

praying and wailing over its ruins and the downfall of their nation. The spot is on the western exterior of the area of the great mosque considerably south of the middle; and is approached only by a narrow crooked lane, which there terminates at the wall in a very small open place. The lower part of the wall is here composed of the same kind of ancient stones which we had before seen on the eastern side. Two old men, Jews, sat there on the ground, reading together in a book of Hebrew prayers. On Fridays they assemble here in great numbers. It is the nearest point in which they can venture to approach their ancient temple; and fortunately for them, it is sheltered from observation by the narrowness of the lane and the dead walls around. Here, bowed in the dust, they may at least, weep undisturbed over the fallen glory of their race; and bedew with their tears the soil which so many thousands of their forefathers once moistened with their blood.

United States.

Washington, Dec. 22.

In the Senate. Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, presented the memorial of the New Orleans Insurance Company, stating that they had insured a number of slaves (38) shipped in the Formosa from Richmond, which vessel was wrecked and the slaves set at liberty by British authorities at Nassau; that they had paid the policy of insurance; and now pray for relief from the government.

Mr. Barrow moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and made some excited remarks on the subject. He said the question as to the right of the British government thus to take the property of our citizens must be settled. The Southern people would no longer submit to these aggressions.

Mr. Calhoun said he had repeatedly raised his warning voice on this subject, and he now called the attention of Congress and of the country to it.

The case of the Enterprise was fresh in the memory of all, and the still graver case of the Creole was to be considered. He spoke of the course of Great Britain on this subject as a dangerous innovation on our national rights and dignity; and condemned the feebleness of resistance which our government had opposed to it.

Mr. King also spoke of the grasping ambition and haughty arrogance of England, and said it was high time to resort to some other appeal than to her sense of justice.

Mr. Preston, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said the Committee would give the subject their attention. It was now, and long had been, the subject of negotiation with England. He thought the position of England wholly untenable, and could not but believe that she would relinquish it. He could not believe that any collision could grow out of it, and he trusted that the enlightened ministry of England would, after the discussion of the question, review their course in relation to it.

Mr. Rives said there was no necessity for a report on this subject, and no propriety in the present discussion,—the subject was one of a pending negotiation. It was true that England might yield to our demands and reverse her rule; but he thought it became us to put the country in a state of defence, instead of leaving its honor and interests to the mercies of any foreign power. He felt, in the face of all these questions now pending between us and Great Britain, deeply impressed with the importance of preparation to assert and defend our national rights. He alluded to the case of the Creole as likely to produce much excitement and exasperation in this country.

Mr. Calhoun said there would be no danger of any war, if the government would take energetic steps to settle these questions.

Mr. Barrow insisted upon the necessity of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations upon this case. If the Government would not protect the rights of the South, the South would take her rights in her own hands and send out from her ports cruisers which would destroy Nassau and all those places where these obnoxious expeditions were fitted out!—Referred.

The following resolution was adopted in the U. S. Senate 22d ult. on motion of Mr. Woodbridge.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of entering into some arrangement with the Government of Great Britain, reciprocal in its provisions, for the arrest of fugitives escaping over the Northern or Western boundary of the United States, charged with the commission of any crime or crimes, and for the surrender of such fugitives upon

reasonable requisition to the authorities of the State of Province from which such fugitives may have fled. *Provided*, such arrangements do not comprehend cases of political offences merely, but be restricted to those which are in themselves criminal.

Washington, Dec 29.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. Clay introduced his three Joint Resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution in three important particulars, as named in the Report of yesterday.

First, to restrict the Veto Power so that Congress may pass a Bill by a majority vote after it has been returned from the President.

Also, requiring the Executive to return a Bill within the first three days of a new session of Congress, if the ten days shall not have expired before the adjournment of a prior session.

Secondly, to change the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, from the Executive to Congress.

Thirdly, to prevent the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office during the official time for which he was elected.

The Resolutions were read, and on motion of Mr. Clay made the special order of the day for the 12th January.

New York, Dec 31.

Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General of the British possessions in North America, did not come up to the city yesterday, although the British consul chartered a steamboat and went down to the ship for the purpose of bringing him up. His Excellency preferred the comforts of his cabin on board the *Illustrious* to a voyage up the bay in such ungenial weather as we had yesterday. He came up this morning and has taken rooms at the Globe Hotel, where he will remain a few days to recover from the fatigues of his voyage and, we understand, to enjoy the hospitalities that will be offered him by the British Consul, the Mayor and some others of our citizens. His servants and the lighter portion of his baggage have been sent on to Canada.

We anticipate much good from the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, in its effect upon our relations with Canada. Coming as he does uninfluenced by and even unacquainted with, the party motives and feelings prevailing there, and entirely free from the local prejudices of the hour we may expect from him a courteous, upright and amicable line of conduct, and much success in repressing, at least, if not altogether doing away, the hostile tendencies which unhappily prevail to so great an extent among our neighbours beyond the line 45.

The *Illustrious* 74 will not come up, but proceed at once, we presume, to Bermuda as she is to be the flag ship of Sir F. Adams, now there on board the *Winchester*.

More Repudiation.—We greatly fear that Michigan is preparing to follow the dishonest lead of Mississippi, and relieve herself of all further trouble about her State debts by the simple process of repudiation. The *Marshal Democratic Expounder* holds the following language on this subject:—

'If the doctrine of repudiation is wrong—if it is to bring reproach upon the name of Michigan—we do not ask nor demand that it shall be entertained for a moment. *But we do think such is not the case. We believe it is to be RIGHT—to be HONEST—to be JUST—to be due to our own character as men, and to our situation to protect ourselves from fraud and swindling.*

The State of Michigan is not alone in reference to this position. An election has just been held in the State of Mississippi, and it has turned upon this point. A majority of more than six thousand voters has decided the question that they will repudiate the debts of that State. *THE GROUND THERE ASSUMED*, thought somewhat different from the state of things in our case, is TENABLE.

The doctrine of repudiation is no such terrible bug bear, after all, that is going to swallow all men up alive—sink them in perdition, loaded with infamy—or that is going to overturn the liberties of the country. One thing it will overturn if it is carried out. It will destroy forever that miserable system, which has heaped million upon millions of debt on the American people, and in the end it will be the means of purifying the whole financial system of broken Banks and broken credit, which when effectually completed, will place the American people upon a more firm and solid basis,

and all the great departments of agriculture, commerce and trade than has ever yet been enjoyed.

The numerical force of the United States Army is as follows:—
Commissioned officers, 728
Non do., musicians, artificers and privates, 9,966

Total— 10,694
Increase from the report of 1840, 124
Reported as present, or on duty, 9,882
Absent or sick, 812
Absent on detached service, 447
Needed to complete the Army, 1,838
Recruited during the past year, 4,922
Desertion in proportion to the number of recruits, has largely diminished as compared with the last year.
Of the Army, 3,500 men are now employed in Florida, but the number is soon to be reduced to 3,000.

Debts of Cities.—The following statement of the debts of some of the principal cities, with the population, we find in the *Journal of Commerce*. It is no doubt correct:

	Population.
New York,	\$19,663,000 312,710
Baltimore,	4,680,000 102,212
Boston,	1,800,000 93,382
New Orleans,	1,758,000 102,193
Charleston,	1,142,000 29,261
Philadelphia,	3,009,000 94,000
Cincinnati,	860,000 56,228
Albany,	695,000 32,721
Mobile,	512,000
Troy,	361,000 19,334

Boston Notion, Jan. 1.

Some of the English papers contend that their Government will, in case the American States repudiate the bonds holden in England, seize upon the cotton of Mississippi and Alabama as it enters the English ports, and upon the grain of Michigan and Indiana, which is sent to Canada. They say if the general government has nothing to do with the debts of these States, it will have no right to interfere when England seeks to indemnify herself in this way.

ORIGINAL.

LOCAL.

Mr Pierce,

While most other parts of the Province, with the assistance of our worthy Governor, are preparing to form new and extensive settlements for the accommodation of Emigrants, and making known to them, and the world at large, where there are tracts of good land for cultivation, and in favorable locations, I do not see why we should be quiet on the subject, when there is no part of the Province where so many persons can be accommodated with good farms, and so handy to a good market as here. There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of superior land for cultivation, in extensive ridges, and the most distant need not be 20 miles from this place; and from the way in which the ridges of good land lie, the roads can be laid out so as to have them settled on both sides; and should the government think proper to lay out the Road and Lots, and say to each Emigrant willing to settle, that if he will make a good turnpike road across the front of his lot, say twenty chains in length, by twenty four feet wide, and produce a certificate from the Supervisor of the district that he has done so, to give him his grant, which would save the Province in making the Road: the sum of £20, being about the average sum for making a quarter of a mile of road and should each alternate lot on both sides be taken up, (which I have every reason to believe it would in most parts of this district, with the exception of a short distance to where the settlement would commence,) it would make the road free of any expense to the Province, and the remaining Lots would then sell for as much as the whole would bring previously. The line of Road I should recommend for the first would be to start from the Napan River on the present road laid out through the Weldford settlement, and continue that line due south to the south side of the Desmond Lots; fronting on Barnaby's River, being a distance of about 8½ miles from Napan; then to run due east along the line run by Deputy Layton, about seven miles, crossing the Bay du Vin River and Peabody's forks brook; thence east by compass about five miles to the Richitucto Road. This would open an extensive tract. If that line should not be approved of, although the land is known to be good, a road might be extended from Desmond's southerly through the extensive tract of good Land lying on

the several branches of Barnaby's River, and between that and Bay Du Vin, and on to the head of Kouchibouguac, and also to the extensive tract of superior Land on the east branch of Sabies River, called the *Dundun ridge*—all of which land is laying in a wilderness state, for want of Roads to enable settlers to get to it, where the most distant part of the land alluded to, (except the Dundun ridge) does not exceed above 22 miles, and the most distant part of that ridge 30 miles.

There is a plan which I would suggest in lieu of the present system, which requires Bonds to be given by the poor Emigrants, who cannot raise money sufficient to pay for their land, a valuable class of persons, who generally make the best settlers, as they will put up with the hardships of residing on a wilderness farm, better than those persons who have money to pay for their land. The system I would propose is this—that whenever an individual wishes to settle on any lot that is laid off, to give him, on payment of 20s. or 30s. a Location Ticket for 100 acres for six years, [prohibiting him from cutting the timber off without license] at the end of which period, if he makes it appear that he has resided on the lot the full term of six years, give him his grant for six pounds, and for every year he did not reside on it, add two pounds extra. This encourages the actual settler. The government reserving every alternate lot, may set a price of £15 or even £20 on them, to be paid down. This would prevent speculators from holding the best land, which will be the case where there is not some check of this kind, and will act as a bounty to the actual settler, who makes the adjoining lot more valuable.

Chatham, January 10, 1842.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail, arrived on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock

RE-OPENING OF THE CHURCH AT BAIES DES VENTS.

On Sunday the 2nd instant, the Holy and beautiful House of God in Baies des Vents, dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, which has been for some time past undergoing extensive alterations, was re-opened for Divine service.

The interior of the church is fitted up in the Gothic style of architecture, lighted with mullioned lancet windows, of the order usually called early English, two lights being included under one common arch; the centre of each window is filled with rosettes of painted glass, and all are finely splayed.

The whole of the Nave has open seats with panelled ends, having kneelings and book boards in front of each seat; all facing the East; indeed in no part of the edifice is to be seen the enclosed pew, the so-called improvement of modern times, of which innovation, it may be said, that it was not introduced into our Ecclesiastical buildings until long after the reformation. In the choir or chancel, is a noble window of the Decorated Gothic order of the 12th century, ornamented with a variety of stained glass, a part of which was presented to the Missionary by a friend in England; and in the beautiful quatrefoil of this window there has been inserted a small red cross; it may also be added, that the eastern gable of this church is surmounted with this appropriate symbol of the faith of the followers of *Christ crucified*—an emblem which may be seen crowning many an old cathedral pile, and many a lowly village church in those christian lands, to which all of us have attached the endearing appellation of—Home.

'Yet will we not conceal the precious cross, Like men ashamed; the sun with his first smile Shall greet that symbol crowning the low pile; And the fresh air of incense-breathing more Shall wooingly embrace it; and green moss Creep round its arms thro' centuries unborn.'

The Chancel arch is constructed of the purest Gothic style, having its appropriate cornice, supported in the nave by Corbels, well carved in Bath stone; and in the chancel by clustered columns consisting of three small independent shafts, light and elegant, thus giving to this part of the church an extremely graceful appearance; immediately above this arch is a scroll, having traced thereon in letters of gold, the following cheering promise of Jehovah—'Mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attent unto thy prayer that is made in this place.' II Chron. VII. 15: and above all is a shield