INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail from India has been duly received by way of Marseilles; having met with no obstruction on its passage through Egypt. The dates from Bombay are to the 28th of August; but from China, they are unexpectedly old, being only to the beginning of June; so that the report which reached this country by the last overland mail, to the effect, that intelligence of the destruction of the Forts at the Bogue had been received at Bombay by express, just as the packet was sailing, turns out to be altogether unfounded. Of course, at the date of the last advices from Canton, the expedition had not been heard of, being at that time only just sailing from Singapore; and the latest intelligence brought of it by the mail now arrived is, that the first division, under Sir J. Gordon Bremer, was seen on the 13th of June, about half way between Singapore and Canton, having, it would seem, made very slow progress. The second division, including the vessels from the Cape (which were alleged to have been seen in the Straits of Sunda on the 10th June, and to have proceeded direct to China, without calling at Singapore), appears, in fact, to have arrived at the latter place on the 16th of June, and to have sailed again from that place for Canton on the 18th; so that it would certainly be the end of June, at the earliest, before the expedition could be all assembled at the latter place. The *Canton Press* (now, we believe, published at Macao), of the 30th of May, gives an account of a battle between some Chinese war junks and an opium clipper, the Hellas, and which, it appears, was very near falling into the hands of the Chinese.

Extract of a letter from Canton to a gentleman in Leith, received by the overland mail:—"I would fain now give you some idea of the probable position we may occupy in China next season; but though you may believe it is the constant subject of conversation, I cannot find that any one of the opinions hazarded is better than another. It is now said that the Chinese are going to put a stop to all foreign trade whatever, and to shut up their country completely; this I do not think they can, though I think it likely it will be attempted. Captain —— thinks it will be all settled in a month, and that we shall have an export next year of forty millions, but his opinion is not worth a moment's consideration. It seems natural that the altered state of affairs and uncertainty of future proceedings should render the Chinese fearful of going to the expense of preparing the teas; and even supposing the business be settled quickly, say by next October, it is too late to commence preparing tea of this year, and, even if the tea were ready, there would not be ships to carry it to England. For these and other reasons I have come to the conclusion that, under no circumstances whatever, will the export of tea in season 1840-1 exceed 20 million lbs. Export of tea from 1st October, 1839, to 11th May, 1840, 20,537,035."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—A communication has reached us, upon which reliance may be placed, stating that orders have been sent to Lord Ponsonby and the other ambassadors of the powers who are parties to the treaty of July 15, directing them to inform the Porte that their respective governments acknowledge his perfect right to have proclaimed the deposition of Mehemet Ali, but they also intimate that they think and hope the Sultan will not refuse Egypt and a part of Syria to the Viceroy, provided he makes an early submission to the conditions of the treaty of July, by causing his army to evacuate Syria, and by delivering up the Turkish fleet. It is also intimated in this communication, that as the consuls of the four powers have quitted the Egyptian territory, it would be advisable for the Porte to inform the Pacha as speedily as possible of its pacific intentions to the above effect.

The unpublished note to M. Thier's Despatch of the 8th inst.—We are informed that the note hitherto unpublished, to which M. Thiers alludes in the postcript of the 8th to his memorandum of the 3d, is more pacific than the British government had reason to expect. It contains a protest against the supposed policy of Russia, but contains no protest against the proceedings of Great Britain. It demands what will be the conduct of the British government in the following cases:—1. What will the British government do with regard to the deposition of Mehemet Ali, which has already been pronounced by the Porte? 2. What will the British government do with respect to the threatened attack on Alexandria, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Alexandria? 3. What are the terms which the British government proposes to accord to Mehemet Ali?—We further understand that Lord Palmerston has answered the above queries in the following manner:—1. With regard to the deposition of Mehemet Ali:—The determination of the British government will depend on the extent of the resistance which the Viceroy gives to the execution of the treaty. 2. With regard to the attack on Alexandria and the Turkish fleet:—The determination of the British Government will depend on the use made by Mehemet Ali of the Turkish fleet, and the warlike armaments prepared in the port of Alexandria.—3. With regard to the nature of the terms to be granted to Mehemet Ali:—They will depend in a great measure on his readiness to accede to the treaty of the 15th July.—*Morning Herald.*

FRANCE.

There is not much news in the Paris papers of Monday, save what relates to the state of public opinion on the Eastern Question. On the Bourse it was reported that the English Ambassador had assured the French Government that the Four Powers would not consent to the deposition of Mehemet Ali. This report, which was deservedly credited, occasioned an immediate rise of 3 per cent. in the Funds. The following are extracts from the French papers:—Admiral Hugon, according to the *Commerce*, has had orders sent out to him to enter the port of Candia with his squadron, and remain in occupation of it throughout the winter. To this we may append the following extract of a Constantinople letter, dated the 16th ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"Some of the vessels of Admiral Hugon's squadron have made their appearance lately in the Archipelago, and a report is current that the French entertain the project of occupying the island of Candia. It is announced that 16,000 men from Odessa and Sebastopol are on their route to the Bosphorus. These troops are to form a camp upon the road to Eskisheher, in Asia Minor. It is said that Khosrew Pacha has been strangled at Rodosto by order of the Sultan. The best spirit reigns here, consequently the project of bringing 30,000 men into the capital as a garrison has been abandoned." The *Journal de l' Eure* relates that on the 6th inst. a dinner was given by the inhabitants of Brionne, in that department, to M. Genet, their Mayor, on his installation, at which there were about 300 guests. The Marsellaise was sung with enthusiasm by the company; when it was concluded, Capt. Lefrancois, of the military depot at Bee Heliouin, rose, and after an animated speech, concluded by declaring that "the army was actuated by the most patriotic sentiments, and with the aid of the National Guards, would avenge the outrage committed upon France." The *Presse* says, "Orders have been given to-day to the troops in the barracks at Courbevoie, Reuil, &c. to march to Paris. This display of force is doubtless on account of the opening of the trenches, which will begin to-morrow on the whole line of the fortification of Paris." A note from M. Thiers to Lord Palmerston, in reply to his lordships memorandum to the French Government on the subject of the Quadruple Convention, has been published. Like a lady's epistle, the most interesting part is the postscript, which appears to contain the real sentiments of the French minister on the recent affairs of the East. It is as follows:—"P. S. While writing this despatch deplorable events have come to-day to add to the gravity of the situation. To the conciliatory advances of the Pacha of Egypt, they [*on*] have answered by the most violent hostilities. The Porte, yielding to evil counsels, has pronounced his deposition. It is not sought alone to restrain the power of Mehemet Ali, they seek to make it disappear from the face of the political world. If such were the serious intentions of the Powers united in the treaty of the 15th July—if we are to see in what has just happened anything beyond the *entrainement*, almost involuntary, of a false situation, of which the consequences could not be foreseen, we might despair of the re-establishment of harmony between the great Powers. In consequence, I think it my duty to add to the present communication the subjoined note. "A. T."

The following are the sentences which have been pronounced on Louis Napoleon and his fellow-prisoners:—Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in fortress. Count Montholon, 20 years' detention; Voisin, 10 ditto; Mesonan, 15 ditto; Parquin, 20 ditto; Bouffet Montauban, 5 ditto; Lombard, 20 ditto; Forestier, 10 ditto. Second Rank.—Bataille, 5 years' detention; Aladenize, transportation for life; Laborde, 2 years' detention; Desjardins, acquitted; Galvani, ditto; De Lambert ditto; Bure, ditto.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers have been received of the 5th inst. A demand was to be made to the Queen Regent to admit Espartero into the Regency. His popularity is greater than that of any minister that ever swayed the destinies of Spain. He was summoned to attend the Queen Regent at Valentia, and was to set out from the capital the night these journals left for London. Madrid was tranquil. On the Bourse the Fives were at 26 1 16 for cash.

PORTUGAL.

The steamer Iberia arrived at Falmouth on Saturday morning, with the Spanish and Portuguese mails. The dates are, Gibraltar 1st, Cadiz 2d, Lisbon 5th, and Oporto 6th. The Queen of Portugal was delivered of a still-born female child on the 3d inst., and was placed for some time in imminent danger. The last accounts from the Palace were, however, that no untoward symptoms have as yet shown themselves, and that her Majesty is doing "much better than might have been expected." The Queen, it is reported, had had a fall from a chair a few days before her confinement, and up to a late period she had been riding about, and had fallen from her donkey more than once at Cintra. She is considered to be of an inflammatory temperament. Parties were already stirring yesterday evening in anticipation of a Regency. The constitution would appear to favour the pretensions of the Princess Isabel Maria as being the next heir to the throne (of age), but the Cortes would doubtless exercise their discretion respecting it. The country, should the contingency unhappily occur, would at once be plunged into a sea of intrigues, from which prospect it is to be hoped the speedy restoration of her Majesty's health may deliver it.—The French war steamer Camelion came in from Rochfort on the 4th, on her way to Toulon. She came in three days from Rochfort, and brought despatches to the French Minister, the contents of which of course have not transpired. The Espoir brig, British, and the Coquette corvette, French, continue here. The latter landed Major Cabral and Captain Salter, two of the insurgent leaders, at Algesiras, from whence they made their way to Ayamonte, in the south of Portugal.

We are concerned to state, that his royal highness the Duke of Sussex continued indisposed at his apartments in Kensington Palace. His royal highness caught cold during his visit to Frogmore Lodge, soon after the decease of the late Princess Augusta, and has not left his apartment since that period. Dr. Holland is in constant attendance on the royal duke.

FROST, THE CHARTIST.—Mrs. Frost, the wife of this misguided individual, is now reduced to the most pinching indigence; having expended all her money for the defence of her husband, her four daughters, from the ages of 12 to 20 years, are obliged to seek a subsistence by their industry.—*Bedford Mercury.*

DUNKELD.—*Extraordinary Crop.*—A small field, situated on the south bank of the river Braan, near Inver, measuring less than 2¼ Scotch acres, has this year yielded the extraordinary produce of 42 bolls of oats; while the straw, should the owner be disposed to sell it, would readily realize £20. Last year, this field, which is of an extremely light and thin soil, produced the surprising quantity of 200 bolls of potatoes.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

MODERN TIMES AND ANCIENT.—In the year 750, a clergyman coming to London from Devonshire, took leave of his family, made his will, rode on horseback, and was a fortnight on the road. On Monday last, a gentleman came from Birmingham to sit to Hayden for his portrait in the great anti-slavery picture, sat three hours, and returned to his family to tea.

PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECT OF THE JEWS.—The present physical, moral, and social condtion of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the commencement of the Christian era downward to the present hour in some such national state as that in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much mystery interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state: far from it. They are neither an united and independent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are peeled, and scattered, and crumbled into fragments, but like broken globules of quicksilver, and instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do not explain their existence; time, and climate, and customs, equally fail to unravel it. None of these are, or can be, the springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every province of the habitable globe; they have lived under the *regime* of every dynasty; they have shared the protection of just laws, the proscription of cruel ones, and witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drunk of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country, and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Empires the most illustrious have fallen, and buried the men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived amid the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the faggot, Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have smitten them with unsparing ferocity, penal rescripts and deep prejudice have visited on them most unrighteous chastisement, and, notwithstanding all, they survive. .....Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of Scripture, reft of their coronets—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in history only; their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited an heir-loom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like streamlets from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its colour or its flavour, and traversed the surface of the globe, and the lapse of many centuries, peculiar, distinct, alone. The Jewish race at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the sacred oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolation, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds, save those revealed in the records of truth. Their aggregate and individual character is as remarkable as their circumstances. Meanness the most abject, and pride the most overbearing—the degradation of helots, and yet a conscious and a manifested sense of the dignity of a royal priesthood—crouching, cozening, squeezing, grasping on the exchange, in the shop, in the world, with nothing too low for them to do, or too dirty, if profitable, for them to pick up; and, notwithstanding, in the synagogue, looking back along many thousand years to an ancestry, beside which that of our peers and princes is but yesterday; regarding, justly, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob as their great progenitors, and pressing forward on the wings of faith, and hope, and promise, to a long expected day when they, now kings and princes in disguise, shall become so indeed by a manifestation the most glorious, and in a dispensation the most sublime. The people are a complete miracle—a living echo of heaven's holy tones, prolonged from generation to generation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

EMBLEMATIC PROPERTIES OF FLOWERS.—The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purpled rose is a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented in the blue passion-flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen; peace from the olive-branch; immortality from the immortelle; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary; the victory of the spirit by the palm; modesty by the blue fragrant violet; compassion by the peony; friendship by the ivy; tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not; German honesty and fidelity by the oak-leaf; unassumingness by the corn-flower (the cyane); and the auriculas, "how kindly they look upon us with their child-like eyes." Even the dispositions of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus, silent grief is pourtrayed by the weeping willow; sadness by the angelica; shuddering by the aspen; melancholy by the cypress; desire of meeting again by the starwort; the night-smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus, nature, by these flowers, seems to betoken her loving sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men were able to do?—*Dublin Review.*

SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.—People are often led to inquire what are the best means of safety during a thunder storm? If out of doors we should avoid trees and elevated objects of every kind; and if the flash is instantly followed by the report—which indicates that the cloud is very near—a recumbent position is considered the safest. We should avoid rivers, ponds and all streams of water, because water is a conductor, and persons on the water in a boat would be the most prominent object, and, therefore, most likely to be attracted by the lightning. If we are within doors the middle of a large carpeted floor will be tolerably safe. We should avoid the chimney; for the iron of and about the grate, the soot that often lines it, and the heated and rarified air it contains, are tolerable conductors, and should on that account be avoided. It is never safe to sit near an open window, because a draught of moist air is a good conductor. Hence we should close the windows on such occasions. In bed we are comparatively safe, for feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are to a certain extent insulated in such situations.—*Practical Chemist's Guide.*

FACTS FOR BACHELORS.—Of 169 convicts in the Connecticut state prison, 104 were never married; and of the residue 11 had lost their wives, and 22 had parted from their wives when the crimes were committed which carried them to prison, leaving only 32 (out of 169) who at the time of their fall remained within the influence of the conjugal relation. Further, of the whole number 108 were intemperate, 78 sold liquors, 92 left their parents under twenty-one years of age, 32 had been sailors, and 12 had been soldiers. Coloured, 44.—*New York Journal.*

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP.—It cannot be too generally known that Spirit of Hartshorn affords an instant cure for the sting of a wasp.

The disease among fowls, known by the name of the "gapes," has been cured by administering Epsom salts in small quantities at their evening feeding time.

UNITED STATES.

BUSINESS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 9th Oct. gives a glowing account of the present and prospective state of business in that emporium. On the 8th there were twenty steamers moored at the Levee—a number unusually large for the season, arising from the early commencement of business.—The bustle of the wharves is quite considerable. The accumulation of produce resembles the busiest times of winter. There may be seen mountains of cotton bales, running generally in ridges one and two tiers deep; hills of potato barrels, little mounds of cabbages, cords of lead and piles of the miscellaneous productions which descend every autumn the Father of waters, from the fertile lands which he drains in the far North and West. Another indication of the revival of business is the presence of a great many strangers—the streets and thoroughfares, that a few weeks ago wore a deserted aspect, are now crowded with busy throngs, hurrying to and fro. "The sight," says the Bulletin, "becomes dizzy, gazing upon strange faces and a confused multitude constantly in motion, and the ear is stunned with the rattling of drays, the puffing of steamers, and all the din and hubbub of commerce. Besides all these encouraging indications, the health of the city continues to be good."

The New York world says: the town of Salem, in this State, has been visited with another destructive fire, by which nearly the whole village is laid in ruins. The amount of property destroyed is immense.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.—We learn from the Boston Mercantile Journal, that the Commissioners are on their return from their survey of the disputed territory, and that no doubt is upon their minds that the line claimed by the Americans is the true line. We shall probably soon have their report from Washington. The English Government will find that Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge are not infallible.

INDIANS.—Some twenty of the Seminole chiefs were in New Orleans on the 20th inst., on their way from Arkansas to Florida. It was understood that they were loaded with presents, for the purpose of inducing the brethren who are yet in hostility to the whites, to join that portion of the tribe who have already been removed west of the Mississippi.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.—The trial of the proprietor of the Saint John Chronicle, for an alleged libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey, was commenced at Fredericton on Thursday the 29th ult, and occupied the Court until 2 o'clock on the Saturday following. At 5 o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The verdict is just such a one as might have been expected from a jury composed of intelligent British subjects, jealous of their liberties; and we have to congratulate the public as well as the proprietors of the Chronicle, on the result of the trial. We expressed our regret at the time, that Sir John Harvey had consented to this prosecution; and his defeat, after the very great care taken to give the parties as little chance of escape as possible, and the arbitrary mode of proceeding, by ex-officio, places his Excellency and his advisers, in no enviable position. We never could look on this affair in any other light than a prosecution instituted to gratify the feelings of a certain party.

We learn that much credit is due to the gentlemen who conducted the defence, particularly John A. Street, Esq. who, we understand, displayed great legal ability, research, and tact; and when we consider the host of counsel arrayed against him, the victory achieved must be highly gratifying to his feelings.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The following is from the St. John *Herald* of Wednesday last:—

"The above case excited great commotion in York and the adjoining Counties—many of the inhabitants of which flocked to hear a trial, on the issue of which depended the credit of the Government and the political existence of the Chronicle. We hope, however, for the future, that men *high in* office will not hazard again such a result as this has been—but in all their thoughts, words and deeds keep aloof from even the slightest suspicion: while we at the same time trust that no Journal will give publicity to any article that may in any manner tend to lower the representative of our most gracious Majesty in the respect which he is entitled to receive from the people. We regret much that this trial should ever have taken place; because the decision has placed Sir John Harvey and his adviser in a position decidedly unenviable and unpleasant; opening a wide space for the remarks of the opposite party, and exposing the government to the annoyance of the factious.

THE WEATHER.—The season has been the mildest ever witnessed in this place. Up to the present time, we have not had any frost to speak of, not sufficient to prevent ploughing, or to affect vegetation in the ground. The Boston papers speak of a snow storm in that city and neighbourhood on the 25th ult. About a fortnight since we had a small sprinkling, but not sufficient to whiten the ground, but none since.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, Nov. 10.

QUEBEC, October 17.—It is now said that Sir George Arthur's health is so much restored, that his immediate return to England is no longer contemplated, and that Major-General Sir James Macdonnell will return to Quebec, and, for the present at least, resume the command of the Garrison and of the Brigade of Guards.

THE
COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

On Thursday, the Steamer Pocahontas arrived from Pictou, and left the same day with the Mails and a few passengers. The Cape Breton came in yesterday from Miramichi, and left this morning for Pictou. She does not again return, but proceeds, we understand, from thence, by way of Halifax, to England.

Captain DOUGLAS, late Commander of the steamer Unicorn, has been appointed to the command of the Columbia.

The Countess of Westmorland having seen, on board the *Britannia*, steamer, off Halifax, in a newspaper of Prince Edward Island, an Address to herself, the original of which reached her at the same time, per post; and having also been given, afterwards, an extract said to have been cut out of one of the Gazettes of that Island, signed "A SUBSCRIBER," and apparently purporting to be an inquiry respecting the letter of Lady Westmorland, published with the address, she requests that the Editor of the Colonial Herald will have the goodness to insert the following letter to himself, on the earliest day subsequent to the receipt of it:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;

Some short time antecedent to my leaving Prince Edward Island, a friend mentioned to me an intention, on the part of several persons in Charlottetown, to present me with an Address on the occasion. The reasons which I gave, confidentially, for desiring to discourage the measure, had, I thought, caused the idea to be entirely relinquished. The day, however, previously,