

to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since, has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequence of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It gives me great pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government, are at the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will remove the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the process of decay which is leavening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized and Christian community. The consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session, an object of much solicitude.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philosophy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to the vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race which was exterminated, or has disappeared to make room for distant savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interest of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns and prosperous farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

SCHIEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1831.

The Courier only left Richibucto on Sunday at 4 p. m. and arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock. By the arrival of H. M. Packet Osborne at Halifax, on the 25th ult. we have received our files of English and Scotch papers to the 8th November, and the Halifax Editors acknowledge the receipt of Liverpool papers as late as the 24th, by the Jean Hastie, in 24 days passage from Liverpool, the contents of which are of the highest importance, and notwithstanding the late hour at which the mail arrived, we give below a summary

of their contents. The King opened the Parliament in person, on the 2nd; his speech on the occasion we have inserted at full length. The principal features of the speech are, the announcement of the intended resignation of Don Miguel of the throne of Portugal—the intention to concert measures for the restoration of tranquillity in the Netherlands—and the patriotic surrender to the country of certain pecuniary rights enjoyed by the Sovereign. The Ministry of the Duke of Wellington has been dissolved, and another one has been assembled under the auspices of Earl Grey. The following are the names of the Noblemen and Gentlemen composing the new administration:

OF THE CABINET.—Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor; Lord Althorp, Chancellor of Exchequer; Lord Melbourne, Home Secretary; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary; Lord Goderich, Colonial Secretary; Sir J. R. G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. C. W. Wynn, Secretary of War, (uncertain); Marquis of Lansdown, President of the Council; Lord Durham, Lord Privy Seal; Lord Ancland, Master of Mint, and President of the Board of Trade; Mr. C. Grant, President of the Board of Control; Lord Holland, Duke of Lancaster; Duke of Richmond, Postmaster General; Earl of Carlisle, without office.

NOT OF THE CABINET.—Sir Willoughby Gordon, Master General of Ordnance; Hon. Agar Ellis, Woods and Forests; Mr. Robert Grant, Judge Advocate; Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. Hon. G. H. Dundas, Sir J. B. Peckell, Bt. Hon. G. Barrington, junior Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Nugent, F. Barrington, Esq. H. V. Smith, Esq. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, junior Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. Spring Rice, Joint Secretaries of Treasury; Hon. Captain Elliot, Secretary to the Admiralty; Lord Howick, Under Sec'y Foreign Affairs; Hon. G. Lamb, Under Sec'y. Home Department; Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Stewart of Devochold; Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse; Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Jersey, Treasurer of Household; Viscount Anson, Master of King's Blood Hounds; Lord John Russell, Paymaster of the Forces, Sir R. Spencer, Surveyor General of Ordnance; Lord Hill, Commander of the Forces; Mr. Poulett Thompson, Vice President Board Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; Sir James Mackintosh, Commissioner of the Board of Control; Mr. Charles Wood, Private Secretary to the Premier; Mr. Denham, Attorney General; Mr. Horne, Solicitor General; Marquis of Anglesey, Viceroy of Ireland; Hon. E. Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; E. Pennefather, Attorney General for Ireland; J. Doherty, Esq. Solicitor General.

Mr. Greville remains Clerk of the Council; Mr. Bernal will be proposed to the Commons as Chairman of Ways and Means.

These papers also contain the Order in Council, dated the 5th November, opening the ports of the West India Colonies to the vessels of the United States.

The accounts from Spain, are as contradictory as ever; it would seem as if nothing could be relied upon for what is stated with confidence one day is, with equal discrepancy, negatived the next. The only thing certain seems to be that the cause of the unfortunate Constitutionalists is, at least for the present, utterly hopeless.

11th Foot—Brevet Lt. Col. Jas. Fred. Love, from the half-pay to be major, vice Turner, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in New Brunswick.

Tumults of a most alarming nature had taken place in Kent, Sussex, and other parts of England, and a large quantity of property had been destroyed.

An extensive failure in the City was the immediate consequence of the King's Speech.

The state of society in Belgium seems to be almost entirely disorganized, for, from almost every quarter, accounts have been received of plunder, outrages, and the destruction of machinery, and other property, by the riotous mobs of the labouring and agricultural classes.

The most disastrous accounts have been received from Antwerp. On the 26th, the Belgians, after repeated engagements, entered the city, and General Castele, the Dutch commandant, retired to the citadel. Negotiations were then entered into for the surrender of the citadel; the Belgians required an unconditional surrender, but this not being agreed to, some shots were fired by the Belgians, immediately after which a most tremendous fire was opened on the city from the citadel and from several Dutch ships of war lying in the river, both of which fired red hot shells. The loss of life and the damage done to the city was immense, the latter being estimated at more than 11-2 millions sterling. The firing continued from two o'clock on Wednesday the 27th ult. till ten at night. The royal entrepot and arsenal were amongst the buildings destroyed by fire. This horrible catastrophe has tended to widen the breach between Holland and Belgium. The conduct of the Dutch commandant appears to have been most infamous, as he could not expect to serve his master by the destruction of the city and its surrounding inhabitants. A great deal of British property was destroyed.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Sir John Newport has signed the Duke of Leinster's declaration, and states that he considers a repeal would cause the "immediate ruin of Ireland." The Marquis of Anglesey, whose name Ireland so justly reveres, has seated his opinions at length against repeal. His letter is intended to be addressed to the whole Kingdom, and must produce that effect to which his name and influence entitle him. The letter is addressed

to the Chairman of the anti-union meeting held lately in the Manor of Grange German, Dublin.

LONDON.—We regret exceedingly to state that a riot of serious nature occurred this afternoon, at 4 o'clock in St. James' Street.

At Andover, yesterday, the stage coach to town, was stopped, and most of the passengers robbed of nearly all the whole of their money, by a lawless mob, who collected in the place. At Dorking, Epsom, and other places, there have likewise been large assemblages.

There is a rumour abroad to the effect that a number of respectable individuals in the City intend to offer their services to the Government as volunteers, at the same time recommending that in case volunteer regiments should be raised, none but respectable house-keepers should be allowed to serve in them.

We understand that upwards of 70 persons were apprehended on Wednesday, at Kintbury, six miles from Newbury. Several of the leaders in the outrages committed there have been taken. They were in the act of dividing the spoil.

In Dorsetshire, the labourers, in considerable numbers, are going about as in other counties, demanding money from the farmers, and otherwise evincing a riotous and lawless position.

OXFORD, November 25.—The bad spirit of the times (which, for want of an early check, has been travelling at such a SWINGING pace in the southern counties) has extended to Oxfordshire.

SUFFOLK.—A correspondent at Ipswich informs us that a number of cards, of which the following is a copy, have been dropped through the gratings of the cellars in that town during the week: One side, "We will not starve! therefore we must meet on Rushmere Heath, Dec. 6, and vindicate our rights!" On the other side, "Remember 6th Dec. Rushmere Heath. Remember Brussels and Paris! Imitate them on Dec. 6! Arm yourselves! Remember!!! Remember!!!"

At Newbury, seventy-eight of the rioters have been arrested with the assistance of the military. Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, and Berkshire, continue in a very agitated state.

Mr. Pennefather is named as Attorney General for Ireland, in lieu of Mr. Joy; and Mr. E. Ellice, the Member for Coventry, Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Planta.

Mr. Denison, one of the candidates for this borough, is included in the new arrangements of the Ministry, having been appointed to the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, under Mr. Charles Grant.

Upper Italy is now occupied or rather invaded, by 200,000 Austrian troops, 60,000 of whom, under the command of General Watmoden, are stationed in the different towns of the Milanese.

The trial of the Ex-Ministers is proceeding. The time fixed upon for their pleadings to begin is the 15th Dec. and will probably last eight days.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

KING'S SPEECH.

This morning at an early hour, the streets leading to the House of Lords were crowded to excess, to see the ceremony of His Majesty's opening of the Imperial Parliament. The King reached the House of Lords a few minutes after two o'clock, and took his seat on the Throne. The Duke of Wellington held the sword of State, and the Marquis of Winchester the cap of maintenance. The usual oath was administered to the King by the Lord Chancellor, after which, his Majesty delivered the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction I meet you in Parliament, and that I am enabled, in the present conjuncture, to recur to your advice.

Since the dissolution of the late Parliament, events of deep interest and importance have occurred on the Continent of Europe.

The elder branch of the House of Bourbon no longer reigns in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne, by the title of the King of the French. Having received from the new sovereign a declaration of his earnest desire to cultivate the good understanding, and to maintain inviolate all the engagements subsisting with this country, I do not hesitate to continue my diplomatic relations and friendly intercourse with the French Court.

I have witnessed with deep regret the state of affairs in the Lower Countries. I lament that the enlightened administration of the King should not have preserved his dominions from revolt; and that the wise and prudent measure of submitting the desires and the complaints of his people to the deliberations of an extraordinary meeting of the State General should have led to no satisfactory result. I am endeavouring, in concert with my Allies, to devise such means of restoring tranquillity as may be compatible with the