

we find constantly in their periodicals the appellation of Catholic applied to their heterogeneous and novel teachings. The Editor of the *Banner of the Cross*, in his first number of the present volume, forgets his new arrangement, and applies—correctly enough to be sure—the term Protestant as expressive of his church's teaching. How does Dr. Onderdonk, after his correct, yet severe exposition of Protestantism, like the language of the said Editor, who, to boot, is a *soi disant* Rev.? He asserts that the *Banner of the Cross* has for "its object, uniformly to set forth and defend the ministry, worship, doctrine, and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church: to advocate the Church upon true Church principles." Now every body knows that Catholic principles are as different from Protestant Episcopal principles as day is from night. Yet it is to support and defend these anti-Catholic principles that the *Banner of the Cross* has been established.

He who travels a strange road, will much require a good map and quick memory. The Editor of the *Banner* has forgotten his old true principles, on his new road, and published last week a neat story about 'two carpenters' who were Catholics, and then gives a long explanation from some Protestant Bishop, to prove that he means they were Protestants! JEN.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. P. GONZALVES, A CHINESE MISSIONARY.

A friend has favored us with a copy of the Canton Register of the 12th of October, containing a long obituary notice of the Rev. P. Gongalves, who died at Macao on the 3d of that month. The editor of the Register gives the following sketch of his life and works.—*Freeman's Journal*.

In addition to the foregoing feeling tribute to the memory of P. Gongalves, we beg to add our own; for we knew him long, and respected and esteemed him much.

Joachim Alphonso Gongalves was born in Tojal, in the province of Trazdos-Monles, in the year 1780, of respectable, but not rich parents, engaged in agriculture.—When very young he devoted himself to the foreign missions, and embarked for China in the year 1812, in the very ship *Magnanimo*, that is now lying in the inner harbor.

He first went to the Brazils, where he resided sometime, and did not arrive in China until 1814.

As at the time hopes were entertained that the emperor of China would accord his permission to the Portuguese missionaries to return to Peking as professors of mathematics, P. Gongalves diligently applied himself to the attainment of that branch of knowledge; and his success was commensurate with his assiduity and genius; but the expected imperial permission having been refused, he devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language, for which he had a decided passion.

At the commencement of his studies he applied himself only to the study of the *Kwan kua*—or the public officer's or official dialect,—which he spoke very fluently and with an excellent accent; but after-

ward he devoted three years to the study of the Canton and Fukeen dialects, in order that he might be useful to those Chinese among whom he lived as well as to those of the northern provinces, where he desired to go.

With a love of labor and unwearied application, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the attainment of a thorough mastery of the Chinese language; and in a knowledge of this difficult tongue he is said to have surpassed many of the Chinese literati themselves. By unremitting diligence he was enabled to publish the following works:

Grammatica latina ad usum Sinensium, 1828: 1 small vol. in 16vo.

Arte China, 1829—1 vol. 8vo.

Diccionario Portuguez-China, 1841—one large vol. 8vo.

Diccionario China-Portuguez, 1833—one large vol. 8vo.

Vocabularium Latino-Sinicum, 1836—one small vol. 16vo.

Lexicon manuale Latino-Sinicum, 1839—one small vol. 8vo.

Lexicon magnum Latino-Sinicum, 1841—one thick vol. 4vo.

P. Gongalves has left in m. s. a Chinese Latin Dictionary, which he composed for the purpose of correcting the errors of his first works, published in a language almost unknown to the literary world; the plan of this dictionary, however, may not meet with universal approbation; as the characters are not arranged under the keys or radicals, but according to the tones and number of strokes.

The translation of the New Testament has only been corrected, not made, by P. Gongalves.

The first works P. Gongalves published were composed at Lintin, on board of an English vessel, whither he had been obliged to retire in 1820, in order to escape from the grasp of the despotic authorities of the time, who were persecuting all those individuals who had taken any share in the proclamation of the constitution.

P. Gongalves had been for many years charged with the education of the Chinese youths who were studying in the college of San Jose, and were intended for the ecclesiastical profession, and to enter their own country as missionaries: he entertained for them a strong and almost exclusive affection: that these pupils returned his parental affection by filial duty, that they loved and respected him, their grief for his irreparable loss testifies.

He had an excellent ear for music; he played well on the piano, and composed many pieces which evinced great taste.

Latterly he taught English—which he spoke fluently and wrote correctly—to a great number of young men of Macao.

He knew well the French, Spanish and Italian languages; his manners were amiable, and his temperament gay, particularly when among his familiar friends; then he indulged in all the joyous hilarity of youth.

He was a member of the Asiatic Society; and it is said that the academy of Lisbon were about to unite him to their number; about to join him to themselves! but is it not a pity and a shame that this illustrious man's merits have been only

so lately appreciated by his own country? that country which he has honored, perhaps, more than any other living author!

After the publication of his last completed work—*Lexicon Magnum Latino Sinicum*,—he retired for about a month to the green Island, where he very likely imbibed the germ of the fever which killed him in a few days. He died calmly, without any convulsions, on Sunday the 3d of October, at 6 in the afternoon, and was buried on the following day in the cemetery of St. Paul's church.

Hundreds of persons, of all classes and nations, without any invitation, but led solely by their esteem, love, and grief for the departed, followed his remains to their last resting place on earth.

We have heard that some persons indebted to him for every kind of services and good offices, intend to raise a monument to his memory; and great, indeed, would be the shame were not the durable and engraved marble to tell to posterity of the man who once was an honor to his country, his religion, and to human nature; and to point out where he the remains of a sinologue like P. Gongalves.—In person, Gongalves was rather tall than stout; his looks expressive; his head bald; the facial angle very open; the posterior portion of the head well elongated; the forehead a little compressed at the parietal bones; the color of the skin rather swarthy, like many of the European Portuguese.

P. Gongalves was entirely free from all prejudices and bigotry. He was an accomplished man, and would have more excelled in elegance had he not, like Magliabechi, neglected the graces too much.

Death tore him from his friends before he had the satisfaction of seeing in the hands of the public the work of his most affectionate pupil and friend, J. M. Callery, whose phonetic system, which will be published in a few days, he had highly approved, and considered it as a consequence of the principles which governed the formation of his own Chinese Alphabet.

Such and so respected, esteemed, and loved was P. Gongalves. He now rests from his labors, both of love and of usefulness: *Requiescat in pace.*

UTILITY OF IRON—Every person knows the manifold use of this truly precious metal. It is capable of being cast in moulds of any form—of being drawn into wires of any desired strength or firmness—of being extended into plates or sheets—of being bent in every direction—of being sharpened, hardened, and softened at pleasure. Iron accommodates itself to all our wants, or desires, and even our caprices; it is equally serviceable to the arts, the sciences, agriculture, and war; the same ore furnishes the sword, the ploughshare, the spring of a watch or a carriage, the chisel, the chain, the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and the bomb. It is a medicine of much virtue, and the only metal friendly to the human frame. The ores of iron are scattered over the crust of the globe with a beneficial profusion proportioned to the utility of the metal; they are found under every latitude and every zone, in every mineral formation, and are disseminated in every soil.—*Ure's Dictionary of Arts.*

CURIOUS ANTICIPATION.—In the work of Roger Bacon, who wrote in the 13th century, may be found an anticipation of the invention of the steam-boat, locomotive engines on railroads, the diving bell, the suspension bridge, and, it might almost be said, of the recent events at St. Jean d'Acro. His own words are these:—

"Men may construct for the wants of navigation such machines, that the greatest vessels, directed by a single man shall cut through the rivers and seas with more rapidity than if they were propelled by rowers; chariots may be constructed, which, without horses, shall run with immeasurable speed. Men may conceive machines which could bear the diver, without danger, to the depths of the waters.—Men could invent multitudes of other engines and useful instruments, such as bridges that shall span the broadest river without any intermediate support. Art has its thunders more terrible than those of heaven. A small quantity of matter produces a horrible explosion, accompanied by a bright light; and this may be repeated so as to destroy a city or entire battalions."

The expenses of the United States Government are about \$2,500,000 per month.

THE DAGUERRETYPE AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICE—It never entered the head probably of Mr. Daguerro, when perfecting the process of causing the sun-beams to play the limner, that his beautiful application of science would become a resource for the repression of crime. Such, however, is the fact; and now the French police, when any suspicious person or known criminal is arrested, cause him to be daguerreotyped, and his likeness is appended to the register, so that if, after he is set at liberty, he shall again be implicated in any offence, his likeness being exhibited to the various police agents, the detection becomes more easy. The rogues, however, have found this out, and now, when subjected to the process of daguerreotyping, make such hideous grimaces as entirely to alter the usual expression of their countenances.

SHIP AND INN.

JAMES MULLAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence to the Lake, foot of James street, where he intends keeping an INN by the above name, which will combine all that is requisite in a MARINER'S HOME, and TRAVELLER'S REST;—and hopes he will not be forgotten by his countrymen and acquaintances. N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated.

Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1842.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Dundas.—Michael Duggan, and Thos. Rourke, 7s 6d.
Brockville.—Mrs. Sherwood, 15s.
Preston.—Mr. L'Alon, 10s.
Trasfagar.—Chas. O'Hara, 7s 6d.
Perth.—Michael Twomey, Patrick Ward, and Richard Bennett, each 7s 6d.
Carleton Place.—Dr. E. Barry 7s 6d.
Michael Murphy and Nicholas Dixon, each 7s 6d.
Alexandria.—Col. Augus M'Donnell, 10s.
Rarisay.—Timothy O'Brian, 7s 6d.
Plantagenet.—Rev. W. Dolan, 7s 6d.
Toronto.—S. G. Lynn, Esq. 10s.