

Further Extracts from our last European dates.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE HAGUE. Nov. 10.—A very important meeting took place at Amsterdam a few days ago between the King and four gentlemen of the great body of merchants assembling in the Hotel of the Society *Pe. les Morites*, to deliberate on what steps were to be taken in the present important and critical situation their country was placed in, such meetings having been frequent in old trying times.

The King received the Deputation, and a gentleman named De Vries was the spokesman. The King was so affected that the tears rolled down his cheeks, and a minute or two passed before he could find utterance, which was to this purpose:—Lamenting the losses and privations so lately undergone by his faithful Dutch subjects; that this object was solely to promote their interest with honor; that he was not guided by ambition, and bowed with humility to the decrees of an all-wise God; that on this occasion he would not speak of the ingratitude he had experienced, and of the untrue cry raised against him by his interested enemies and detractors, by calling his best endeavors to procure only justice to his fair demands by the name of obstinacy; that if the sacrifice of his life was required to promote the welfare of his subjects, he would glory in making a sacrifice to his country, as many of his ancestors had formerly done, both in the field and under the knife of the assassin, and he concluded by declaring that he put his trust in a just God. The deputation were so overcome, that they were unable to utter a word; they retired making their obeisances, holding their handkerchiefs to their eyes. You may judge of the effect produced in Amsterdam when the particulars were announced.

The King of the Netherlands persevered in his determination to resist the compulsory efforts of the allied powers. A general order of General Chasse, the commander of the Citadel of Antwerp, was issued on the 17th, announcing the expected arrival of the French troops, with the intention of compelling him to surrender that fortress, and exhorting his troops to unite with him in the unalterable resolution to defend themselves with manly courage to the last extremity. A general order, breathing a similar spirit, was issued on the 18th to the garrison of Breda, by Gen. De Erens, Lt. Gen. and Director General of the War Department. The Commander in Chief of Breda also concludes an address to the troops, by reminding them of the sublime example of their resolute King, who as a rock in the middle of the foaming waves, stands firm, and knows not what it is to be shaken.

At the Hague a Decree was published on the 18th in consequence of the embargo laid in England and France on Dutch vessels ordering all English and French vessels to leave the ports of the Netherlands in three days, and all that should subsequently arrive to be immediately sent back. A bill was about to be laid before the States General for raising the Land-stroom.

The course which Prussia would pursue was not very clearly indicated.—Large bodies of Prussian troops were collecting on the Belgian frontier. At Cologne 15,000 to 20,000 men were to be stationed, and between that town and Traves 80,000.

In the French army which had already entered Belgium, were 58,000 men and 16,000 horses. It was composed of four divisions of Infantry, of 9,600 to 10,000 men each, 4000 artillerymen and engineers, 10,000 cavalry and 5000 men for the baggage and workmen.

PORTUGAL.—Captain Nowell, who left St. Ubes 25th Nov. has furnished us with the following information which was given him in manuscript by a mercantile house, of that place.—*Courier*.

“General Excelzmanns (a French officer of great reputation,) was daily expected to take the immediate command of Don Pedro's army, in order to begin operations. A sortie was made on the 14th Nov. in which the *Miguelites*, on the side of Villa Nova, lost 2000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, and had some batteries destroyed; the *Miguelites* had succeeded in forming on the South side of the Oporto, a battery, commanding the bar, which annoys greatly vessels going in and out. Pedro intends to make another sortie, with greater force, for the purpose of destroying those batteries. As Spain has changed her system towards this country, it is presumed that Pedro will ultimately succeed Miguel is at Braga; his force is considerable, but very badly commanded, and in want of every thing.

“Don Pedro has made Count de Villa Flo, Duke of Terceira, with an allowance of 250,000 crowns out of the national property.”

The British Admiralty has sent despatches to the Commanders on the West India stations, with the news of the Embargo on Dutch vessels, and of the blockade.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN, FEBRUARY 2, 1833.

There will be a public Examination of the *Charlotte-Town Grammar School*, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

In the absence of Foreign intelligence we have devoted a great proportion of this impression to local matter; therefore we shall (this week at least,) free ourselves from Barber's imputation in the latter part of his communication. We regret alike with our new Correspondent, that his residence is not nearer our little House of Commons.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday the 24th, ult. the important and long agitated measure of Escheat

came to be discussed, in bringing up the report of the Committee of the whole House, on the subject of Lord Goderich's Dispatch; the Chairman reported that they had come to 14 resolutions which were put separately and agreed to with but two exceptions, Mr. H. McDonald and Mr. Nelson, (Mr. Compton not being allowed to vote, as he was not in time, and a call of the House having previously taken place.) The resolutions will be found in the succeeding columns.

Most of the members expressed their sentiments, but the following we took to be the most important.

Mr. Binns spoke at some length as to the nature of the original grants, said that it was there specified that the townships were to be settled by German Protestants; these being the countrymen of the then reigning monarch (George the Third); it could not be supposed he ever meant them to be thus induced from their homes to a wilderness country, to be placed at the will of the Grantees; neither could any be looked upon as *settlers*; but such as had a permanent interest, fully equal to the grantees themselves. If it were otherwise it would be at the option of the proprietor, how he might evade the terms of the grants, as they had but to get persons to take leases, if it were only from year to year, though they then should leave it, or what was most likely never settle on the lands whilst they could get better terms in the neighboring provinces. Yet the terms of the grants would have been fulfilled by the grantees, if this principle were once admitted. He thought it too absurd to argue a point that must be obvious to all, as if their leases were for 20 or 40 years, at least three fourths of their labour must go to make the lands valuable to the landlords without any possible advantage to themselves. He contended then, that none could be looked upon as settlers but such as had free lands; and also, that a settler means a head of a family, or male of upwards of 17 years, *bona fide* residents of the soil. He concluded by hoping that a Court of Escheat would be established, which, by compelling the proprietors to settle their wilderness lands, would soon place us in that state to which the quality of our soil and great natural advantages of our situation entitle us to.

Mr. H. McDonald opposed the resolutions, and on bringing up the motion that the report be not received, said, he gave the learned Gentleman great credit for the mode in which he had managed his arguments, he feared however, that he looked upon himself as retained on one side, whilst his better reason bore otherwise. The Hon. Member for King's County, (Mr. Owen) had the other day, owned his own inconsistency on these subjects. For his part he thought that the time for such