

FOREIGN.

From papers received by the Packet.

LONDON, November 4.

DUTCH DECLARATION OF WAR!

The news from Holland is tantamount to a declaration of war. The *Batavier* steam-vessel is to make no more voyages to England. The English sailors have been discharged, and all vessels belonging to this country have been ordered to leave the ports of Holland forthwith. The Dutch are armed at all points, and are prepared for war.

Go to war—what for?—is the universal question. For what object is this embarrassed country to be dragged into war with Holland? Is there one single British interest at stake? Is our honor insulted? our trade injured? our flag dishonored? or any treaty violated? No, no. This is not even alleged. We have no cause of quarrel with the Dutch people. They have been, and still are, according to the King's speech, the "faithful allies" of his Britannic Majesty. They consume nearly three millions of the Manufactures of Manchester, Sheffield, and Leicester, and we take in return about a million and a half of Dutch produce.

In God's name, then, why do we make war against William of the Netherlands, and his intelligent and industrious subjects? What excuse has his Majesty's Ministers for interdicting this trade, for ruining British merchants, and for increasing the amount of pauperism in the manufacturing towns? They have no answer but this, which have been given by the *Times* newspaper, viz: that the French are pledged to interfere in behalf of the son-in-law of Louis Philip, and that the coercion of the Dutch is a "favorite measure of French policy."

So, then, it would appear from this that we are lugged into war with a "faithful ally," merely to prop the tottering and unpopular ministry of Louis Philip. That ministry expect to render themselves popular, before the meeting of the Chambers: and cover themselves with glory by means of a brilliant campaign in the fens and marshes of Holland during the storms of winter. Infatuated men! They will reap no laurels in such a contest. A victory over the Dutch will be no triumph. But this victory will not be so easily gained as some people think. The nation has but one heart and one mind on this question. The people are unanimous in their support of their King. We have no doubt but that they will resist to the uttermost, and that much blood, British as well as French and Dutch, will be shed in the conflict. It is an unfortunate business altogether.

THE DUTCH NAVY.

Ships of the Line, 9.—Le Kasum, 84 guns, constructed in 1825, in activity, crew 750—Le Neptune, 84, on the stocks, finished

in 1831—Le Holland, 74, 1817—Le Waterloo, 74, 1824, in activity, crew 750—Le Kortmeer, 74, 1825—Le Jupiter, 74, on the stocks, finished 1831—Le Tromp and Le Ruyter, 74, both of these are being built—Le Keland, 75, 1798.

Frigates, 28.—Le Rhin, 60 guns, constructed in 1816—Le Weal, 60, in the course of construction; Le Doggersbank, 60, ditto; Le Amstel, 44, 1814, stationary; La Diana, 44, taken from the enemy: L'Arcourt, 44, 1817; La Sombre, 44, 1831; Le Ruppel, 44, 1822; in activity, crew 350: Le Muse, 44, 1822; Le Bellone, 44, 1825; L'Alger, 44, 1825 in activity; Le Rotterdam, 44, 1826; Le Palambang, 44, 1829; Le Jason 44, 1829; Le Zaan, 44, 1830; La Geres, 44, 1831; L'Yssel, 44, in the course of construction; Le Euridides, 32, 1802, in activity, 250; La Minerve, 32, 1809, stationary; La Maria Zeigensberger, 32, 1806, ditto; La Kenaw; Hasseleai, 22, 1803, ditto; Le Janvansia, 12, 1808, in activity, 259; L'Amphytrite, 22, 1808, ditto.

Corvettes, 4. La Comete, 28 guns, constructed in 1826, with a crew of 150; Le Dauphin, 28, ditto, ditto; Le Polleux and Le Triton, 23, 1825; both with 150; L'Atalante, 28, 1826; La Liege and La Manalanais, 28, 1827; L'Hippomene, 2, 8 1830, crew 150; La Helder, 28, 1832, ditto; La Van Speyck, 28, 1832, in activity, crew 150; Le Buree and La Castor, being built; L'Endryate, 20, 1830; La Procerpine, 20, 1821, in activity, crew 220; La Pallas, 20, 1824; Le Meduse, 20, 1827, in activity, crew 120.

Brigs, Le Swalans and Le Courier, 18 guns, the first constructed in 1817, the latter 1818, each a crew of 110 men: Le Kempbein, 17, 1831; Le Valk, 13, 1824, in activity, 110 men: La Panthere, 13, 1826, ditto; L'Echo, 1827; La Pegase and Le Meerman, 18, 1830, in activity, 110 men: La Mercure, 18, in the course of construction: Le Hergarde-Vische, 14, in activity, crew 170; Le Windhound, 14 128, in activity, crew 60: Le Geir, 3, 1813, ditto: Le Pelican, 3, 1821; Le Brak, 3, 1824, in activity, crew 60.

Steam Vessels, 2. La Surman, 20 guns, constructed in 1827, in activity, crew 90: Le Curacao, 10, in activity, crew 70.

A Ship for Exercise, Le Uraine, constructed in 1832, in activity.

Transports, 2. Le Zeurum, 10 guns, constructed in 1832: Le Dererecht, 6, 1828.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

JANUARY 12, 1833.

We have no later dates of European intelligence.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Extract from the Journal of Friday, July 4, 1833.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. Secretary Collins:

A W YOUNG, Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Viscount Goderich, in answer to one transmitting a joint Address from the Council and Assembly to His Majesty, setting forth the embarrassment caused to the Public Service by the delay of the signification of His Majesty's pleasure on certain Acts transmitted for His Majesty's consideration.

In communicating this Despatch to the House, the Lieutenant Governor is commanded to acquaint them, that His Majesty has been pleased to receive their Address very graciously, and to convey to them His Majesty's thanks for their loyal expressions of attachment to his Person and Government: and to signify to them His Majesty's regret that any circumstance should have occurred to impede the prompt dispatch of the business of the important and valuable Colony which they represent; and to inform them that His Majesty has issued such orders as he trusts will secure the most prompt attention to the Legislative Acts of Prince Edward Island in future.

JANUARY 4th, 1833.

No. 9.

[COPY]

DOWNING STREET, 4th July, 1832.

Sir,

I have received your Despatch, dated the 14th April last, No. 12; enclosing a joint Address from the Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, setting forth the embarrassment caused to the Public service, by the delay of the signification of His Majesty's pleasure on certain Acts transmitted for His Majesty's consideration.

It is with great regret that I acknowledge the truth and justice of the complaint preferred by the two Houses of General Assembly on this occasion, for the delay to which they refer, has, for a considerable time past, attracted my notice, and has been the subject of frequent communications between this department and the Council Office.

You were fully aware that all Acts when received from the Colony are transmitted to the Lord President, to be laid before His Majesty in Council, and being then referred to a Committee of Privy Council, reports are made from, that Committee for the assistance of His Majesty in deciding upon each Act. When such Reports are confirmed, an order to that effect is drawn up at the Council Office, and is thence conveyed to this Department; for transmission to the Colony. In the course of these proceedings, a considerable time may often be consumed, even when the utmost activity is employed, because