

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULES, DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l. Harrison.

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TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1845.
UNITED STATES SENATE.

The journal having been read, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the 4th of March last, calling upon that officer for information relative to the enlargement of the forts and military posts on Lake Huron, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The President having left the chair it was occupied by Mr. Sevier, of Ark.
Mr. Bagby, of Ala., asked leave to withdraw some papers from the files of the Senate, which was granted.

Mr. Breese, of Ill., called up the resolution heretofore offered by him, to suspend so much of the 34th rule as requires the election of the standing committee by ballot, and give the appointment thereof to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C., said that he had indulged the hope, from a suggestion made by him yesterday to the mover of the resolution, that it would not be pressed upon the Senate. He had no personal objection to the action of the President of the Senate, and did not know that it would vary the character of the committees to have them appointed by him—but he considered the resolution as taking from the Senate a power which rightfully belongs to it, and by giving that power to an officer not responsible to it, the Senate not only abdicates its rightful privilege, but lowers its dignity.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, said that before replying to the Senator from North Carolina, he desired to say that this resolution emanated from no caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate, and was the dictate of no party. Mr. Allen then proceeded to the question of responsibility, and contended that the Vice President, although not responsible to the body over which he presides, had a much higher responsibility—he was responsible to the States and to the people.

Mr. Breese said that in submitting his resolution he did not suppose that any opposition to it would be excited. It was not his intention to rescind the 34th rule—a rule which he highly approved of, as it gave to the Senate the power to appoint its Standing Committees—a power which it was desirable should be exercised when the political opinions of the Presiding officer were not in accordance with those of a majority of that body.

Mr. Benton followed in opposition to the resolution, and upon the question being put, Mr. Mangum demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and the resolution was lost—yeas 20, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate resolved to proceed the election of the Standing Committees on Monday next.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Speight was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, gave notice of his intention to introduce sundry bills.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the business in order to be the Resolution of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb,) regulating the selection of seats.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., said he was profoundly ignorant of the subject of printing, and he asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on that subject. The House granted the request.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved for the consideration of the Resolution offered by him on Tuesday last, proposing that the seats be taken by lottery, and that the Clerk draw for the members. Objections were made to the consideration of the Resolution, but the previous question was moved and seconded upon it.

Mr. Geary raised an amusing point of order, which was the 39th rule prohibiting any member from voting upon any question in which he was immediately interested. Every was member interested in this question of seats, and therefore was not qualified to vote upon it.

The Speaker overruled this objection, and allowed one or two raised upon the Constitutional ground of vested rights, possession, &c.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution upon the table and lost—yeas 88, nays 113.

The yeas and nays were then ordered upon the adoption of the Resolution, and the vote was 107 to 77.

The execution of the order was then commenced amidst many interruptions. At the suggestion of one of the members all rose and left the seats vacant, and as the names were read by the Clerk selections were made. The members displayed great eagerness to obtain the prizes, which were, as in most lotteries, few compared with the blanks. Mr. Adams's name was among the last read, but through the courtesy of the House no one chose his usual seat.

The names having all been gone through with, the house proceeded to the consideration of other business.

Mr. Owen, of Ia., gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce a Bill in relation to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Giles, of Md., moved that ten thousand extra copies of the President's message be printed, or of such portions of it as relate to Mexico and Texas. He considered this portion of the Message as immensely important, and as the President of the United States had invited the earliest attention of Congress to the subject, and as we could not be placed in possession of the documents and Message before the end of a month, he hoped that the extra copies would be furnished at the earliest practical moment. It was important that what was said upon the subject of Mexico and Texas should be known at home and abroad.

A motion was made by way of amendment, to print three thousand copies of the Message in German, which was lost.

Mr. Payne, of Ala., moved, as an amendment, that 20,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed. He considered it a most extraordinary Report—extraordinary from its cogent reasoning and from the fact that it was the first document that ever came from the Treasury Department approximating to the doctrines of Free Trade. Congress was to act upon this subject—at least he hoped there would be some action upon it—and that the extra copies would be ordered.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., said that the usual number of extra copies was ten thousand, and though the document was an important one, he hoped that no more would be ordered.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., like the member from Alabama, regarded the question as important, and he desired to test the strength of the House upon the question of printing 20,000 copies of an acknowledged free trade document.

A warm debate was here likely to spring up, which however was put an end to by a motion from Mr. Kennedy, of Ia., to adjourn. Carried—yeas 101, nays not counted, and the House adjourned at half past three until Monday next.

From the Baltimore American.

THE U. S. TREASURY REPORT.

We shall refer to-day, to that portion only of this document which relates to the Tariff. The Secretary is a special pleader, acute and ingenious on particular points. His scope of vision does not seem to cover a large field at one view: he looks at objects in detail. His faculty of analysis appears to be greater than his power of combination. He uses a microscope well; but a larger instrument would be rather unwieldy in his hands.

The basis of the Secretary's reasonings against the protective system is simply this: that protective duties operate exclusively for the benefit of a particular class, the manufacturers, and that they are consequently a tax upon the rest of the community. If this position be sound there may be defenders of the system, but we are not of the number.

The position is not sound; it is without foundation; it is utterly fallacious.

Let us hear the Secretary state his assumed axiom. "At least two thirds of the taxes," says the report, "imposed by the present tariff are paid not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year exceeded twenty-seven millions of dollars. This, in itself, is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than eighty-one million of dollars—of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the government upon the imports, and fifty-four millions to the protected classes, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles."

Again the same view is presented: "If the Marshal," so runs the phraseology, "were sent by the federal government to collect a direct tax upon the whole people, to be paid over to manufacturing capitalists, to enable them to sustain their business, or realize a larger profit, it would be the same in effect as the protective duty, which, when analyzed in its simplest elements, and reduced to actual results, is a mere subtraction of so much money from the people, to increase the revenue of the protected classes."

We are further told that "the number of manufacturing capitalists who derive the benefit from the heavy taxes extracted by the tariff from twenty millions of people, does not exceed ten thousand."

Against the protective system, then, as thus defined, the Secretary makes unrelenting war. He arrays himself as the advocate of the many against the few, of the poor against the rich, of the laborer against the employer; and with such odds of numbers on his side, if he only had sense and justice and reason, he would be invincible.

Has the Secretary ever considered the question how or why protective duties first came to be laid in this country?—Were they established by the influence of the manufacturing interest? There was no such interest. When the first memorial went from the city of Baltimore to the First Congress, signed by mechanics and artisans, asking for protection, did overgrown capitalists prompt the movement? Was George Washington the dupe of a moneyed few when he recommended encouragement to domestic industry and signed the first bill extending protection to manufactures? Is no sentiment of patriotism, no principle of sound policy to be imputed to Jefferson when he declared that our manufacturers must be put side by side with our farmers? Or in 1821 did General Jackson speak as the mouth-piece of monopolists, when he wrote to Dr. Coleman that the best way to benefit the agriculturist was to extend his home market by rearing up a manufacturing population on our own soil?

No; that patriotic feeling, that sentiment of independence, which prompted the struggle for political freedom in Seventy-six gave rise to the first organization of the policy of protection to American industry. We were free in name only while the shackles of commercial subjugation hung around us. What was the lesson taught us by the war of 1812?—Let the tariff of 1816 answer. The wars of the French revolution and of Napoleon, involving all Europe, had thrown a large carrying trade into our hands; our measures of protection for home industry, sufficient to indicate the policy, were yet slight and imperfect, because the condition of the European world rendered further measures of that kind unnecessary.

But the experience of three years of hostilities, ending in 1815, and the cessation of war in Europe, demonstrated in a manner too forcible to be overlooked the true policy of this Republic in that particular. Yet at this very moment when the President of the U. States is appealing to the national spirit and to the patriotic feeling, the strongest of all feelings in the Ameri-

can bosom; while he is assuming a position of independence, almost of defiance, as to the nations of Europe, and to the most powerful one of them especially, warning them that the GREAT REPUBLIC stands alone as the guardian of its own destiny; at this very moment his Secretary of the Treasury seeks to strike away the basis of our self-sustaining strength and to bind anew those chains of dependence upon foreign countries which the genius of our nationality would shake off.

Mistaken interpreter of the public sentiment! You have coldly felt the pulse of the American People. Your appeals to social prejudices, to class jealousies, to the pretended rivalry of interest—the common staple of demagogues on the buildings—will be overpowered and lost in the grand resounding tone which rises, as rise it must, when the true patriotic chord in the heart of this nation is struck. The time is at hand when the American Republic must stand on a basis all its own, and be sure of every part of it. It can look for no sympathies from monarchial Europe: it must journey alone on the high road to its destiny. Let us then beware of those dangerous alliances of trade which would entangle us in the meshes of foreign policy; which would establish our workshops in Europe and render us dependent on foreign labor for articles of daily use which our own artisans and manufacturers can furnish as well.

But we need not refer merely to the experience of our country which prompted to the establishment of the protective policy. We have had experience the other way also. The beau ideal of Mr. Secretary Walker's fancy, the full consummation of his theories and abstractions, has been realized in all its beauty and excellence. Fortunate indeed! The indefatigable zeal which prompted the restless Secretary to collect information from all quarters, except those where he could get the best as to the probable consequences of the overthrow of protection, may be gratified by a slight retrospect. All his interrogatories sent through the post office to all parts of the country, may find their full answer in the annals of Mr. Van Buren's administration. What need of theories, doctrines, deductions—when one can have realities and facts? Whence came the prostration of the country during that memorable epoch of low duties and free importations? What caused the indebtedness of our merchants abroad to the amount of hundreds of millions for which specie was drained from the country?—How came the present national debt into existence? Why were the treasury notes issued by millions to meet the expenses of the Van Buren Administration? How happened it that drafts of the government for inconsiderable sums lay unpaid and dishonored because of an empty treasury? Look back to that period of humiliation and shame, we beg of you, men in power, and contemplate it well before you enforce measures to restore its abominable features again. The same party now holds the reins of government. Are they not satisfied with having once destroyed the national prosperity? Are they in love with ruin? Mr. Walker says that the wages of labor were not increased by the tariff of 1842. Does he mean that assertion to be believed? Will he tell how many laboring men there were, just before the enactment of that tariff, without any wages at all?

When the Secretary argues that the rest of the community are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers, to the extent which he pretends, his reasoning is based on the assumption "that the duty is added to the price of the import and also of its domestic rival." This is a favorite dogma of the "Bundelcund" school of political economists, and it might be a very good one if facts did not contradict it—a mistletoe which attaches to most of the assumptions of that school.—Instead of adding instances in which the above maxim is not true we beg to know a single instance in which it is true. Do we hear any complaint of the high prices of goods caused by the tariff? Or is all the nation, as Mr. Barnwell Rhet assured his constituents they were—the most oppressed people under the sun, yet they did not know it. The Secretary is kind to give lectures on misery—to awaken the people to a knowledge of their own sufferings, which he feels more keenly than they do. He is like the eloquent lawyer who recounted the grievances of his client in such touching words that the latter burst into tears and declared that he had not before known he was such a miserable man.

"The occasional fall in price," says Mr. Walker, "of some article after a tariff, is no proof that this was the effect of the tariff, because, from improved machinery, diminished prices of the raw material, or other causes, prices may fall even after a tariff, but they would in such cases have fallen much more but for the tariff."

It might have occurred to Mr. Walker that the fall in price of protected articles not "occasional" merely, but the natural result of protection—if he had considered the true principle upon which our protective system is based. That principle is not to build up artificial interests for the benefit of monopolists; it is to build up no interest for which there is not a natural foundation in the resources and pro-

ductions of the country. It presumes a confidence in native ingenuity and industry, that when the raw material is at hand we shall be able in a short time to manufacture so well and so cheaply as to render the protective duty no enhancement of the price at all. That this result has followed in many instances is known everywhere except at the Treasury Department.

The Secretary affirms "that the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, if cultivated to their fullest extent, could, of themselves, raise more than sufficient food to supply the entire home market." Yet he would have the manufacturers turned into farmers. The exuberance of our agricultural productions is one strong reason why other pursuits should be encouraged. We may get access to foreign markets in cases of great scarcity abroad, but for the most part our farmers have to rely upon the home market. Even when England imports flour, the Baltic countries, near at hand, can supply her before we can—unless there be a scarcity, as at present, in the latter. But we have not room for farther comments on the Treasury Report just now.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The arrival at Boston of the steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, furnishes accounts from Europe fifteen days later than before received.

Among her passengers is Professor Morse, the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, who is the bearer of despatches to Government from the United States Legations in Prussia, Belgium, and England. Mr. Morse has in charge the ratified treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States. He has also despatches for the Department of State, and for the Postmaster General, from Mr. McLane, our Minister in England.

Rufus Primo, Esq. of New York, also came passenger in the Cambria, and is the bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Paris to the Department of State.

In England the grain market had been well sustained, but it does not appear that prices of flour and grain had actually advanced. The cotton market remained about the same as at our last accounts.

Meetings have been held in Ireland to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country; and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir R. Peel, asking for the opening of the ports, the stopping of the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half to supply the present necessities of the people.

The Railway Speculations had very generally subsided, and it is said that the amount of money actually diverted from the usual channels of trade is extremely small; which circumstance has, to some extent, tended to quiet the money market. The Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Marshal Soubt, the French Minister of War, has resigned, and General Saint Yvon has been appointed successor.

The accounts from Algeria show that the French are still busy making the most ample preparations for the subjugation of the inhabitants.

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potato crop, and the sufferings which, it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on public works.

The new tariff of the Zoll-Verein has been published, but has excited little attention in England. As regards the United States, the increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on cotton have been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 4th November state that the latest news from the Caucasus is of more favorable character than had previously been received. The Emperor was in Italy, with his wife and daughter, and during his absence nothing of importance could be transacted.

THE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

The "Journal of Commerce" states, on the authority of an intelligent merchant of the city of New York, who has been spending the last eight months in Europe, and had the best opportunities of observation, that "the excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon. The Government was making the most vigorous preparations for war, and unquestionably with reference alone to the Oregon dispute; as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract had been made, among other things, for military clothing in Canada. Indeed, it was said that the Government were determined upon the necessity of settling the difficulty without further delay."

The same paper further states that "the opinion of the passengers to whom the President's Message was read, on board the Cambria, was, that it would very much increase the excitement in England, and increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement."

THE ENGLISH MARKET FOR BREADSTUFFS.

It seems that the Government of Great Britain has come to the conclusion not to open the ports for the free admission of grain at present. It is inferred from this, that, as things are in that country, they are not quite so bad as has been represented. The *European Times* says that the fine weather which has ruled in the country during the last fortnight has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting

the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irretrievably lost. The same paper says:

"The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stand for the week at 14s.; but the belief is gaining ground that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period. The quantity of flour coming from the United States to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated in some of the journals.

IN SPAIN, the Cortes are convoked for the 15th. The Cabinet, it is said, will be sure to have an imposing majority throughout the session. The harvest in Spain has been abundant, and general surprise is felt that the English Government does not send there for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to France, Germany, or Russia.

The *Mammoth Steamer*.—The steamship *Great Britain*, which left New York on the 28th October, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th of the following month, having made the passage in nineteen and a half days. Two days after leaving New York something was found wrong with the propeller, which was striking the stern-post very hard. The engines were reversed, and after two or three good thumps the arm broke off. The ship then continued on her way, with low steam, for two days more, when another of the arms of the propeller broke, leaving only one, and the arm of another. The most was then made of the sails, and the propeller was just kept from dragging. On the 6th of November the remaining arm of the propeller broke, leaving only the half arm. The steamer consequently performed a great part of her passage by means of her sails, which performed admirably.

Mons. MONGEL, a French engineer, has received orders from the Viceroy of Egypt to commence the stupendous work of the barrage of the Nile. The estimated cost is three millions of dollars.

The Paris Monitor publishes a long ordinance, establishing a Jewish Consistory at Algiers, with Provincial Consistories at Oran and Constantia, whose joint authority is to extend to all the Jews in Algeria. The ordinance also decrees the creation of schools and Salles d'Asile, in Algeria, for the Jews of both sexes.

Hudson Bay Produce.—The annual importations into England of furs and skins by the Hudson's Bay Company has just taken place. One of their vessels, the Prince Albert, arrived at London in the beginning of last month, and the other vessel, the Prince Rupert, arrived a few days previously, with immense cargoes of every description of the most valuable furs and skins of animals.

French Cruisers for the Coast of Africa.—In a few days (says a late Paris paper) one of the vessels to form the French squadron on the coast of Africa, to act in conjunction with the English cruisers for the suppression of the slave trade, will be ready for sea, at Cherbourg. She is named L'Abelle, is a very beautiful model, and was built at Cherbourg a short time since. She carries 11 guns, and has a complement of 120 men. Her fittings are superb, the Government of France providing every thing, even to a carpet for the commander's cabin.

Mortality of the British Troops in China.—In 1843 the regiment had 400 men stationed at Amoy, where they lost 75 men and two officers. At Hong-Kong nearly one-third of the British garrison died in 1843. The British commander, General D'Auffler, has declared that to retain Hong-Kong it will require the loss of a whole regiment every three years, and that to have 700 effective men it is necessary to maintain 1,400. The grave-yard at Hong-Kong was soon filled, and another was required from the Surveyor General, who found it difficult to point out a proper spot.

We learn from Paris papers that the Porte has agreed to give an indemnity of 70,000 piasters to France for the pillage of the two convents during the late insurrection in Syria, and also an indemnity for the expenses of the French who were compelled to quit the Lebanon by the order of Chekib-Effendi. On this subject the *Malta Times* has the following from its Constantinople correspondent, dated the 27th ultimo:

"Since my last, the Porte has been obliged to yield to the demands of M. de Bourqueney. Though supported by the common judgment of the four Powers against the French Ambassador, the Turkish Ministry could not prudently have braved the ultimatum of the representative of France. M. de Bourqueney had signified in an official note his intention to withdraw himself to some distance from this capital, and there await the further instructions of his Government, in case his demands were not complied with; and as he was really on the point of putting the threat (having received a third refusal from the Porte) into execution, the Ministers of the Sultan consulted with Sir Stratford Canning and M. Teloff as to what was to be done in this emergency. Both these Ambassadors gave their distinct approbation to the line of conduct the Porte had pursued on the questions at issue, but as neither of them would guaranty the Turkish Cabinet, in the name of his Government, from the consequences of a further resistance to M. de Bourqueney, the Porte could not hold out longer. The French Ambassador, being thus fully satisfied, agreed to modify one of his demands. The Druse chief is not to be tried anew, but only to be brought to this capital in order to be examined as to the attack of the Druses on the convent of Abye, during the late insurrection in the mountains. All the other requirements of France, indemnity of losses, real or alleged, French subjects in the Lebanon, and the arbitrary claims for repairs or rebuilding such French convents and establishments as may have been damaged or destroyed by the Druses in the late civil strife of the two tribes, are to be at once, and without investigation, submitted to. It is

doubted, however, whether this triumph of M. de Bourqueney has not been too dearly purchased. It will surely be a matter of rejoicing in France; but the disgrace it will bring upon French diplomacy in all the Cabinets of Europe will more than counterbalance this advantage, or any other that may for a brief season be acquired, by proceedings so arbitrary, so unjust, and so glaringly in contempt of four principal Powers of Europe, as those by which M. de Bourqueney has, in this instance, illustrated his diplomatic career."

FROM LIBERIA.

Regular files of Africa's Luminary (published at Monrovia) to the 25th of September have been received at York, by way of Bermuda.

The Luminary of September 10 gives the particulars of the seizure of King Glass's territory on the Gaboon river by a French brig of war, in the name of the King of the French. What led to this act is thus stated in recent intelligence received from an American missionary:

"About eighteen months since a French ship of war arrived off King Glass's town, and proposed to purchase the country; the King refused to sell. Soon after, the King was visited by an agent of the French commander, (though unknown as such) and, being plied with intoxicating liquors until drunk, was then presented with what the agent said was a friendly letter to the King of the French, inviting him to send his vessels to the Gaboon river to trade. Glass was induced to sign this letter. This document, however, proved to be a deed of his country to the French; and under this deed they threatened to take immediate possession of the country. Glass remonstrated, and sent a protest and explanation to Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria. English merchants interested themselves in the affair, and it was hoped that the French Government would disown the doings of their naval agent, when apprized of the circumstances of the case. But recent events have disappointed all our hopes. A French naval force arrived in the Gaboon river early in the summer, and demanded possession of the territory. A bombardment of the town followed a refusal to surrender, and the missionary premises were not exempt from this attack. The general result was, that the inhabitants of the town were driven away, and all missionary operations suspended."

The Luminary announces that Capt. Canot has induced the Kings of Cape Mount to sign a treaty with Commodore Baudice, Commander of the French squadron on the west coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave-trade on that river; and it is supposed Capt. Canot will be rewarded by the French Government with the cross of the Legion of Honor. It is also expected that, although the chiefs of Gallinas have directly refused to enter into any treaty with Commodore Jones, of the British steamer *Penelope*, they will, on the return of the French Commodore from the leeward, enter into a commercial treaty, which, if not directly tending to the entire abolition of the slave trade, will bring a severe blow upon that abominable traffic.

Days without Nights and Nights without Days.—Dr. Baird is delivering an interesting course of lectures at Hartford, Ct., of one of which the Times has the following notice:

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. B. had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm, from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken notes of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away, or were dead.—No signs of life—stores closed.—The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the North pole, and the refraction of its rays is such, that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. B. read a letter in the forest near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go up there to see it. A steambot goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, lat. 72 degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June, it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. The way the people know it is midnight, they see the sun begin to rise. The changes in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great, that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time the sun disappears and is not seen for six weeks. Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends. And finally, it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day? He could not say, but supposed they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at their usual hours. The Doctor did not know how they learned the time, but they had, and go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock. P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into this habit of late rising too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch, and found it was only 3 o'clock; and the next time he awoke, it was 5 o'clock, but there were no persons in the streets. The people are not in the habit of rising so soon. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious, owing, probably, to the climate.