

Cork were, in many instances, overreached and plundered, by designing individuals, who professed to accommodate strangers. It thus appears that, after the first establishment of the society, no further measures were required, on the part of Mr. Mathew, than the enrolment of the crowds who daily presented themselves for admission.

To make this clear, the writer of the article to which we have referred, in Tait's Magazine, gives the testimony of a member of the Reformed, who had, without an exception, been induced to join the Temperance Society by observing its beneficent influence on their fellows. After forming associations in the principal large towns in the interior, Mr. Mathew has, within a few weeks, visited Dublin, and it is expected that he will soon, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, go to London, where an immense number of his countrymen stand ready to take his pledge as soon as they can receive it from his hands. On the 28th of September, while in the Irish metropolis, he preached in the Catholic Cathedral, and Lord Morpeth the Secretary for Ireland, with the Attorney General and other members of the Privy Council, held plates at the doors for contributions in aid of the Temperance cause; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, a Cabinet Minister, at the same time forwarded to Mr. Mathew a hundred pounds to be used for the advancement of the great reform. This countenance by men of high station and great political influence is a testimony of the value which the intelligent portion of the people place upon Mr. Mathew's labors.

It has been questioned whether the number of persons who have actually ceased to be drunkards is very great; but all doubts on this point are fortunately put to rest by recent official documents. The abstraction of half a million drunkards from the population of a district would of course effect its statistics, and accordingly we find a very great decrease of the duties on spirits in the province of Munster, and an increase in the same district of the duties on tea, sugar, and other articles of more intrinsic value. But the reports of superintendents of hospitals, almshouse commissioners and police magistrates furnish the most gratifying evidence on the subject. Dr. Buller, principal surgeon of one of the largest infirmaries in Ireland, states that the number of casualties consequent upon drinking has decreased to one third in Cork since the commencement of the labors of Father Mathew; in Limerick, three hundred and fifty vendors of ardent spirits this year declined a renewal of their licenses because their business had been entirely ruined; and in many other towns and districts the number of gin and whiskey shops had for the same reason been reduced seven eighths. In some large towns the ordinary constabulary force had been reduced, in two years, one-half; considerable amounts of money have accumulated in the hands of poor house commissioners, whose tenements have been nearly deserted; and the amount of crime and wretchedness of every description has been lessened to an incredible extent.

## European News.

BY THE BRITANNIA.

From British Papers to the 19th October.

London Standard, Oct. 19.

Madrid letters and journals to the 9th have reached us. A report was current that the Queen had arrived at Port Vendre, but it turns out to be unfounded. It is clear, however, that Espartero and his friends are determined to get rid of her, and with that view have revived the old story of her Majesty's marriage with her favourite Munoz; a connection which has been known for years to every inhabitant of Madrid. The terms which are said to have been dictated to the junta are: to share the Regency with the Infante Don Francisco de Paula (now an exile with his family in Paris) Espartero and Senors Ferrer, the President of the Madrid Junta, and Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Arguelles, the spouting deputy.

The Madrid Gazette calls for the dissolution of the Cortez and the organization of a new senate. Every thing is, in fact, progressing rapidly in revolution. That the Queen will indignantly reject the offer of a division of her power is certain. What the next act of Espartero, that 'loyal and faithful subject,' may be, it is not difficult to foretell.

Bay of Djouni, Coast of Syria, Sept. 20.—On the 10th of September the Admiral came into Beyrout with all the squadron; then the Turkish squadron, under Walker Bey, consisting of 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates, and 1 corvette, with 5,400 men in 19 sail of transports, then the Austrian squadron, of 2 frigates other three steamers, Cyclops, Phoenix,

and 1 brig. The Marines of the squadron, 1,000 in number, were packed in the Gorgon that night; the Turks in the Hydra; and on the following day they made a feint to land on the point north of Beyrout; 3,000 troops drew up to oppose them, when the Benbow opened a fire of shells upon them at 2,400 yards; her practice was the admiration of all. The squadron then bore up, under Captain Napier, with the small craft, and landed in the Bay of Djouni, some twelve miles from Beyrout. In the evening as Ibrahim Pacha was coming into Beyrout, the three in-shore ships, the Ganges, Benbow, Endinburgh, and an Austrian frigate, opened a tremendous fire upon the town. We fired sixteen broadsides by sound of bugle; shells all night, and deliberate firing next day; after which we came here, and the squadron is stationed as follows:—At the Bay of Djouni, where marines and Turks are encamped and entrenched, there are the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Ganges, Thunderer, and Steamers. At Beyrout—Edinburgh and Hastings. Commanding the road between us—Revenge and Bellerophon. At Sidon—Castor and Pique. We have taken the small craft which were at Djehael and Batroun. The Cyclops fired 400 shots and shells at Djehael, and had 5 marines killed and 17 wounded, in taking possession. We have sent out about 5,000 muskets to the Maronites. The Druses are with Ibrahim, who is behind the hills near us. 1,000 Turks came yesterday, and Abdallah, the man who defended Acre in 1830. Napier is on shore, and is Commander-in-Chief.

Manchester Advertiser, October 17.

State of Trade.—To give even a faint idea of the continued depression and derangement of commerce in this district would be a difficult task. We did hope that the gloomy accounts we have been forced, week after week, to record, could not be worse; but we may with truth say, that it would be impossible to name a corresponding week or month equally flat, gloomy, and dispiriting. We deeply regret to say that, since our last report, goods and yarns have been more difficult to sell, and prices of most kinds of goods have again declined. The manufacturers and spinners are becoming embittered and desperate, and rack their brains to devise means of extricating themselves from the pending storm; but instead of having remorse to the only remedy left—viz., a curtailment of their production, some have, and others are attempting to reduce the wages of both weavers and spinners. If the work people do submit—and submit we fear they must—the reduction will be general; and the consequence will be, that the hard-earned pittance of the hands will be less, without the manufacturers being benefited one whit, unless we believe implicitly the doctrines promulgated by the corn law repealers—that wages must be reduced here to enable us to compete with foreigners.

About 10,000 to 12,000 people are out of employ in Blackburn and its vicinity, in consequence of the masters wishing to reduce the wages of their hands (of all that receive above 9s. weekly) 10 per cent. The hands consented to submit to 5, but the masters' ultimatum was 7½, to which the hands would not agree, and the result is, that all the mills are standing; but what is worse, the people, if not starving, are merely existing. Perhaps never in the memory of the eldest man was the trade in this district in so critical and alarming a state. The winter approaching, with thousands unemployed money more scarce than ever, the exchanges not improved, the revenue deficient, even with the new taxes imposed; our foreign affairs in an unsettled state; failures in every district, more competitions than were ever before known, and confidence consequently low as to the future. The reckless conduct of the joint stock banks in 1835 and 1836, the consequent gambling in worse than Swan River speculations, are now deeply felt by hundreds of people; the sudden deaths, the frequent forgeries, embarrassments, and embezzlements, that we hear of every day, are but the result or effect of these speculations.

We are sorry to hear that stocks of all sorts of goods and yarns are accumulating; and should the eastern question remain in abeyance, and the blockades on the South American coast continue, to which we must add the expiration of the shipping of yarns to Russia, it is quite certain that spinners and manufacturers will be driven to work short time, or the market will be glutted, prices will be lower, and ruin inevitable. At the early part of the week, money in London was more scarce than when the discounts were at the highest pitch, and six per

cent. was given for discounting good bills, but the dividends being paid it was rather easier. The Bank of England directors have since passed a resolution neither to lend money nor discount on any bills that have more than 65 days to run. This will have a fearful effect upon prices. In Manchester 6 per cent. was charged for long-dated bills by one banking-house; and to give some idea of the scarcity of money here, one joint-stock bank has requested their customers to take their three months' bill for their cheques instead of cash.

Wreck of the Royal George.—Lieut. Symonds, the able and indefatigable assistant of Colonel Pasley in the operations against this wreck, quitted Spithead on the 12th inst., previously to his embarkation, having been ordered to Syria. The work has, however, been carried on with no less activity than before, and, in spite of the strength of last week's spring tides, several fragments of beams, &c., have been recovered, and on Friday, the 16th inst., a strong and very perfect stanchion of the orlop deck was got up which must have rested on the keelson, nearly midships. A very useful expedient has recently been adopted, by drawing a half anchor, made for the purpose, but without a palm, and weighing about 7 cwt., over the wreck, which nearly buries itself in the mud, and on meeting with beams, planks, or floor timbers, generally breaks through them, as few remain that have not been shattered by the numerous explosions, and partially raises them out of the mud, and thus enables the divers to get at them and sling them, without the trouble of searching for them for the creeper itself cannot weigh any fragment, but separates from it after being hauled up a few feet above the bottom. This instrument has been called a dog's-nose by the Chatham riggers now employed on the wreck, who recollect the same sort of creeper having been used in the Medway, about 50 years ago, by the late Mr. Hemmings, when master attendant of that dockyard.—Hampshire Telegraph.

Shipping Gazette, October 19.

The Court Martial on Capt. Reynolds.—The *on dit* at the United Service Club is understood to be, that the gallant officer will be condemned to the loss of his commission, but attended by a strong recommendation on account of previous circumstances. The Deputy Judge Advocate General, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, after laying the proceedings before Her Majesty at Windsor, transacted business at the Commander in Chief's office. The result will be promulgated in a day or two.

English Meeting in Paris.—At a late hour yesterday evening we received the following, which we have much pleasure in inserting.—“We, the undersigned British residents in Paris, call upon those of our countrymen who wish to join us, to meet at Mr. Lawson's Hotel Bedford, on Sunday, at twelve, to draw up a congratulatory address to the King, on his late escape from assassination, and to assure his Majesty of our personal respect.”

The Jews of Damascus.—We learn from the east that Sir Moses Montefiore, on obtaining the favorable results to his mission which are already known to the public by that gentleman's note to the Lord Mayor of London, addressed a letter to Lord Howden, conveying the satisfactory intelligence to his lordship, with an account of the proceedings of the mission, and at the same time conveying the heartfelt thanks of the writer to Lord Howden for the zealous and active part he had taken in favor of the cruelly persecuted races whose condition has just been so happily ameliorated.

One of the most extensive mercantile houses of Stockholm, that of Morting, has just failed. The debts are said to amount to £120,000 more than the assets. Several large houses are creditors for considerable sums.—Galignani.

The Chartists.—We have just received a letter from Pontypool, in which the writer says that the Chartists are regularly organized, and are only waiting an opportunity to perpetrate a fresh outrage on society, and make a general rise in Wales.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

Insult to the English and Russian Consuls at Marseilles.—The Sud has the following:—An act worthy of the South sea savages was committed on Sunday night. A rabble of men, strangers to the town, went to insult the Russian and English consuls in their houses. This violation of the rights of nations has been reprobated by all honorable citizens. It is incredible when enacted against us can be reproduced in France—where the well known maxim—*Petranger est une chose sacrée*—is admitted to have the force of law. This conduct shows the manner in which some

men comprehend patriotism. On this occasion, in addition to the law of principle, we have the question of persons. These two consuls enjoy the esteem of the people of Marseilles, and are regarded more as fellow countrymen than foreigners. The English consul has resided amongst us for twenty six years, and his family are natives of our city.

We are concerned to state, that his royal highness the Duke of Sussex continues 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.

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. Thiers' Despatch of the 8th inst.—We are informed that the note hitherto unpublished, to which M. Thiers alludes in the postscript of the 8th to his memorandum of the 3rd, 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.—2. 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.

China.—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.

The East.—‘The despatches,’ says the *Moniteur Parisien*, ‘brought direct from Alexandria to Toulon, and which are dated the 3rd inst. have arrived in Paris.