

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

This noble steamer, under the command of Capt. Hoskin, left the Kingsroad, Bristol, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th inst. She brings thirty-two passengers, among them an ambassador from the German Court. The cargo consists of silks and manufactured goods; she has also about \$60,000 in specie for one of the banks in this city.

By her we have received Bristol papers of the 7th, Liverpool of the 6th, London of the 6th, and Paris of the 4th instant. The news is both important and interesting. We have no room, however, for any remarks of length, at this time. The speech of the King of the French, will be read with interest.

The Queen, with Prince Albert, was still taking the air in the Park of Windsor. Her Majesty has "expressed the greatest anxiety to be domiciled in town before the end of the month, in view of a forth-coming important event."

The London Herald of the 6th publishes letters from Constantinople of the 13th and 14th, and a letter from Smyrna of the 12th, by which we are informed that the Anglo-Austrian Turks have been most successful in Syria. Ibrahim Pacha has been compelled to retreat, in consequence of the defeat of Osman Pacha.

Emir Bechir arrived at Malta, concluded on the 5th a convention with the Seraskier Izzet and Admiral Stopford, by which he abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali, and passed with his family and retainers to the service of the Sultan. The Emir placed two of his sons as hostages in the hands of the Turkish General, and then he received a promise that the command of the mountains would be restored to him when the war was at an end. The greater part of Syria may be said to have passed from the hands of Mehemet Ali, at least all the north of Lebanon with the exception of Tripoli.

The Sultan is making great preparations to prosecute the war with vigour. He has sent 5,000 more troops, and as many muskets to Syria, and the English frigate the Talbot, and the Austrian brig Montecuculi have been placed at his disposition for that purpose. A postscript to one of these letters mentions the report of St. Jean d'Acre having been taken by the Allies, but this report the editors of the Herald believe to be premature.

With regard to the Syrian news, the Bristol Mercury of the 7th publishes the following paragraph:

The news from Syria is of the most favorable character. Ibrahim Pacha has been completely beaten in a pitched battle; the Emir Bechir has capitulated, and is at Malta; the Libanus is in a complete state of insurrection; Ibrahim is straitened in every direction, and, it is thought, will speedily be obliged to evacuate the whole of Syria; St. Jean d'Acre is besieged. This news, so unfavourable to the hopes and wishes of the French, caused rather a rise than a decline in the funds at the Bourse, as those decisive events were thought likely to facilitate an arrangement, without an appeal to arms.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Morning Post has just published, in a second edition, the subjoined copy of the speech of His Majesty King Louis Philippe, on opening the French Chambers yesterday. It has realized our most sanguine expectations. It is firm in its tone, as it ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honour and dignity of France—it alludes to sacrifices made to uphold that honour and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose; but it is at the same time decidedly pacific.—No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the King take it for granted that any acts which may have simply for their object the restoration of Syria to the Porte, can constitute grounds for disturbing the peace of Europe.

The references to the present condition of Spain betray the anxiety of the French Government as to the permanence of the throne of Queen Isabella II. The greatest danger to that throne will be interference on the part of France to uphold it.

But from the whole tenor of the speech it is clear that the King and the Government entertain much stronger fears of the Anarchists and Revolutionists at home than of the Four powers. It is against the machinations of these disturbers of the tranquillity of France that the Royal menaces are especially directed. And recent events have sufficiently proved that to preserve order in France, strong measures must be taken to put down these raving Anarchists.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies;

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy, of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it, if the honor of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

"Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result.

We should see, with grief, that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil war.

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II., and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

"Not having obtained from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect to our rights, and protection for our interests.

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valour of our soldiers has been signalized—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algiers the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what they have undertaken.

"The city of Boulogne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all powerful expression of the national will.

"The Budget law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them without affecting the state of our finances.

"Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility, on behalf of literature and education.

"Gentlemen—I have never claimed, with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments."

The Morning Herald of the 6th says, "there was a sort of panic in the funds of to-day, they have fallen as much in one day as by foreign news artfully twisted for the purpose they had before gained in five." Consols were 88½ 88½ both for money and account. A decline of ½ per cent. Bank stock 159 161. India stock 241 243. Exchequer bills 1s discount to 1s premium. Foreign market without variation. Spanish actives with Coupons 21 1-4 3-8. Portuguese five per cents 33 1-4 3-4; three per cents 21½ 2; Dutch two and a half 50 7-8 50 1-8; Five per cents 97 97 1-2 Belgium 96 98; Brazilian 73 5. Settling day at Paris passed over quietly. Three per cents were 77f60 cents.

The French steamer Tage had arrived at Havre, from St. Petersburg, with eight magnificent horses, from Copenhagen, which are to draw the funeral car on which the remains of Napoleon will be carried from the Seine to the Invalides.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

By the ship Isaac M'Kim, Capt. West, which arrived here yesterday in 104 days from Canton, whence she sailed on the 26th June last, we learn that part of the British naval force from India reached the Celestial Empire on the 9th of that month, and that a regular blockade of the river and port was notified, to take effect on the 28th, by the commander of the Wellesley, Sir J. Gordon Bremer, who is senior officer until the arrival of Admiral Elliot.

The fleet had but 5000 troops on board, and the Chinese "made fun" at the idea that such a force could do aught against their antediluvian empire. They made an attempt to destroy the British sailors by means of a cargo of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, but on its way, it was captured by pirates and sold to the people on the coast, several of whom suffered death thereby.

On the arrival of the British force, the Chinese made a desperately ridiculous attempt to burn the vessels by sending in among them eighteen fire rafts constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions. They were set adrift before the wind and tide, but before they could do any damage, the sailors from the squadron took possession and towed them ashore.

On the 25th June, the greater part of the British fleet and transports sailed "to the north," as was supposed, for the Yellow Sea. The Americans were all preparing to leave Canton. Foreign ships would be allowed to depart unless detained by the Chinese.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 22d of June, says—"Nothing is known of the intentions of the English government, but it is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked; that the Bogue forts will be taken possession of, and the river blockaded; and the force will then move immediately to the north. If they go to Peking at once, they will be unsuccessful: the probability is, that they will take possession of Chusan, or some similar position, and operate from thence on such points as seem to offer the best chance of distressing the Chinese without great loss of life. These probably are the mouths of the great rivers, and particularly the junction of the grand canal with them. There are parties who believe this will be sufficient; but to me it seems wholly inadequate to the end proposed; which, as I have often written, is virtually to revolutionize this immense empire. Such a result may be brought about, but only I think by a system of intimidation, and such a show of force as shall convince the Chinese that resistance is wholly useless. This may be effected without difficulty, by a resolute power; for the great cities of China, on the coast, are wholly defenceless; their forts every where dilapidated, and their arms, matchlocks and bows and arrows! But the fear is, that the English will be contented with too little, and that they will not take proper steps to secure even this permanently; but a few days may enable us to form a better opinion of what is to be done hereabouts.

"Meanwhile, the Americans are leaving Canton; almost all their ships are out of the river, and their property for the most part safe. We have to-day many reports in circulation, which may not all be true; that a reward of \$25,000 will be paid to any one blowing up the "Wellesley," and in proportion for the other men-of-war; that a price has been set on the heads of some of the English merchants, and that the Americans have been ordered to leave Canton in a few days! It is impossible to believe this. Our last accounts from the United States are to the 23d February, and from England to the 4th March; but we are looking every moment for the April overland mail. The news it brings, however, cannot be of much importance. The stock of tea is exhausted, and but little Nankin silk remains. After all, the export of tea to England will exceed thirty million pounds! ten millions more than was confidently predicted. We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption in the trade, from six to eighteen months, (and it appears to us that parties with you will be safe in acting on this calculation.) The opium trade, the cause of our present troubles proximately, so far from being checked by the measures of Lin, was never more flourishing."

It was reported that an edict has been published, offering rewards for Captain Elliot and the rest of the English, dead or alive.

Public Notice of Blockade of the River and port of Canton.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H. Commodore of the First Class and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels of war, employed and to be employed on the East India station and seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th inst.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this twenty-second day of June, 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By command of the Commander in Chief, Wm. Dyer, Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H. Commodore of the First Class and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China, in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, notice is hereby given, that the senior officer of that station has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the ports which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience are Capsuymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this 22d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By command of the commander in chief, Wm. Dyer, Secretary.

H. M. ships and transports in the Chinese waters on the 22d June 1840, forming part of the expedition to China.

H. M. S. Druid 44, Captain Smith; H. M. S. Volage, Captain Warren; and H. M. S. Hyacinth, Captain — Arrived, 9th, H. M. S. Alligator, 25, Captain Cuper—16th, Comp's armed steamer Madagascar, Capt. Dickey—21st, H. M. S. Wellesley, 74 guns, Capt. Maitland, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer; Cruiser, 16, Commander A. W. Gifford; Algerine, 10, Commander T. S. Mason, and Rattlesnake, troopship, Com. Brodie; H. E. I. Comps. steamers Queen, Capt. Warden; Atalanta, Capt. Rogers; and with the transports Blundell, Trial; David, Malcolm; Defiance, Evatt; Eagle, —; Edmonstone, Macdougall; Ernaad, Hill; Indian Oak, Rayne; Isabella, Robertson; Cole, John; Adams, Eales; Medus, Purdie; Mermaid, Sedgwick; Robomany, Launders; Rustumjee, Gausjee; Gallie, Stalkhart, Dixon; Sulimany, Macfarlane; Victoria, Potter; William Wilson, Hawkins, from Singapore—22d, H. M. S. Conway, 28; C. Drinkwater Behune, Esq. Capt.; Dearne, 20, J. P. Blake, Esq., with Transports—Elizabeth, Ainslie Lyster, Fatty Salem, Gillet, Mahommed Shah, Ovenstone, from Singapore, 11th inst.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

The Courier, with last week's mail, was detained on the other side until Tuesday, having been prevented from crossing sooner by the quantity of soft loose ice in the strait. This week's mail has not yet come in, and in the present state of the strait, it is uncertain when it may arrive.

A mail from Pictou, by way of Georgetown, was received on Thursday, bringing several Colonial papers which had been forwarded to the former place.

The Great Western, steamship, arrived at New York, from Bristol, on the 24th ult., bringing English dates to the 7th. The New York papers furnish copious extracts, which we have transferred into our columns.

News had been received of the arrival of part of the British squadron, with about 5,000 troops, in the Chinese waters. The greater part of the men-of-war and the transports proceeded to the northward on the 23d of June, leaving only a few vessels to enforce the blockade of Canton. Admiral Elliot, with the heavy ships, was daily looked for. It is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked, but that the Bogue forts would be taken possession of, and the river blockaded. An interruption of several months in the Tea trade was calculated upon.

General Harrison has been elected President of the United States for the ensuing four years, by a large majority over Mr. Van Buren, the late President.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John News Room state, lately, conveyed the information, that 190 houses were in course of building in St. John, independent of the burnt district, and these commenced last year. The Morning News remarks that those buildings have gone up in a season of great commercial difficulties.

The Morning News, a few days ago, stated, that two Indians, employed by Dr. Gesner, laid a snare for Cariboo near the Maquipit Lake. On subsequent examination they found that a Cariboo had

been taken, and had been partly devoured by a bear. The hunters prepared a fall for Bruin, and succeeded in his capture. The monster measured 3½ feet high, 6 feet long, and weighed upwards of 600 pounds.

MIRAMICHI, Nov. 24.—The Chatham, Messrs. Curwards' new vessel, which was launched on the 7th inst., hauled out into the stream on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to sea on the following morning. The Dahlia, a new vessel from P. E. Island, completed her lading yesterday afternoon, and in all probability will proceed to sea in the course of to-day. This is the only square rigged vessel in port. There are three schooners at the wharves, but there is no likelihood of their being detained. Two schooners are on their way from Halifax, with necessary supplies, which we trust will be enabled to reach the river before it is closed for the season.

THE SEASON.—On Thursday the temperature was mild, and towards evening there was a heavy shower of rain, the first we have had for a long time. This was succeeded by a sharp frost, which still continues. Up to yesterday the navigation remained free from obstruction, but this morning we observe the harbour is nearly covered with loose ice, which, if the present weather continues, we have no doubt, will soon congeal into a compact body. Travelling for winter vehicles is excellent.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of the Charlottetown Temperance Society having taken into consideration the state of the cause of Temperance throughout this Island, and feeling it to be exceedingly desirable that a new impetus should, if possible, be communicated to it, have resolved to request the use of the Court House for the occasion, and to invite to a general meeting, the friends of the cause throughout the island—as well members of Temperance Societies as others—to devise the best measures for accomplishing an object so important and desirable. The Committee of the Charlottetown Temperance Society propose that the contemplated meeting shall not be in any way connected with the Charlottetown Temperance Society, nor, indeed, with any Society in existence, but anxiously solicit for the cause which they advocate the countenance and advice of such intelligent and influential persons in the community as, having the well-being of their country at heart, may be best able to promote the end in view. Hitherto the active Temperance operations throughout the Island have been left, in a great measure, to the management of parties possessing little of the wealth, dignity or influence which the country contains, and though, by the individual and associated efforts of these persons, much advantage has accrued to the various sections of the country which have been the scenes of their operations, yet it is manifest that much remains to be done, which the aid of the more influential members of Society would render much more easily accomplished.

Believing that there are very many persons who are favourable to the object at which they aim—the amelioration of society by the entire suppression of intoxication—who may not perhaps concur in all the measures which they adopt, but whose influence, were it brought to bear more forcibly upon the subject than it has ever hitherto done, might produce a very powerful and happy effect; they would gladly retire to the back ground, and follow the guidance of wiser and better men, if they could be persuaded to take the lead in a matter which could not fail to be a source of much comfortable reflection to their own minds, and secure for them the blessing of many an unfortunate, ready to perish for want of their helping hand.

The Committee of the Charlottetown Temperance Society, though they feel that the importance of the object at which they aim might justify them in so doing, were it necessary, ask of gentlemen no sacrifice beyond that which many of themselves have freely and fully declared they are willing to make. They are assured, that were the avowed sentiments and constant practice of many among them brought, with concentrated force, to bear upon the subject, it would place them on a high eminence, as benefactors of society, and afford them extensive opportunities of enjoying the luxury of doing good; and what they wish to accomplish by the meeting they propose is, to ascertain to what extent and in what manner those who are friendly to the objects at which they aim may be willing to lend their influence and aid, in the advancement of an enterprise of such momentous importance.

Last week, off the shore of Township 43, about two leagues to the Eastward of Cable Head, a large shoal of Grampuses were observed near the land, and after some had got aground, several of the inhabitants near the place launched boats and drove many more ashore, and finally secured 64 of them; the largest were about 18 feet long—all the blubber, &c. had been got ashore before Thursday last, but we are sorry to hear that the captors cannot agree in dividing the spoil—Gaz. Dec. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Having lately seen the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Mr. David Stewart, with reference to the purchase of Lennox Island for the use of the Indians, and as Mr. Stewart's letter throws much light on the machinal movements that have governed the Colony for many years past, it seems worthy of some consideration.

From the tenor of Mr. David Stewart's letter, he seems to be a philanthropist of no ordinary rank, since he says, he purchased 1400 acres of land, expressly for the use of the Indians, or at least, to protect them from the intrusion of plunderers, from whose depredations, according to his surmise, the government here appears to have been unable to defend them. Besides the purchase money, he has had to pay a heavy land tax since the time of the purchase, 1831. And all this, mind you, for the sole benevolent purpose of retaining a spot, as a last home, for the almost exterminated or expatriated Aborigines. Humane man! how worthy of imitation is such generous conduct! Conscious of still retaining many thousands of acres of the land of their fathers, for the possession of which the Indians, no doubt, received a valuable equivalent, he now, in the evening of his patriarchal days, exerts his beneficence in order to protect them from future oppression!

This, Sir, is the natural construction we must put upon Mr. David Stewart's conduct, if we credit the sentiments contained in his letter; but, there are some persons, and myself amongst them, who, considering conduct so disinterested of so exotic a species, as rarely to take root in a proprietary soil, are so sceptical as to doubt the sincerity of that gentleman's philanthropy. It may be, that the late "agitation which has rendered property so insecure in this Colony," has so obscured our intellect, that we can no longer conceive that the modest sum of £1500, demanded for about five or six hundred acres of land, is the modern way of being disinterested, or even a consent to part with it for so trifling a sum, without doing injustice to one's self, the best proof of proprietary generosity. Happy Indians that have so futherly a protector as Mr. David Stewart, of Great Russell Street, London! Twice happy the tenantry who call him Landlord!! and thrice happy "this beautiful Island" that enjoys the fostering care of so bountiful a benefactor!!!

Now, it seems Mr. David Stewart thought his letter would never pass the portals of Downing-street, but that John Bull, with his usual gullibility, would take with his "soft sawder," and pay him £1500 for bestowing a few hundred acres of land on the Indians; and mark! land which they possessed and improved, time immemorial! Which two Lots on the Island ever cost the proprietors the sum of £1500? LORD JOHN, if this cannot open your eyes to proprietary rapacity, nothing will. Such an instance of bare faced extortion is not within