy at Gottingen, who had recently published, through the influence of George II., letters of nobility from the Emperor. It was during this period of my life, and previous to Haller's departure for Berne, that the following shocking and mysterious circumstance occurred, which I shall endeavor to relate in the ensuing pages, and which have never since been absent from my mind for one moment.

It was my custom to prepare my *subjects* for demonstration over night, as thereby I gained a brief hour in the morning, set apart for exercise, which, as I have before mentioned, a debilitated state of body, from severe study, and constitutional weakness, rendered absolutely necessary. The room, or *theatre*, in which I dissected, was of considerable extent, lighted by a common lamp, such is the poorer classes of people use: the feeble rays of which falling upon the wall and ceilings, were reflected back in doubtful rays, rendering the deep gloom and deeper darkness, of this charnal house more visible and appalling. Nor were the furniture or hangings of a description to dispel deepened and superstitious though. The walls were hung with large engravings of the muscles, bones, and viscera of the body; and from the ceiling, depending from pulleys, were skeletons, and prepared specimens of men and women, two of whom had been hanged for murder; while, in appropriate glass cases around, morbid preparations, explanatory or initiatory of the different diseases to which humanity is subject, were scientifically arranged. Monsters—bicephalous and acephalous—malconformations, distortions of the spine, varieties of human *crania*, and in short all the available means to acquire, and improve the student, in the knowledge of anatomy and pathology were there in abundance.

My *non*-medical readers will probably shudder at the idea of a lone man, in a lofty apartment, engaged during the murky hour of midnight, in assisting decay and quickening dismemberment, surrounded by the painful wrecks of his species, and the sad relics of what were animated beings—*beings like himself*—but now dead, and mute, and motionless as the dread grave itself! But habit is said to become nature, and so far from the objects inspiring disgust or fear in those who make the study of the science of anatomy the business and pleasure of their lives, they give birth in the mind to vast ideas, and not impossible hopes, that by the labors and diligence of anatomists, the maladies incidental to man may not only be alleviated, but the seeds of disease entirely eradicated from the whole human race. Yet the philanthropist, dwelling upon the *res melioris medicipæ*, is too frequently cast down with the almost *despes desperter*, when he sees the decrepit and the aimed limp painfully under his window reads in the journals of the day, or the pages of travellers who have wandered over the globe, the frightful narrative of the havoc of epidimic disease. I have no one to pursue the subject. *Le rois' avera.*

As the number pupils who attended were very numerous, we required a large supply of bodies, and generally speaking, there were from eight to twelve subjects on the table, of all ages, and of both sexes; some upon whose pallid lips the vestiges of life were still seen lingering—like the light of evening on the distant hills; and others, on whose black and livid features the progress of corruption was discovered, in all the loathsomeness of decay! On a memorable occasion, however, from some unexplained cause, a deficiency of supply was experienced, and notwithstanding the efforts of the professor and myself, but three subjects could be procured, viz:, two females and a male. The latter was the remains of a dark-haired, muscular man, of almost giant mould, and herculean proportions; and in his fixed and motionless eyeball, there was a wild expression of consciousness, and a scowl of countenance, as if the departing spirit of a troubled mind had stamped its last fearful passions on his lips.

I had often seen, often handled, often dissected the dead; I had not, and cannot be supposed to have had any superstitious fears; yet I could not look upon the ironlined features of this corpse, without experiencing that peculiar sensation, as if the blood had suddenly become too thick and too cold for the body, which, in common language, is designated *curd ing*. There was something horrible and ghastly in its fixed and glazed eye-ball—a mixture and a minglement of *life and death*—a mockery and a reality of vitality and corruption, that unnerved and oppressed me, with sensations and apprehensions, till which till then I had been a stranger. I threw a cloth over the face, and removed as far from the body as the light of the lamp would allow.

With regard to the females, the first was that of an aged person; but the second was the relics of a girl of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, the lineaments of whose features, though steeped in the waters of death, had lost neither their loveliness nor semblance to life. The glow of health was still visible on her cheek, and her coral lips gently, as if in prayer, seemed quivering like the petals of the early rose, which the Persian poet says move to the melody of the nightingale's song. Her eyes were half closed. The serenity and loveliness of this beautiful but forsaken mould of woman, was a striking contrast to the livid face and lurid expression, of the ebon-haired remnant of humanity, and from a widely different feeling, I threw another cloth also over this body. Contrary to my usual habits, I felt harrassed and unstrung, and locking the door, retired to my own sleeping apartment. Here, endeavoring in vain to fall asleep, I took down a volume of Kant, and his deep and mystic reasonings in some measure wiled away the time, which

Mihi quærenti spatiosam fallere noctem—

would otherwise have passed tardily away, till about three o'clock in the morning, when I fancied I heard a loud noise, as of the falling of a heavy iron grating. I listened for a few minutes, but hearing nothing more, and feeling drowsy, I laid my head upon my pillow, and soon enjoyed the sweets of slumber.

By seven I was up again, and prepared for my daily walk. My hat had been left in the dissecting room, and I was therefore necessiated to go for it, and my surprise may very well be conceived when, on passing the table on which the male subject had been left, I found that it had been taken away, and the table itself overturned and broken! No reasonable explanation of the manner in which the body had been extracted occurred to me. The windows were fast, and the door had not been opened since I locked it—the key had not been out of my possession; and altogether, the circumstance puzzled and perplexed me. However, as nothing could then be done, I pursued my walk, during which I came to the conclusion, that some one well acquainted with the entrance and exit of the room, had watched my hour of retiring, and applying a master key, had succeeded in removing the body. This view of the case was strengthened by the knowledge, that the porters employed knew the situation of the premises as well as I did, and doubtless owing to the scarcity of subjects, would have little hesitation in stealing what they already disposed of, to vend to other anatomists, at probably an advanced price. As I had heard of such proceedings, I resolved to prevent a repetition of the theft, and determined to lie concealed in the rooms that night well armed. During the day the porters underwent a strict examination, but nothing tending to criminate them was elicited; in fact, so far from the scrutiny throwing light upon the circumstance, it rather made the matter more mysterious.

It was at this era of the science of medicine, that a very general opinion prevailed among the German Illuminati in favor of TRANSFUSION, which is the art of transferring the blood of the youthful into the body of an aged or debilitated patient, by which new life and vigor are obtained. Its votaries avowed it had frequently succeeded when resorted to in cases of extreme hæmorrhage, and the apparently defunct had recovered and survived the operation many years. Knowing the prevalence of their opinions, and perhaps not altogether free from the influence of them myself, I pursued the train of ideas which they had lighted up, and concluded that it *might* be possible in most, if not all cases, to restore not only life and animation to the dead by the process—provided it was properly conducted and performed before decomposition had taken place—but to lengthen life to an indefinite duration. I had repeatedly intended to make the experiment, but had not been hitherto enabled to procure a subject early enough after death, and before decomposition had taken place. An opportunity now offered in the female I have alluded to, and on the evening of my intended watch, I proposed carrying my resolution into effect. As the blood of animals, said the *Transfusionists*, answered equally well as that of man, I procured a goat, and when the theatre was cleared of students for the day, I commenced my experiment, assisted by a young man of eccentric character, but of considerable talent, whose name was Weimar. The blood of the animal was drawn off by means of a brass syringe, and injected into the arms of the subject so carefully, that scarcely one drop fell upon the ground. Having exhausted the vital fluid of the creature, it fell dead at our feet, and we then continued our labors, with the addition of a galvanic battery, the wires of which were applied to the regions of the heart, lungs and throat, when I fancied certain spasmodic movements of the eyes and chest were visible. Encouraged by these symptoms of success, I persevered, and twitches of the muscles of the face and neck were now certainly perceived. Our hopes of success were bounded here, however, for no other effects were produced, and at the expiration of an hour or more, I desisted from further experiment, and as was my first intention, concealed myself in the room behind one of the cases, while Weimar retired to bed. But being unable to sleep, he sought me in my chamber, and not finding me there, and knowing my habits, he returned to the dissecting room, and said:

"I know not why this experiment so strangely agitates me. I cannot sleep, or think, or do any thing without its recurring to my mind—recurring did I say—the recollection never leaves me. I have attempted to read, but even the pages of Shenkins, strange and wonderful as are the subjects upon which he treats, have failed to interest me. That girl—I should rather have said—the memory of the remains of that lovely form, torments, pursues, and prevents me from enjoying sleep, or taking repose. Do you know, Keldar, I should like to renew the operation; I feel an inexpressible anxiety to arrive at the conclusion of an experiment, from the fortunate commencement of which so much might be augured.—What say you?"

Without making any reply, I acceded at once to his proposal, and advanced towards the subject, we were both at the same moment deprived of speech, by perceiving that it was sitting upright upon the table, glaring wildly around!

Surprise, awe, and joy for the success of the experiment, rendered me motionless; but I was recalled from this state of passive existence, by Weimar's falling heavily on the floor. His feelings had overwhelmed his self-possession and he had fainted. A jug of water happened happily to be at hand, and in an instant I had dashed it in his face. The shock aroused his dormant faculties, and I recovered my presence of mind, which I frankly confess had deserted me for the time, on the first view of a *nude* female, whom I had fortunately, or unfortunately, restored to life, presenting herself, to my astonished senses, not as the palingenesis of departed incarnation, but the real and palpable resurrection of corporal existence. This creature immediately became the object of attention, and leaving Weimar, whom I had placed upon a chair, his head reclining on his hand, while his arm rested upon a table, I walked up to it, raising the lamp above my head to examine the features more minutely, when I was shocked beyond expression to observe the awful change which a few short hours had wrought in the fair and faultless features of that beautiful being! The preponderating expression of her countenance, so different from what it had been previous to the experiment, was that of *death*—a deadly hue had overspread her face—the peach down of life had fled for ever, to make room for the filthy traces of the hideous worm,—"*She was a dweller of the tombs.*"

I spoke to her repeatedly, but received no answer. She seemed unconscious of my presence, and the horrible idea, for the first time, broke upon my mind, that it was possible that the body had recovered functional life, without the correspondent consciousness of existence; in short an animal machine! The thought dazzled and obscured my faculties for a moment; but reaction coming on, I shook her by the arm, yet without any ostensible symptoms supervening to give indication of inherent sensibility. Reflecting then upon the best plan of conduct to be pursued under such circumstances, my first impulse was to procure some sort of warm clothing for her, and accordingly I left the room for my chamber, with the intention of procuring a cloak or blanket, the only woollen clothing at that late hour available in such a case. At the same time I led Weimer gently away, and saw him safely put to bed in his own room. On my return, which might have been a quarter of an hour after leaving the theatre, conceive my consternation and surprise, when I saw the monster, who had so mysteriously disappeared, as I have before mentioned, from the rooms, bending over the body of the re-animated corpse!

Those who have not been placed in similar situations, can form no idea of the dreadful agony, doubt, and incoherence of thought under which the mind labors on these occasions. My brain seemed to reel, and my senses faithfully alive to the reality of the scene, yet unable to exert their wonted influence on my limbs, which remained rigid and immoveable, appeared to be about to leave the body for ever. I do not distinctly recollect what passed, but I have some faint reminiscence of the man clasping his arms around the girl's neck, and of his advancing towards me with a glassy, wild, and wolfish eye, and that I seized a mallet, used in the rooms for opening the skull, to defend myself. Further I know not. A few hours after I was found senseless, lying on the floor, covered with blood. Both the subjects had disappeared!

To the inquiries of the persons connected with the rooms, who, of course, were surprised to find me in that situation, I replied, as soon as my senses were properly restored, that Weimar and myself being engaged on the preceding evening in a series of experiments in gaseous chemistry, we had imprudently inhaled too large a quantity of a certain gas, which had suddenly produced temporary epilepsy, during the convulsions of which I had wounded myself against the floor and the edges of the table. As such experiments are not unfrequent among students and lovers of science, the explanation was readily received and credited, though there were one or two to whom this statement did not carry conviction. I next impressed upon Weimar the great necessity there was for preserving inviolable secrecy respecting the occurrence of the preceding night; reminded him of the serious charges brought against the professor himself a few years before, for dissecting bodies in Paris, which had compelled him to leave that city precipitately, and that it would be perhaps perilling our lives to disclose the secret to a single soul. He admitted the reasonableness of my caution, and the matter was never bruited in Gottingen. When alone, however, we frequently reverted to the subject, and upon such occasions the wildness of eye, and precipitancy of manner, observable in him, made me fear that his mind was permanently and irretrievably alienated. Time, at length, that brings the fulfilment of the most remote hopes, and develops the most improbable events, wore on, but still no satisfactory denouement was afforded of the mysterious incidents I have mentioned. But subjects had been frequently stolen, or removed from the rooms, without the slightest traces of the marauder's having been discovered, nay, even the extremities had disappeared, and still all was mystery and unsatisfactory supposition, till a twelvemonth from the time when the monster disappeared, had passed over our heads, when, contrary to invariable custom, omitting to turn the key in the lock of the dissecting-room door, some clue was afforded by which I unravelled the mystery. On this particular evening I was extremely anxious to conclude the perusal of a volume of the professor's own writing, which, though printed, had not as yet been published, but had been lent me by the bookseller, on the express understanding that I was to return it early the next morning. Anxious, consequently, not to break my word, and fearful of offending one who could and did confer many favors on me, in the way of lending works too expensive for the small state of my finances at that period of my life, I determined to sit up the entire night.

I might have read about two or three hours, when my attention was attracted by a noise as of some one eating near me. I turned my eyes to the place whence I supposed the noise proceeded, and beheld the subject that had so strangely disappeared!

From his herculean shoulders depended the same cloth I had thrown upon him the night of his disappearance, though much tattered and in rags. His matted and filthy hair hung in clotted lumps upon his shoulders and down his back, among the elf locks of which the worms of the burial-ground, wrinkling and twisting into groups, made the head appear one mass of animalized corruption. The fore part of the head was bald, and there was a long cicatrice of a wound, seemingly inflicted with a blunt instrument. His eyes were wild, bloodshot, and fiery, and from the sides of his head the ears protruded so far upwards and forwards, as nearly to destroy all semblance of the human face. On his legs and arms were innumerable ulcers, that distressed and almost suffocated me, even though accustomed to the morbid atmosphere of a dissecting room. But even this hideous and terrific apparition, with the sensations to which his presence gave rise, fell in intensity of horror, when I discovered that he was in the act of devouring the putrid extremity of an infant!

The truth flashed upon me,—I was in the presence of a Lycanthrope—a deceased monomaniac, "who had his dwelling among the tombs," and whose food was the flesh of the dead! Every fibre of my body stretched as it would break, and my bursting eye-balls gazed upon the desecrated frame of this horrible phantom, with looks scarcely less wild than his. From the scarce ossified mass, he tore the rotten muscles, and his parched, cracked, and withered lips seemed cooled by the putrid gore that trickled from them. He eat, or rather devoured the flesh with ferocious voracity, and, in his eagerness to tear it, clutched his fingers so tightly together, that his long nails were plunged into the palms, from which the blood oozed and fell upon the floor. As he hurried over this inhuman repast, he advanced towards the chair in which I was sitting. I shuddered—a cold damp sweat bedewed my forehead: I experienced a sensation as of shrinking in all my limbs. I pushed my chair back as far as possible—the beams of the lamp fell upon his terrible countenance, and, pleased with the flame, he suddenly checked himself and laughed!: The hair of my head stood on end; but he proceeded no further; the light attracted his attention.