

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty the Queen of England returned from Germany, and disembarked at Woolwich on the 20th, where she was received in the most flattering manner by many thousand spectators, who were assembled to witness her disembarkation—her Majesty was met at the Nore by the Mayor and Corporation of London, in the Magnet steamer, for the purpose of escorting the Queen from the bounds of the city jurisdiction to Woolwich. The Queen appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was highly delighted by the flattering manner in which she was received.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of the yearly Conference of the Methodist Preachers are brought to a close. This enlightened body have fully justified their title to the character of Conservatives, and have marked their disapprobation of the attempts that have been made to uproot the Church, by a majority of two hundred to six—the former number having voted for confirming the minutes of the Manchester District Meeting relative to Mr. Stephens, whilst six voted that the suspension be dropped, and Mr. S. reinstated. Mr. Stephens truly declared that, by this vote, "the whole body of preachers was committed to the side of the Church, and that its union with the State was declared to be a tenet of Wesleyan faith." One preacher went so far as to declare his belief, "that a separation of the Church and State would destroy the supremacy of the law, and subvert the constitution of the country." This testimony to the merits, and cordiality in preventing the spoliation of our very excellent and venerable establishment, is truly valuable at the present moment, when violent men, professing Christianity, are leagued with avowed Infidels and Radicals in attempts to violate her altars, and confiscate her property.

Sir George Grey, now Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, practised in the Exchequer, and went the Western circuit, whence he has just returned. He is the eldest son of the late Sir George Grey, who held the office of Commissioner of the Navy for many years, and was created a Baronet by his late Majesty on visiting Portsmouth in 1814. His mother was a sister of the late Mr. Whitbread; he is a nephew of Earl Grey, and united to the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Sir George is one of the representatives of the borough of Devonport in Parliament.

EXPORT OF GOLD TO AMERICA.—We understand that the amount of Sovereigns exported from the port of Liverpool to that of New York is 880,000, or at most 400,000. From the Port of London not more than 100,000 had been exported previous to the 4th inst. A considerable portion of this amount would not, we believe, have been exported had the advices from New York been received in time to prevent the last shipment. The exchange was rising at New York and should the advices by the next packet show that it continued to rise, the export of coin will for a time be checked. On Saturday 84,000 Sovereigns were shipped on board the United States, which sailed on that day for New York. It is calculated that 1,000,000 may be exported without causing any serious derangement in our circulation. Any export beyond that amount might produce embarrassment and difficulty in the money market. The Liverpool merchants calculate that from 700,000 to 800,000 will be the total number of Sovereigns exported from England to New York.

A ballot of the Proprietors of East India Stock took place on Wednesday, to decide on the scale of compensation to be given to the naval officers in the Company's service; when the resolutions proposed by Mr. Weeding at the meeting of the Court of Directors was carried by a large majority. The compensation thus settled is, that such commanders and officers as have been ten years in the Company's service, (reckoning from the time they first entered to the termination of their last voyage) should receive £250 a year, chief mate £160, second mate £140, third mate £100, surgeon £140, purser £100, fourth mate £70, assistant surgeon £70, fifth and sixth mates £50, midshipman £30, and boatswain and gunner £25 a year. Widows to have half their husbands' pensions during widowhood; children the usual provisions.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 12.—Rifle Brigade.—Capt. G. M. Stevenson to be Major, by purchase, vice the Marquis of Douro, promoted; Lieut. C. F. Napier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stevenson; Second Lieutenant R. Petley to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Napier; Lieut. W. H. Cope, from the 81st Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice R. G. Parnter, who retires upon half pay; Lord C. G. Russell to be second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Petley.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 6.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lt. Col. Andrew Bredin to be Colonel, vice Carby, deceased.

PACIFICATOR.—Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester square, has constructed an engine, which according to his views will render armed multitudes powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable, and, without its casing, might be carried by two men; mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation where horses or men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made at will to pour out for any desired time a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point of object with the facility of a stream of water from a fire engine, and

with perfect precision, whilst the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Mr. Toplis looks forward with so much confidence to the moral influence which this new and mighty power must exercise upon the world, that he denominates his engine, the Pacificator.

Such is Mr. Toplis's own account of the invention. We have had an opportunity of inspecting the machine, and of having its construction and mode of action explained by the inventor; and notwithstanding the scepticism naturally excited by the multitude of contrivances which daily form subjects of a "nine day's wonder" to the public, and then are no more heard of, we certainly think this machine is calculated to accomplish its objects. Its construction is exceedingly simple. A long tube, like the barrel of a rifle, is mounted on a swivel. The breech of this barrel communicates with a chamber, in which gas is rapidly evolved by the combustion of gunpowder so prepared that it burns without exploding. The gas rushes through the barrel, and propels the bullets, which drop into the barrel through a funnel from a reservoir placed above it. The barrel can be elevated or depressed, or turned in any direction with the utmost ease, so that the men who work it can discharge with unerring aim a stream of bullets that must destroy every thing that is opposed to it. An obvious remark occurs on looking at the smallness and lightness of the machine—that it and the men who work it, might be blown away by a cannon shot or two; but the inventor answers this objection by saying that, as the most important use of the engine would be to act defensively against invading troops, it might be easily placed in situations (such as the brow of a hill) where it could pour destruction upon the enemy without being exposed to their shot. There is nothing paradoxical in the idea that the destructive power of a war-like instrument may tend to stop the effusion of human blood; for it is evident that if whole masses of men could be inevitably destroyed as soon as they come within a certain distance of each other, such rencounters would necessarily cease.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We, too, have seen the instrument, and we cannot conscientiously borrow our contemporary's description without adding, that the inventor has not yet made any actual trial of the invention. The mechanical part seems almost perfect, but we cannot put faith in the principle of propulsion before trial. The substance to be employed is rocket powder, and till that be actually found to propel the balls, we shall be sceptical as to the possibility. The vast number of balls which the ingenious inventor mentions, the very dead weight of which, about six thousand pounds, seems too much for the explosive force of his charge of rocket powder to move, let alone project them a considerable distance, strikes us as a proof that he has not well calculated the force he proposes to employ. We shall wait with some impatience for the contrivance being put to the proof.—*Courier.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 14.

So early as ten o'clock this morning—two hours before the appointed time—the several streets in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House presented an unusual bustle. At half-past ten the avenue leading to the King's or Round Room was densely crowded, and at eleven o'clock the pressure became so great that several gentlemen resolved on soliciting for themselves and their fellow-sufferers relief from the powers that be by having the doors thrown open. Their request was at once complied with, and in a few minutes after, the splendid apartment was completely filled with such an assemblage as perhaps never before occupied the same quantity of space. Those who have not seen and examined the capabilities of the Round Room may suppose, as is very natural, that the dense meeting was more oppressed with heat inside than outside its walls; but the fact is otherwise, as will be easily understood when it is known that the windows from which ventilation is received extend round the building at short distances from each other, and are situated in the roof. These being all thrown open, admitted the air from whatever point blowing, and rendered the change from externals to internals comparatively comfortable.

Our readers may recollect that the room was built at an expense exceeding £8000, in compliment to King George the Fourth by the Corporation—a body ever remarkable for its faithful adherence to those principles which placed Nassau, and subsequently the House of Brunswick, on the throne of these realms. The extensive gallery which extends the whole circumference of the building is to day, as it was on the day the King dined with the then Lord Mayor, Sir Abraham Bradley King, filled with beauty and fashion. As a whole, the assembly is unique, just such as might have been expected, where none but Protestants are permitted to commingle. The platform erected for the chairman, speakers, and persons who are and have been taking an active part on the occasion, is filled with several noblemen and gentlemen, among whom we noticed—

The Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Roden, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Winchil-

sea, Earl of Longford, Earl of Rathdowne, Earl of Bandon, Viscount Massereene, Viscount Castlemaine, Viscount Lorton, Lord Downes, Lord Mandeville, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Cole, Hon. Col. Wingfield, Hon. James Hewitt, Hon. Archdeacon Agar, Col. Vernon, M. P., Col. Connolly, M. P., Henry Maxwell, M. P., Edward J. Cooper, M. P., Thomas Lefroy, M. P., Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. M. P., Sir Augustus Fitzgerald, Bart. Sir Edward Stanley, Sir Richard Baker, Sir Drury Jones Dickenson, Major Devereux, Major Eccles, Major Thompson, Capt. R. Stopford, Captain Broomfield, Capt. John Mayne, Lieut. Pigot, R. N. Archdeacon Langrishe, Rev. Darcy Irvine, Rev. Dr. Pryor, S. F. T. C. D., Rev. Charles Boyton, ex-F. T. C. D., Rev. J. Martin, ex-F. T. C. D., Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, Rev. G. O. Moore, Rev. Batre Beresford, Rev. Wm. Bourne, Rev. J. Ashe, Rev. John Graham, Rev. J. Nevin, Rev. G. Blacker, Rev. Henry Hamilton, Rev. F. E. Trench, Alderman Perriu, Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Warren, Alderman Dixon, J. Hans Hamilton, George Moore, George Foster, T. B. West, K. C. J. B. Scriven, Charles Handcock, Jos. Napier, George Alex. Hamilton, J. P., and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Dublin, Gustavus Lambert, J. P., and Deputy Lieutenant of Westmeath, J. Wilmer, Robert Doyle, Robert S. Doyle, Mark Saurin, Christopher Denville, John Nugent, Thomas Thompson, Wm. Owen, Owen Yourell, George Armstrong, John Whitten, Esqrs.

[We regret that we can only find room for the following Speech.]

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON rose and said, Parliament should be reminded, that there are other species of tyranny in the world besides the tyranny of a despot—(hear, hear)—and that where power is exercised without right or justice, whether it be exercised by a monarch or by a mob—(cheers)—by an oligarchy, or by a Parliament—(cheers)—it is tyranny still; and the submission that may be rendered to it is not the willing obedience of a freeman, but the forced subjection of a slave. (Loud cheers.) My lord, we are met here then, this day, to declare that the landed proprietors of Ireland repudiate the premium—the lure that is held out to them to join in the spoliation of the Established Church—(hear, hear)—to protest against those measures, as involving a violation of the rights of property; a violation that will be extended to all properties ere long—(hear) a violation, the tendency of which is to convert our free constitution into a tyrannical Government—(cheers)—a violation that makes the Parliament that perpetrates it a Parliament of tyrants, and the people who submit to it a people of slaves. (Cheers.) But, my lord, the resolution I hold in my hand affords me the opportunity of placing the conscientious opposition of the Protestants of Ireland to the measures of ministers upon grounds that are higher and holier far than even the violation of property. In the modern system of liberalism in this country, abounding as it does in objectionable, and fallacious, and unchristian tenets, there is no tenet more unchristian in its principle or more fallacious and objectionable in its operation, or unhappily more prevalent in its extent, than that which is now so commonly and openly asserted both in parliament and out of parliament—namely, that religion is not a matter of national, but of individual concern (hear,) that it is a question merely between man individually and his Creator—and that the difference between one religion and another being therefore merely speculative, as regards a nation, the assertion of any one system of religion nationally is a remnant of the dark ages, and a matter of unjust coercion and persecution upon the conscience of those who dissent from that religion whatever it may be—(hear, hear.) My lord, this assertion has been made and repeated so often, that the mass of the people are beginning to think that there is some truth in it—(hear, hear.) The attacks upon the Established Church during the last few years have arisen out of it—(hear, hear)—it is the foundation stone of the measures of his Majesty's ministers—and it is the point at issue between the radicals and ourselves—(cheers.) My lord, in accordance with that principle, the ministers and their supporters assert and maintain, that the Protestant church is to be made commensurate with what they miscall the spiritual wants of the people—but by which I presume, they mean the extent of our Protestant population—(hear, hear)—and that where there are few or only a certain number of Protestants, there is to be no Protestant ministry, no Protestant church. My lord, what is this but lowering the standard of Christian truth. My lord, what is this but saying that error is to be counte-

nanced because it is held by numbers—(cheers)—that where ignorance prevails, there ignorance is to be perpetuated—(cheers)—that truth, religious truth, has no value of itself in a nation's eyes; and that all forms of worship, whether true or false, are to be supported only in proportion to the numbers that belong to them (hear, hear.) My lord, we are here this day to discharge our conscience by denying that principle—we are here this day to declare before our God, and in the face of the country, that we will not have a mixed standard of religion on the citadel of the British constitution—(hear, hear, and cheers)—that we will not have the cross of Rome flaunting itself triumphantly in one place, the tricoloured ensign of infidelity in another place, and the standard of what we consider Christianity, subordinate perhaps to both, in a third place—(loud cheers.) My lord, we are here this day to say to the parliament and to the government, "halt not between two opinions—(cheers.) If Protestantism be truth, follow it; but if Popery, then follow it—(cheers.) If Protestantism be Christianity in its purest and best form, hold it up to your people as such; through an establishment of ministers and churches in every parish in the empire proclaim it to be such in a nation's eyes, cherish it as your national religion"—(loud cheering.) But, my lord, we are assembled here this day to raise our voices in support of Protestantism from another and most important consideration—a consideration affecting us not as members of a religious body, but as members of the social community. My lord, while we cherish the Protestant religion as the religion of revelation—while we recognise in it the source of our spiritual happiness here, and of our hopes of happiness hereafter, we must not forget what Lord Roden has rightly reminded you of—that it challenges our support as the source of our liberties also. (Hear, hear, hear.) My lord, we are in the habit of attaching great weight to the revolution of 1688. We are right in doing so; we cannot attach too great weight to it; the fabric of our constitution, as it existed until lately, was then perfected, and from that period England displayed the gratifying phenomena of a nation in covenant with Almighty God (tremendous cheering), who, blessing that covenant, and defending England—a little island—against innumerable hosts of mighty foes, and advancing her a degree of prosperity and civilization and power greater than any other country since the beginning of the world has ever yet enjoyed (cheers.) has been pleased to manifest to mankind, in language too plain to be misunderstood, the undeviating connexion between holiness and happiness, in public as well as in private (loud cheers,) between national prosperity and national religion. (Hear and cheers.) But then, my lord, we must not forget that Protestantism was not established as a consequence of our liberties—but that our liberties were established as a consequence of our Protestantism (hear and cheers); that it was not the revolution of 1688 which led to the establishment of Protestantism, but the adoption of Protestantism at the reformation, which led to the establishment of our liberties at the revolution, that the purification of our religion at the reformation led to the purification of our constitution at the revolution. (Hear and cheers); and that the house of Brunswick was called in to uphold that religion as purified at the reformation, in order to the maintenance of those liberties as established at the revolution—(loud cheers); and the inference, my lord, is alike obvious and important—that in abrogating that religion, or in ceasing to uphold it and promote it, and encourage it, a British King would be not only violating his solemn oath and compact, and departing from those principles on which his Majesty's family were called to the throne, as regards the maintenance of what I may call British religion, but that he would be also sapping, and undermining, and removing the very foundations upon which British liberties rest. (Continued cheering.) My lord, I use this argument because it seems to me to point out clearly that the present is not a question merely affecting the Established Church, from which many Protestants conscientiously dissent, but that it is a question affecting equally the established liberties of the country, and that in this point to view it is an argument in which every Roman Catholic in Ireland is equally interested, and to which he is equally accessible with ourselves. (Loud cheers.) My lord, it is said by some, where is the use of our meeting, and petitioning, and making speeches?—petitions and resolutions are mere empty fulminations: we have met and petitioned, and raised our voices before now, but the Protestants of Eng-

land have turned a deaf ear to the appeals of their brethren here—why then should we expect that they will hear us now? My lord, these are arguments of the inert, the indifferent, the timid (hear, hear); they are unworthy of a highminded—they are unworthy of a religious people, (hear, hear.) It is true we cannot command success—the success we aim at; the restoration of tranquillity, the security of our church and religion, are blessings that must flow from the King of Kings (cheers.) But, though in his wisdom he is pleased to withhold these blessings for a time, it is not the less our duty to use the means of attaining them, zealously, perseveringly, constantly (hear, hear.) The times in which we live are pregnant with great events, the elements of some mighty convulsion are gathering themselves fast around us, the powers of darkness are naturally combined together, superstition and infidelity are arrayed against religion, ignorance and sophistry against truth:—heretofore the conflict has been one of words, but the time of action is near, and Ireland will be the scene of it. (Cheers.) The Protestants of Ireland are placed by Providence in a peculiar situation, we occupy the front of the battle, ours, is the post of danger, it is also the post of responsibility and the post of honour. (Cheers.) Let us see that we abandon not that distinguished station. (Cries of never, never.) The Peers of England have nobly done their duty. (Loud cheers.) They have refused to sanction the principle of spoliation and robbery. (Cheers.) They have preserved inviolate the standard of national religion. (Loud cheers.) Attempts will be made to bear them down by popular clamour, and, if the revolutionists have courage enough, by popular violence also. The peers of England are in the brunt of the battle. Shall the Protestants of Ireland be backward in supporting them? [Cheers, and cries of no, no.] With our voices we must support them against popular clamour; we must be ready to support them with [here some one cried out "bayonets"] yes, with our bayonets [cheers], against revolutionary violence. [Loud cheers.] Our King has told us to speak out; we must respond to his Majesty's gracious invitation. [Cheers.] We must tell his Majesty that if the radicals in England and the Revolutionists in Ireland think to carry matters with a high hand, and shall presume to threaten the King and the peers of England with their empty boasts of numerical weight and political unions, there are those in Ireland who are neither afraid, nor under such circumstances would be unwilling to have a trial of strength with them [loud cheers]; and that when the hour of conflict shall arise, great as may be the disproportion of numbers; loudly as they may vaunt of their boasted seven millions; complete as may be their organization, we have neither a fear nor a doubt for the result [loud and continued cheers]; relying upon Him who has heretofore protected us, and who will continue to protect us, if we are but true to ourselves and to him. My lord, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been read to you by the noble marquis who proposed it. [The cheering when Mr. Hamilton resumed his place lasted for several minutes.]

Resolutions adopted at the above meeting of the Protestants of Ireland:—
"That the maintenance of the Protestant religion is the birthright and the privilege of all his Majesty's Protestant subjects, being alike the tenure upon which the house of Brunswick holds the Crown—the fundamental principle upon which the union of these kingdoms is based, and the bond of allegiance subsisting between these realms and their King.
"That the measures already adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, there declarations with respect to the future government of this country, the political alliances they have formed, the nature of the support they seek with a view of commanding majorities in the Common's House of Parliament upon Irish questions, lead us to the conclusion that the invasion of the Protestant religion in Ireland, and the establishment of popery, are not only contemplated but resolved upon.
"That any attempt to interfere with the integrity of the Protestant religion—whether by rendering her clergy dependent upon the treasury for support, or confiscating the Church, and appropriating it to secular purposes, or separating the connexion subsisting between church and state—is a fundamental violation of the constitution, and a flagrant infraction of the articles of union; and that we will rally round the throne, in resisting such attempt, with our properties and our lives.
"That the line of policy adopted by the present Government, in reference to the established church of Ireland, appears founded on the principle that the Christian faith is to be upheld or abandoned, not with respect to its truth or importance, but to the opinion of mere numerical majorities; that this principle is opposed to the very essence of Christianity, and we consider that the bishops and Protestant clergy of all denominations are called upon, by the responsibilities of their sacred office, to expose and denounce it.