

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 9th February.
SPEECH of His Majesty in opening Parliament on the 4th February.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interests, and on your firmness in supporting, on its ancient foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established Constitution of the State.

These qualities eminently distinguished your labors during the last Session, in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under consideration of Parliament than during any former period of simi ar duration.

Of the measures which have, in consequence, received the sanction of the Legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. The manner in which that beneficent measure has been received throughout the British colonies, and the progress made in carrying it into execution by the Legislature of the island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration.

The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the Commissions appointed to inquire into the state of municipal corporations, into the administration and effect of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what matter the necessary corrections may, in due season, be safely and beneficially applied.

It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my Government and that of France; and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other Powers of the Continent give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavors.

I have, however to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I will be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries the interests of which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions.

Upon the death of the late King of Spain I did not hesitate to recognise the succession of his infant daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may effect a Government, the peaceable settlement of which is of the first importance to this country, as well as to the general tranquility of Europe.

The peace of Turkey since the settlement, that was made with Mehemet Ali, has not been interrupted; and will not, I trust, be threatened with any new danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that empire with other Powers, which might effect its future stability and independence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with the view to the strictest economy, and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the public service.

I am confident I may rely on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people for supplying the means which may be required to uphold the honor of my crown, and the interest of my dominions.

The accounts which will be laid before you of the revenue, as compared with the amount of expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though in other respects the state of the country, both as regards its internal tranquility and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

The acts passed in the last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland are now in operation, and further improvements may be expected to result from the Commissions which have been issued for other important objects of inquiry.

I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes in that part of the United Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes of

complaints, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or to any institution in Church or State.

The public tranquility has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favorable appearance than at any period during the last year.

But I have seen with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union. This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my people.

To the practices which have been used to produce disaffection to the state, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly attributed to the spirit of insubordination which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation thus perniciously excited is the continuance of such a spirit, productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well affected in aid of the Government, are imperiously required to put an end to a system of excitement and violence which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom.

FALMOUTH, February 1.—The issue of the crisis through which Spain is now passing—whether she shall obtain a constitutional government, or remain in her present prostrate state of despotism—is, of course doubtful; but we strongly incline to believe the contest will terminate in establishing the principles of freedom, and consequently, release the people from oppression under which they have so long groaned. The voice of the people has been heard by the Queen, and even Zoa Bermudez has been compelled to listen to it, and, with his friends to retire from office. M Zea has been succeeded as Prime Minister by Martinez de la Rosa, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Constitutional regime, and for many years an exile from Spain on account of his attachment to the Constitution; who, before he accepted office, stipulated for three conditions—the assembly of the Cortes, liberal government, and the acknowledgment of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal; and the other offices of state have been filled by men of similar principles—Vasquez Figueroa having been appointed Minister of Marine; M Gazeli, Minister of Justice; and M. Arenalda, Minister of Finance. The only two members of the Zea administration who remain in power are M. Burgos and Zarco del Valle; the former of whom is a man of doubtful principles, but very much under the influence of the Marquis de las Amarillas, the leader of the Constitutional party, and the latter a decided liberal. The composition of the new Ministry, is therefore, excellent. Its members have most of them felt in their own persons the evils of the absolute system, and its head, Martinez de la Rosa, has only just returned to his native country after a long and painful exile. By this change, the three great kingdoms of western Europe, England, France, and Spain, having henceforth the same interests and enemies, are more firmly united than if they had entered on a league offensive and defensive. From the Rhine to the mouth of Tagus every thing, with the exception of Don Miguel, is, or shortly will be, under the constitutional system; whilst the fleets of England bear the same principles to the utmost limits of the ocean. The cordial union of France and England is regarded by some as a political prodigy; but the union of all the three great rival nations, whose quarrels have desolated Europe for the last four hundred years, will be a still greater triumph of freedom, and a still stronger proof of the healing and tranquilizing influence of liberal opinions.

The news from Portugal is, too, of a gratifying character, the Queen's forces under the command of General Saldanha, having obtained possession of the city of Leyrie on the 15th January, Miguel's troops retiring after making but a slight defence. They were immediately pursued by the victorious troops, and among the captured are the Governor of Leyrie, a Lieut. Colonel of the Militia three Majors, two Captains, and four Ensigns. The whole corps of Royalists of Mon-

carris and Moura have all abandoned Don Miguel's cause and returned to their homes. Miguel's troops in Santarem, it is said, are suffering severely from sickness, induced principally by the want of provisions. According to the advices from Lisbon, we have reason to believe that Miguel will shortly be compelled to agree to terms with the Queen's party—a consummation most devoutly to be desired, for on all accounts this unnatural contest cannot too soon terminate; and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by the attainment of such a moderate constitutional arrangement as will at least enter Portugal in the list of representative governments put her, however late, upon that career of social improvement which so many preceding years of suffering, disorder, and misgovernment render essential to her political existence.

Louis Philippe has received a letter from the Emperor of Russia, of the most friendly and complimentary description; and in which he expresses his anxious desire for maintenance of the peace in Europe, in a corresponding way with the King of the French.

Alarming state of Ireland.—The accounts from all parts of the south and west of Ireland are of the most painful nature. The country is completely flooded.

Wheat-sowing has been extremely limited, and the sowing of barley and oats is now prevented by the flooded state of the ground. From the same cause the chief part of the potatoe crop of last year left in the pits has been greatly deteriorated in quality, and some entirely destroyed. Potatoe sowing; and indeed almost all other agricultural operations, have been entirely suspended. In Galway, Roscommon, and other grazing counties, sheep are dying of the rot.—Fodder for black cattle has become so scarce in those places that many graziers are compelled to diminish their stock very materially.

A rail-road between Leipsic and Dresden is in progress.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1834

THE February Packet arrived at Halifax from Falmouth, after a passage of 27 days. This arrival puts us in possession of London dates to 5th, and Falmouth to the 9th of that month. The King's speech on opening the Imperial Parliament, on the 4th, and a number of other extracts, will be found in a preceding page. The intelligence furnished is unimportant.

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—A large portion of our paper of to-day is occupied with the proceedings of our Legislature. The St. John papers only furnish the Speeches of Messrs Simonds and Chandler on the important subject of the Casual Revenue—although they mention the Debate had been reported at length. The extracts from the Journals will put our readers in possession of the proceedings of the House on this, as well as on several other questions of importance.

LOWER CANADA.—We have copied a summary of the Resolutions brought forward in the House of Lower Canada, continued from our last. The papers by the last mail state—that the whole of them have been carried, in the Committee of the House, with large majorities. They are reported to be the joint production of Messrs. Papineau, Morin, Girouard, and Bedard; but with respect to the last nine, some difference of opinion existed among them. The Quebec Gazette makes the following remarks on the subject:

"The Resolutions on the State of the Province, now before the Assembly, are characterized by many truths, many errors, much folly, a good portion of madness; but we really think that their distinctive character is ridiculousness, with which it is difficult successfully to grapple. We defy any one to show, in any history, ancient or modern, that such a medley, under the name, of Resolutions, was ever presented to a deliberative body. Resolutions are the enunciation of principles,—clear and succinct. The Resolutions in question form a long declamatory and inflammatory speech, scarcely readable from its length, alleging many facts uninvestigated by the House,—strangely introducing conventions under our existing form of government, a-