

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 45.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 26, NO. 3.

## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

### The Megantic Road.

The following sketch of the Megantic Road, forms the closing portion of the second letter from H. O. Kent, Esq., to the Republic.

The British American Land Company, being desirous to open up their lands in Canada for settlement, the Commissioner of Crown Lands proposes to open a road from the settlements on the St. Lawrence, to the Canada border; provided, the authorities of Maine, will, on their part, construct a road from the Umbagog settlements to the point of intersection. The route from Wilson's Mills, has been looked out, by Capt. Wilson, and the Commissioners for Oxford County are now engaged in examining the same, and from the evidence before them, no doubt is entertained as to the tenor of their report. If they report favorably as it is expected they will, work will be immediately commenced on both sides of the line, and in a comparatively short time, direct communication will be open from Wilson's Mills to Quebec; a distance of only 100 miles. This road from Wilson's to the boundary, is susceptible of easy construction. No hills are upon the route until the boundary ridge is attained, and this is crossed at a depression very much below the usual altitude of the range.

The road follows up very near the State Line, through the beautiful alluvial lands on the Magalloway, passing on a hard wood ridge, Parmachenee Lake, and by Little Boys Falls to the forks of the stream; thence taking the eastern branch almost a direct course to the boundary ridge, a distance of 27 1/2 miles by the contemplated road. Crossing the ridge alluded to, in the same depression through which Arnold's army passed, the route follows his old trail, down the Arnold River to Megantic Lake, and thence down the Chaudiere to the open country, a distance of 35 miles. This road then is nearly direct between the two points, separated about 70 miles, and is nearly level the entire distance. It is through a country well timbered, fertile and rich, while its proximity to the State Line, forms for the wild land in Pittsburg and the Carlisle townships, a highway made to hand. This route being completed, it only remains for New Hampshire to construct a road from Wentworth's Location to Errol, and from Errol to Dummer, and we then have a direct route from the settled portion of our County to Quebec, or any portion of the St. Lawrence valley, with a distance of only 107 miles to the Canada settlements, or 140 to Quebec; not to mention the immense advantage which must accrue to the value of our County, by throwing open its wild land for cultivation. Great interest is felt on this topic by those citizens of New Hampshire who have no means of exit, save by water, or through Dixville notch. An appropriation sufficient to have opened a winter road from Errol to Wentworth's Location, was last summer granted. It therefore only remains to construct the road, laid out by the County authorities up the Androscoggin, and this entire work is then in progress of completion. Whatever may be of pecuniary benefit to any section of our State, is by a parity of reasoning beneficial to the whole. To increase the valuation and give to cultivation lands hitherto useless, must amply repay the expense of throwing them open to the public. There is no better county in New Hampshire for agricultural purposes than Coos; and vast tracts of her territory, popularly deemed sterile or barren, if properly managed may soon become the rivals, if not the equals, of those sections already under cultivation.

The remainder of the series are of much interest, detailing the hardships endured while engaged in their work. They have by means of compass retraced the line between the States, from Canada to the Androscoggin at Fryburg, and marked it in a durable manner. It is stated that the remainder of the line needs a re-survey, and the inhabitants intend to apply to the Legislature to have the Commissioners continue their labors till the whole is completed. The writer describes the scenery in the extreme north of the county, as sublimely beautiful. Besides the attraction of natural scenery, all kinds of game are very abundant, making it a glorious resort for the summer tourist.

The Hinsdale county (Miss.) paper is responsible for this: "Gov. A. G. Brown, and Gov. John J. McRae were in attendance at church, at Spring Bridge, in this county, a Sabbath or two ago. Although politicians by profession, and office-holders by trade—and hence were subjected to all the vices, corruptions and degradations of that mode of living—we are gratified to state that they took seats with the congregation, and conducted themselves like respectable people."

FRASER RIVER. The correspondent of a California paper, the Pacific Methodist, gives the following report of the profits arising from the Fraser river excitement: "Perhaps some of my friends would like to know the state of religious feeling here. The following is the exact state of christianity on Fraser river, — the amount of social feelings and happiness. — The following is what Californians make by coming to Fraser, in hard cash, \$0,000,000."

It is said that the only thing connected with the Atlantic cable enterprise which has constantly worked well is the paying out machine. This works when nothing else does.

### Bethel Farmers' Club.

The annual meeting of this club was held at the dwelling house of Dr. N. T. True, Dec. 1st, 1858. The following officers were selected for the ensuing year:

A. L. BURBANK, President.  
A. MERRILL, Vice President.  
J. FANNING, Secretary.  
N. T. TRUE, Treasurer and Librarian.  
J. BROWN, J. FANNING, T. H. CHAPMAN, Committee on Subjects.

Voted, that the thanks of this club be tendered to Hon. R. I. Burbank of Boston, for a valuable donation of books and pamphlets to their library.

Dr. True presented to the society two kinds of grass-seed, which he had received from Capt. C. Grover, U. S. A., and which was collected by Gen. Johnson, U. S. A. in Utah. They were represented as being very productive and valuable. Voted, to place the seed at the disposal of the President. Dr. T. also presented some fruit and seeds received from Hon. L. Grover of Oregon.

This is a kind of grape indigenous to that country, growing up in the form of a bush, and valuable rather as a pretty flowering shrub. Voted, to distribute the seed among the members.

It was then suggested that each member in town be requested to give a verbal report of his labors, his success as well as his failures in farming, during the past year. Our operations as a society would be the more practical, and this is what we want.

The President stated, that, in convention with a gentleman from a certain town in Connecticut, they had a club consisting of twelve members, and that each had his own district to report from. They met once a month in town, spent the afternoon in examining the farm, planting and finding what fault they could. The effect was to render the society most interesting and efficient. He hoped the hint would be improved upon by this club.

Mr. D. F. Brown was called upon to give a statement of his progress in renovating old pasture lands.

He said that he commenced on worn out pasture land that had never been plowed, and which was really of no value. He broke up the ground, manured with plaster, and had a fair crop of potatoes. Plowed again in fall and next spring manured, and had a good crop of corn and potatoes. Should not plow again in fall. Last year planted again with corn and potatoes, and now he has something more than a good pasture, it is a good field. He considered his land increased in actual value threefold. He believes that farmers would benefit their farms quite as much by cultivating their pastures as their fields, when it can be done.

After eating the best apples of mine host, the society adjourned two weeks to Mr. Winslow Heywood's. Subject for discussion, — Farming and Gardening Improvements.

N. T. T.

### How to have Good Cider.

Prof. Horsford of Harvard University, has recently published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentation may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it one quart of an ounce of sulphate of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest, that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draft. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider—better than what is called champagne wine."

Prof. Horsford of Cambridge, was the first to use the sulphate of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate, into which the sulphuric acid is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid, is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel.

The writer has cider prepared in this way two years since, which has remained unchanged, and is now a beverage of unsurpassed excellence. The sulphate of lime, not the sulphuric acid, must be used."

AN AWFUL ABANDONMENT OF PRINCIPLE. The Washington Union says that the "victories of the Democratic party are always measured by its fidelity to its principles." If this be so judging from the sweeping defeats of the Democracy in the late Northern elections, we must conclude that they are a party pretty well divested of all principle. N. Y. Herald.

DOUGLASS ORGANS. The N. Y. Express says that a Douglas organ is about to make its appearance in that city. The prospectus of a new daily, at Norfolk, also to support Douglas, is out.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY WM. A. PIDGIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents in advance; two dollars at the end of the year. To which fifty cents will be added for every year when payment is delayed. For the N. Y. Times, (concession to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, South Broadway, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates required by us.

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Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

### LOCAL AGENTS.

WM. B. LAPHAM, M.D., Bethel, Me.  
HENRY PERIN, Bethel, Me.  
JOSEPH BERRY, Bethel, Me.  
DAVID DORRIS, Bethel, Me.  
M. K. MARY, Bethel, Me.  
G. G. STACY, Bethel, Me.  
S. B. HAYS, Bethel, Me.  
Col. EDWARD BAKER, Bethel, Me.  
Rev. E. W. WOODBURY, Bethel, Me.  
THOS. FARRINGTON, Bethel, Me.  
JOSEPH BARROWS, Bethel, Me.  
CHARLES MASON, Bethel, Me.  
J. BARTLETT, Bethel, Me.

### STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Augusta, Nov. 12, 1858.  
An adjourned session of the Executive Council was held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Wednesday, the fifth day of December last. Present: NOAH SMITH, Jr., Secretary of State.

We have been forced, from the great length of the President's Message, to place what news and other matter we have upon the outside. Great curiosity has been felt in regard to this document, from an uncertainty which pervaded the public mind, as to what course the President would take in regard to several important questions now before the country. On this account we present as much as possible of it in this paper.

"Is this one of the missing books?" [Post Office Employee, on package.] No, Sir! The package contained duplicate copies of the November and December numbers of Gay's Lady's Book,—the first of which were stopped on the way, and probably dead the shelves of some post office library. By the way did you take more than your share of our Daily Tribune, last week. We only received two. Have you added a reading room to the library?

Hon. Howell Cobb has consented to remain in the Cabinet.

The Boston Transcript says that the Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, sent his resignation to Gov. Banks, Tuesday, to take effect on the first of January next. Judge Thomas was appointed by Gov. Clifford six years ago.

The Hon. James Chestnut, President of the Senate of South Carolina, was elected to the United States Senate Thursday, by a handsome majority over that distinguished fire-eater, Ex-Governor Adams. This is recorded as a triumph of the conservative Hammond interest.

The Union Conference will hold its annual meeting with the church in Sweden, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 21st and 22d. Rev. Mr. Taitan, 1st preacher; Rev. Mr. Gould, 2d.

John Brobst, an old man living in Cumberland county, Maryland, has just been discovered to be the rightful owner of a large tract of mineral land in the heart of the richest mineral region of Pennsylvania, worth \$8,000,000. He has sold out all his right and title for \$2,500,000.

The bill which has been pending in the Georgia Senate for some time, for the repeal of that clause of the Constitution of the State prohibiting the African slave trade, came up as the special order last week, and was lost.

Mr. Charles B. Varney has been appointed an Inspector of the Customs, vice Mark E. Jose, resigned. A good appointment.

Hon. Benj. F. Butler, of New York, died at Paris, on the 8th inst. He was on a visit to Europe for the purpose of benefiting his health. Mr. Butler was U. S. Attorney General during the administration of President Jackson. He was a lawyer of much ability.

Hon. T. L. Harris, Member of Congress elect from the sixth district, Illinois, died in Chicago, on the 21st ult., of consumption.

In 1842, corn was sold in Chicago at six cents per bushel that had been hauled fifty miles by oxen.

FIRE IN SEBAGO. A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser says: Last Wednesday, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. the dwelling house, with store in the basement, recently erected by Messrs A. & P. B. Young, was discovered to be on fire, and with the exception of about \$200 worth of goods, was consumed with its contents. Cause of the fire unknown. Whole loss \$1400 or \$1500. No insurance.

CAUTION. Woe betide our duty again to warn our citizens to be on their guard; for, from what we learn, there is as desperate a set of villains now in our city, as ever went unwhipped. [Daily Advertiser.]

SYLVANUS COBB JR. An attack upon the writers employed upon the N. Y. Ledger, by the N. Y. Times, on the occasion of the engagement of Hon. Edward Everett, has drawn out a pungent card from Robert Bonner. As publisher of the Ledger, his intimate knowledge of the tastes of his readers enables him to place a just value upon the services of all writers employed by him. The merits of each are weighed by the unerring standard of public opinion. After alluding in courteous terms to his other writers, Mr. Bonner gives the following complimentary notice to our Norway neighbor, Sylvanus Cobb Jr.

"But the 'sublime Sylvanus Cobb,' as you call him, seems to trouble you most. Well, sir, I have reserved him for more full discussion. Mr. Cobb is one of the most successful writers living, and he is one of the best. I say 'best' understandingly, and with my eyes open. I know exactly what he is. He is not invariably ornate and polished in his style, but he is a man of decided genius, and of vast and varied information. He does not pompously parade quotations from Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian; he does not fill all his writing with egotism and pedantry. He is a clear, straightforward, forcible, and honest writer. I value his writings, and pay highly for them, because they are just what they are—pure in morals, honest and noble in sentiment, simple in diction, plain in construction, and thoroughly adapted to the tastes and comprehension of the people. I am glad to have the issue distinctly made on the character of his productions, because certain stalling literateurs, whose articles have been rejected by me over and over again, are in the habit of sneering at Cobb, and raving and swearing about Cobb, and drinking 'confusion to Cobb'; and because these same men, for the most part, control and give tone to what is called 'literary criticism,' in certain quarters. The truth is, it is not Mr. Cobb's 'style' which is so much criticised; 'critics' are offended, but his popularity and his bank account. They cannot bear that their literary ranting should be checked into the fire, while Mr. Cobb's are paid for liberally, published extensively and read enthusiastically."

But I am writing at random, and spinning out this letter to a great length, and will wind off here, by remarking that Gorman, notwithstanding its sudden squalls, which are here made to order, its high elevation and latitude, is even in winter a very endurable place. So I find it.

Yours, W. B. L.

OLD TIME BLACK REPUBLICANS. The principle is this, and will ever remain in force, that men, by nature are free. It is so conceded on all hands that the right to be free can never be alienated.

[Continental Congress.] It is among my first wishes to see some plan by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law. [Washington.] Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and of nations. [Wm. Wirt.] Slavery is repugnant to the principle of Christianity; it prostrates every benevolent action of the human heart. [Patrick Henry.] The way, I hope, is preparing under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation of slavery. [Jefferson.] Washington and Jefferson, in the above quotations, uttered sentiments much more alarming and much more ultra than anything spoken by Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, and yet the whole pack of Buchanan and Douglas slavery extensionists; the "American" party and some nervous Republicans are holding up both hands at Mr. Seward's speech and crying out Abolitionism and Sectionalism.

[Cleveland Herald.] Lord B. well known for his love of everything out of the way, lately gave a dinner at the Baths of Lucca, of the following singular character: the meat, the fish, the vegetables, were all at least of two years standing, preserved according to the plan of Mr. Appert. The table was supplied with sea-water made fit to drink by the process recently discovered; the claret had been rescued, by the assistance of a diving bell, from a merchant vessel sunk in the Thames more than a century ago (!) and the bread was made from wheat some centuries old, which the noble lord had himself brought from one of the pyramids of Egypt, and had sown in England! The dinner gave great satisfaction.

FARMERS' CLUB. The Journal says a farmers Club has been organized in Lewiston for the familiar discussion of topics connected with agriculture. The officers are: Calvin Keyes, President; Stephen H. Read Joseph S. Garcelon, Vice-Presidents; E. P. Tobie, Librarian; S. V. Crush Treasurer; J. B. Ham, Secretary. The club contemplates holding meetings in different parts of the town during the coming winter.

Minot, Greene, and (we believe) Leeds, have already formed Farmers' Clubs.

Mr. Matthias V. McKenny, of Danville shot a deer in the upper part of that town, on Saturday morning, weighing 132 pounds.

Arthur Shirley, Esq. of Portland, an aged printer, entirely blind, was knocked down by a carriage, on Friday, while he was crossing the street. He was not seriously injured.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden was called on Thursday, at his hotel in New York, from the Whig General Committee, and presented with addresses from that body and the Ashland association. Mr. Crittenden in his reply disclaimed any intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency, and refused to accept of any nomination.

Gov. Bissell of Illinois has appointed January 4, for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harris.

THE SALT MINES OF CRACOW. An interesting description of the extensive salt mines of Cracow, in Austria Poland, is given by Bayard Taylor. The first veins of salt are found at a depth of two hundred and ten feet; thirty feet more and the entire strata is found to be composed of salt. At that depth the visitor to the mines sees a floor of salt, and on either side dark gray walls of salt, sparkling here and there with small crystals. In the upper story of the mines is the chapel of St. Anthony, a Byzantine excavation, supported by columns with altar, crucifix, and life-size statues of saints, apparently of black marble, "but all as salt as Lot's wife," as Mr. Taylor discovered by applying his tongue to the nose of John the Baptist. The humid air of this part of the mines has damaged some of the statues, one of whom is nearly headless, and others are losing their limbs in consequence of the moisture.

The mine has been worked for several centuries, and presents some wonderful sights to the visitor. It has "become a wondrous maze of galleries, grand halls, staircases and vaulted chambers, where one soon loses all sense of distance or direction." Everything is solid salt, except where great piles of heavy logs have been built up to support some threatening roof, or some vast cavern left in quarrying has been bridged across. On descending to the lower region the air becomes more dry and agreeable, and the saline walls more pure and brilliant. One hall, one hundred and eight feet in height, resembles a Grecian theatre, the traces of blocks taken out representing the seats for spectators. Out of this hall one million cwt. of salt was taken. In another vault two obelisks of salt commemorate the visit of Francis I. and his Empress. Says Mr. Taylor:

"After we had descended to the bottom of this chamber, a boy ran along the bridge above with a burning Bengal light, throwing flashes of blue lustre on the obelisks, on the scarred walls, vast arches, the entrance to deeper halls and the far roof, fretted with the picks of the workmen. The effect was magical—wonderful. Presently we entered another and loftier chamber, yawning downward like the mouth of hell, with cavernous tunnels opening out of the other end. In those tunnels the workmen, half naked, with torches in their hands, wild cries, fire-works, and the firing of guns (which here so reverberate in the imprisoned air that one can feel every wave of sound,) give a rough representation of the infernal regions, for the benefit of the crowned heads who visit the mines. The effect must indeed be diabolical. Even as, unexceptionable characters as we were, looked truly unearthly in our ghastly garments, amid the living glare of the fire-works."

A little further we struck a lake four fathoms deep, upon which we embarked in a heavy square boat, and entered a gloomy tunnel, over the entrance of which was inscribed, (in salt letters) "good luck to you!" In such a place the motto seemed ironical. "Abandon hope all ye who enter here," would have been more appropriate. Midway in the tunnel, the halls at either end are suddenly illuminated, and a crash as of a hundred cannon following through the hollow vaults, shook the air and water in such a wise that our boat had not ceased trembling when we landed in the further hall."

Mr. Taylor descended to a depth of four hundred and fifty feet, but that was only half way to the bottom. The remainder, a wilderness of shafts, galleries and chambers. The process of detaching the salt from its primal beds is very simple. The blocks are first marked out on the surface by a series of grooves. One side is then deepened to the required thickness, and wedges being inserted under the block, it is soon split off. It is then split transversely into pieces of one cwt. each, in which form it is ready for sale. The number of workmen employed in the mine is 1500, all of whom live above ground. They are divided into gangs, and relieve each other every six hours. The miners are muscular and healthy looking men, and their sanitary condition is said to be quite equal to that of the field laborer. Scoury does not occur amongst them, and the equality of the temperature of the mines—54 degrees Fahrenheit all the year round—has a favorable effect upon such as are predisposed to disease of the lungs.

As far as explored the length of the mine is two and a half English miles, its breadth a little over half a mile, and its solid depth six hundred and ninety feet. It commences about two hundred feet below the surface, and is then uninterrupted until sandstone is reached. Notwithstanding the immense amount already quarried, it is estimated that at the present rate of exploration the known supply cannot be exhausted under three hundred years. The tripartite treaty on the partition of Poland limits Austria to 4,000,000 cwt. annually—of which she bound to furnish 80,000 cwt. to Prussia, 800,000 cwt. to Russia, leaving 4,000,000 cwt. for herself. This sum yields her a net revenue from the mines of two millions of florins—\$1,000,000—annually. It is not known how this wonderful deposit was originally discovered. It was worked in the twelfth century, and perhaps much earlier.

A Court House, to cost \$30,000, is to be erected at Houlton, Arrostook County, from plans prepared by Mr. G. F. J. Bryant, of Boston.

Twelve of the Boston banks have withdrawn their special deposits from the Suffolk bank, transferring the same to the Bank of Mutual Redemption.

Dead Man picking Himself up. A Ghost Bringing his Bones from Hartford.

The spiritualists of this city, or a portion of them, at least, are gravely discussing the question whether the spirit of a man whose dead body was dissected by medical students in Hartford, Connecticut, is picking himself up piecemeal, and bringing his bones one by one, to this city, to be put together again. The weekly spiritual conferences have seen fit to make this a subject of inquiry, and the Spiritual Telegraph, from time to time, informs its readers of the progress of the affair.

The story is related substantially as follows: When Dr. Redman, the partner of Dr. Orton, in Twelfth Street, New York, was a medical student, a body was to be dissected upon a certain occasion; and the students agreed to draw lots to determine which one should have the bones. Dr. Redman was already a medium, and before the dissection took place the spirit communicated with him, and expressed the wish that his bones might fall into Redman's possession. The doctor replied that since possession was to be determined by lot he might not get them. "Draw first," replied the spirit, "and I will make you draw the prize."

Acting upon this hint, the lucky Redman drew first and took the bones. He conveyed them to Hartford, where he subsequently left a part of them, removing the rest to his office in this city.

Having related to his partner the singular history of the skeleton, Dr. Orton requested him to bring the remainder of it to the office; whereupon the ghost who once owned and occupied the dilapidated and abused tombstone, set up a loud knocking, and claimed the right, which no reasonable man could deny him, of having a word to say about the disposition of his bones. He expressed a willingness that they should be taken to New York; it made no special difference to him whether the ossified portion of his frame was in one place or another; still it was natural he should feel some pride in the matter, and expressed the determination of bringing the bones from Hartford to this city himself.

This extraordinary determination, which, we believe, has no parallel in ghoulish, ancient or modern, it is alleged is being carried out. The very next day after it was announced, a bone dropped on the sidewalk, in front of the two doctors, near their house; and since that time, bone after bone has been moved, sometimes dropping from the ceiling and sometimes upon the walk. On the 25th of May the ghost did an unusual good day's work. As the doctors were crossing Broadway, near Thirteenth street, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a bone dropped at the feet, and at 6 o'clock the same afternoon another encountered them in Fourteenth street; both being portions of the spinal column.

The ghost whose body has thus been cut up and moved, does not claim the exclusive credit of the removal. With the fairness which we trust, will ever characterize his transactions, he acknowledges with gratitude the assistance of other ghosts, who have kindly consented to help do the job; but what compensation he gives for their services, is not stated.

The ghost commenced picking himself up some time in spring. Whether he is yet done is not stated; but the Telegraph in this week brings additional testimony, in the shape of an anonymous statement, (regarded as conclusive by many spiritualists) the substance of which is contained in the following paragraph: "On the 3d of last June Dr. Redman held a seance at a house where I was visiting. When the circle was over I accompanied him down stairs; on our way down my spectacle case, which had been missing during a part of the evening, was thrown over my shoulder. He picked it up and was holding it with both hands, conversing with me about its disappearance. While thus engaged, standing facing each other with a full blaze of gaslight shining on us, the front door closed, and no other means of egress or ingress being near, something came dropping down, as if from the ceiling and fell between us. On being taken up, Dr. Redman recognised it as a bone belonging to the vertebrae of of this much talked of spirit."

When the Spiritual Conference and the Telegraph arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, we will inform our readers. [N. Y. Post.]

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"After we had descended to the bottom of this chamber, a boy ran along the bridge above with a burning Bengal light, throwing flashes of blue lustre on the obelisks, on the scarred walls, vast arches, the entrance to deeper halls and the far roof, fretted with the picks of the workmen. The effect was magical—wonderful. Presently we entered another and loftier chamber, yawning downward like the mouth of hell, with cavernous tunnels opening out of the other end. In those tunnels the workmen, half naked, with torches in their hands, wild cries, fire-works, and the firing of guns (which here so reverberate in the imprisoned air that one can feel every wave of sound,) give a rough representation of the infernal regions, for the benefit of the crowned heads who visit the mines. The effect must indeed be diabolical. Even as, unexceptionable characters as we were, looked truly unearthly in our ghastly garments, amid the living glare of the fire-works."

A little further we struck a lake four fathoms deep, upon which we embarked in a heavy square boat, and entered a gloomy tunnel, over the entrance of which was inscribed, (in salt letters) "good luck to you!" In such a place the motto seemed ironical. "Abandon hope all ye who enter here," would have been more appropriate. Midway in the tunnel, the halls at either end are suddenly illuminated, and a crash as of a hundred cannon following through the hollow vaults, shook the air and water in such a wise that our boat had not ceased trembling when we landed in the further hall."

Mr. Taylor descended to a depth of four hundred and fifty feet, but that was only half way to the bottom. The remainder, a wilderness of shafts, galleries and chambers. The process of detaching the salt from its primal beds is very simple. The blocks are first marked out on the surface by a series of grooves. One side is then deepened to the required thickness, and wedges being inserted under the block, it is soon split off. It is then split transversely into pieces of one cwt. each, in which form it is ready for sale. The number of workmen employed in the mine is 1500, all of whom live above ground. They are divided into gangs, and relieve each other every six hours. The miners are muscular and healthy looking men, and their sanitary condition is said to be quite equal to that of the field laborer. Scoury does not occur amongst them, and the equality of the temperature of the mines—54 degrees Fahrenheit all the year round—has a favorable effect upon such as are predisposed to disease of the lungs.

As far as explored the length of the mine is two and a half English miles, its breadth a little over half a mile, and its solid depth six hundred and ninety feet. It commences about two hundred feet below the surface, and is then uninterrupted until sandstone is reached. Notwithstanding the immense amount already quarried, it is estimated that at the present rate of exploration the known supply cannot be exhausted under three hundred years. The tripartite treaty on the partition of Poland limits Austria to 4,000,000 cwt. annually—of which she bound to furnish 80,000 cwt. to Prussia, 800,000 cwt. to Russia, leaving 4,000,000 cwt. for herself. This sum yields her a net revenue from the mines of two millions of florins—\$1,000,000—annually. It is not known how this wonderful deposit was originally discovered. It was worked in the twelfth century, and perhaps much earlier.

A Court House, to cost \$30,000, is to be erected at Houlton, Arrostook County, from plans prepared by Mr. G. F. J. Bryant, of Boston.

Twelve of the Boston banks have withdrawn their special deposits from the Suffolk bank, transferring the same to the Bank of Mutual Redemption.

Dead Man picking Himself up. A Ghost Bringing his Bones from Hartford.

The spiritualists of this city, or a portion of them, at least, are gravely discussing the question whether the spirit of a man whose dead body was dissected by medical students in Hartford, Connecticut, is picking himself up piecemeal, and bringing his bones one by one, to this city, to be put together again. The weekly spiritual conferences have seen fit to make this a subject of inquiry, and the Spiritual Telegraph, from time to time, informs its readers of the progress of the affair.

The story is related substantially as follows: When Dr. Redman, the partner of Dr. Orton, in Twelfth Street, New York, was a medical student, a body was to be dissected upon a certain occasion; and the students agreed to draw lots to determine which one should have the bones. Dr. Redman was already a medium, and before the dissection took place the spirit communicated with him, and expressed the wish that his bones might fall into Redman's possession. The doctor replied that since possession was to be determined by lot he might not get them. "Draw first," replied the spirit, "and I will make you draw the prize."

Acting upon this hint, the lucky Redman drew first and took the bones. He conveyed them to Hartford, where he subsequently left a part of them, removing the rest to his office in this city.











