

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

## "RUFFIANS AS THEY ARE."

In the leading column of the leading journal of Conservative England, published on Monday last, we were much amused at finding the following denunciation of the Protestants Association of Exeter Hall:—

"Although we cannot call it a confederation of knaves and fools, we very decidedly disapprove of the proceedings of that body. The violent fanaticism and vituperative fury by which its orators are distinguished are in no degree calculated to advance the objects which they profess to have at heart. It is altogether deficient in that sober, calm and reverend zeal which ought to characterise the advocacy of truth. When we find a professedly religious society speaking of the collective clergy of the sister island"—(how respectful and affectionate is the tone of the *Times* become!)—"as not more honest than those of Mahomet, more pure than those of Paganism, nor less inhuman than those of Juggernaut,"—we really cannot sympathise with so monstrous an accusation. Words like these are foolish, intemperate and profane; and excite nothing but disgust in the minds of practical and moderate men,"—(like the editor of the *Times*, the moral Lyndhurst, and the gentle Stanley.)

What? Already kicking down the ladder whereby he has climbed to power? Ungrateful Peel! For ten long years have these indefatigable zealots been fighting the anti-whig, anti-queen, and anti-Irish battle for themselves, and Toryism, and you. When you were trying to gain credit for liberality with Mechanics Institute men, were not the M'Neils and Stowells, and M'Ghees keeping up the credit of Conservatism for intolerance and calumny? And all that time, though they proposed to repeal the Emancipation act, and nicknamed your adored mistress Jezebel,—not a word of reprehension did you utter in *Tamworth* or the *Times*. But now, at the very moment of victory, when they have by Herculean efforts to stir up sectarian and national hatred absolutely shored and thrust you up to power,—you turn remorselessly round and spit upon them, and tell the whole wide world that they are a gang of pestilent brands. What ingratitude!

"If we are called upon," inappetently proceeds the *Times*, "to suggest the best method of converting a candid and charitably disposed person to Romanism, we should advise a course of attendance upon the meetings of the Protestant Association a sure and infallible specific."

Robt M'Ghee and Morified O'Sullivan Nunnery Gregg, and Jezebel McNeil, is this your long deferred reward? Where be your bishoprics, brethren in the sword? If you are stripped and whipped after this fashion, before your grand master gets into office,—pray, think what a chance awaits you, after he feels himself secure. What will you do now? Can you tacitly gulp down all this, and turn quietists at the word of command, to appease your all powerful, but most hard hearted master. Or will you protest and exclaim against the worldly wisdom of your senatorial leaders, and howl on as heretofore against Ireland and Catholicism? Not ye; your great end as partizans is gained; the ponderous baggage wherewith he apostolic church established by law travels pilgrim laden through this evil world, has been at length cut from the Whig coach. The question now is no longer shall ye have it, but which of you shall have most of it. And this official announcement of the Grand Master signifies just this—quiet boys; the mutest and the best behaved will do best for himself.—So

long as the Whigs were to be assailed,—souls in danger from Maynooth and the Education Board was the cry; and rebel priests and idolatrous rites was the slang. But now that Toryism has to undertake the management of Ireland, the order of the expedient day is,—let them be damned if necessary, but don't embarrass the new cabinet.

"Who can doubt," says the kind and considerate *Times*, "that the susceptible and impetuous temperament of the Irish must be irritated to the last degree by speeches, in which clergymen of the Established church, (such as the Stowells and M'Ghees,) exhaust the vocabulary of Billingsgate in abuse of whatever they deem most sacred, avowing their attack to be against their religion itself, and not merely against the abuse of political power by its professors? What hope can there be of any peace in Ireland, while an organized combination exists in England, avowedly for the purpose of putting down Popery by other means than missionary exertions, or legitimate controversy,—a combination which appears to breathe the very spirit of persecution?"

The object of this unscrupulous denunciation of the worthies whom the leading journal of Toryism calls "Protestant incendiaries," is plain. It is politically ascendancy not sectarian exclusion that the calculating baronet seeks. It is democratic Ireland, and above all it is self-governed Ireland, that Peel fears and Stanley hates. But the odium of anti-Catholicism they would fain get rid of. They don't wish to lose the support of such men as Sir John Gerard; they don't want to be laughed at and scorned by all Europe, as 18th century men; and they know the utter disbelief in all save the emoluments of Christianity which pervades the debauched aristocratic rabble they will have to talk to in parliament,—men who could not be mustered in any force to vote against Maynooth, though night after night every cripple and dotard among them was in attendance to forward Lord Stanley's bill.

But what need is there of any comment of ours in elucidation of the matter? In the very article which blasts the religious incendiaries as utterly and irredeemably mischievous to the hopes of Toryism, the audacious threat of formerly disfranchising whole counties in Ireland is deliberately repeated; and the *Times* makes it a matter of boast that whenever it found the Catholic clergy taking part with the people in maintenance of their political rights, it "never hesitated to describe them 'as THE RUFFIANS THEY ARE.'"

Yes, 'tis coming fairly to the true issue at last, and we unfeignedly rejoice at it. The quarrel is not and ought not to be merely one of creed. Bigotry with the lords and gentry and money worshippers of England is more an affectation than a reality. They are infidel at heart; they have faith in nothing but money and power; if the persecution or disfranchisement of a creed would suffice, they would willingly do it as they did before; but finding this no longer adequate, and that the power of the daily more and more enlightened people is the danger nearest, they prefer endeavouring to lure a section of the middle classes of all creeds to their aid by professions of religious tolerance, and thus they hope to trample down the uprising might of the people. They loathe Ireland more because she longs for liberty than because she clings to the ancient faith. The Protestants of America did not disarm the like jealously and lust of oppression, and if it were possible for the enthusiastic and unwavering faith of Ireland in Catholicity to fail, it would not save her from a stripe, while they dare inflict it, or a stab from their tyrannous and treacherous hand.

## LAWS OF PROJECTION.

In explaining the theory of projections, no allowance will be made for atmospheric resistance. In most cases the projection of liquids is subject to, and governed by the same laws as that of solids. If a body—a ball for instance—is projected vertically upwards, it will require the same time to return that is occupied in ascending; and the time required in ascending and descending may be readily ascertained; also the extent of its projection, by having the given quantity of power applied. By a similar rule, the height of projection, and the power applied, may be ascertained by the time occupied—the weight of the ball being known; or the power and time may be ascertained by the height to which the ball is projected:—A body in falling will descend one foot in one fourth of a second of time, and will quadruple the distance as often as the thing is doubled; thus, four feet in half a second, sixteen feet in one second, &c. Now, if a ball ascends by projection 16 feet, it will require one second to ascend, and another to descend, making two seconds. If the weight of the ball is one pound the power required to produce the projection will be equal to raising one pound 16 feet—16 pounds 1 foot—or 64 pounds three inches: therefore, if the force applied is continued but three inches, the pressure must be 64 lbs. If four times the power is applied, the ball will be projected 64 feet high, and the time occupied in ascending and descending will be four seconds. The velocity at the time of starting and at the termination of its descent will be the rate of 64 feet per second. To ascertain the height to which a projected ball has ascended, by the time of its absence, multiply one half of the time of the absence in fourths of seconds by itself: the product will be the height of its ascent in feet. For example, if the ball is absent four seconds, one half of the time in two seconds, which is 8 fourths of a second, then 8 times 8 are 64, which is the height of its ascent in feet.—To ascertain what force is required to project a ball to a specified height, multiply the given height by the distance which the force is continued, and that product by the weight of the ball. For example, if a ball weighing 4 lbs. is to be projected to the height of 64 feet and the force is to be applied for the space of three inches being multiplied by 4 to make one foot; and 4 being multiplied by 64 makes 256; this product being multiplied by 4—the weight of the ball—gives 1024 as the required force. When a ball is projected obliquely so as to form a curve, the velocity of the ball will be retarded by gravity during the first half of its journey, and accelerated by the same force, and in the same proportion, during the other half. If it be projected at an inclination of 45 degrees with the horizon, and with sufficient force to elevate it 16 feet at its highest altitude, it will have performed its journey in two seconds, and at every point of its progress will be directly under the point at which it would have been if it had kept on a direct course without having been affected by the force of gravity. In other words its horizontal progress, will be uniform; and at every point of time, during its progress, it will be just as far below the line of direct inclination as it would have fallen in the same time perpendicularly. Therefore, knowing the velocity with which a ball is projected, the time required for its arrival at any point in its progress may be readily calculated; also its vertical elevation at any point in its horizontal progress.

## From the London Nautical Magazine for Sept. ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[We have read with much interest the recent account of Captain Ross's proceedings, and we admire the resolution and fortitude with which he encountered and overcame the formidable dangers and difficulties which opposed his progress; and which had, apparently, completely stopped both the French and American ships. Great and glorious as have been the military achievements of the British Navy; they will not be looked upon by posterity with more admiration than the extensive discoveries which have distinguished it in the present age. Science and civilization and

British power, have been promoted as effectually and as permanently by the discoveries of Cook, and Parry, and Ross, and many others, as by the heroic deeds of Howe, and St. Vincent and Nelson, and their glorious companions. The Admiralty have always most liberally and most patriotically encouraged these voyages of discovery; and in so doing they have consulted the honor of the nation, and honor is the most valuable of all national possessions.]

The *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, sailed from England about eighteen months ago, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, and Commodore Crozier, their main and ostensible object being to ascertain the true position of the South Magnetic Pole, and the exploration of the Antarctic Regions, of which a very imperfect knowledge has hitherto been obtained; but a series of magnetic observations were also directed to be made at different stations on the route, and the first of which being at Madeira, they put in there and stopped several days. Thence they proceeded to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, at which place they fitted up observatories, and left officers of sufficient acquirements to superintend them.

Kerguelin Island was the next spot they visited, where, and at Sabrina, further observations on the Magnet were made, and they arrived safe at Hobarton, Van Dieman's Land about the middle of last August. There Captain Ross met his old friend Sir John Franklin, the Governor, from whom he received every possible attention and assistance, and there also having erected and fitted up an observatory, they proceeded on their voyage about the 26th of October, that being the date of their last letters, at which time they were on the eve of their departure.

Extract of a letter from captain Ross of H. M. S. *Erebus*, dated at Hobarton, Van Dieman Land, 7th April, 1841.

"Under all circumstances it appeared to me that, it would conduce more to the advancement of that branch of science, for which this expedition was more especially sent forth, as well for the extension of our geographical knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, to endeavor to penetrate to the southward, on about the 170th degree of east longitude by which the isodynamic oval, and the point exactly between the two foci of greater magnetic intensity might be passed over and determined, and directly between the tracks of the Russian navigator, Bellingshausen, and our own Capt. James Cook, and after entering the antarctic circle, to steer south-westerly towards the Pole, rather than attempt to approach it directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps of my predecessors.

"Accordingly on leaving Auckland Islands on the 12th of December, we proceeded to the southward, touching for a few days at Campbell Island, and, for magnetic purposes, and after passing amongst many icebergs, to the southward of 63 degrees latitude, we made the pack-ice, and entered the Antarctic circle on the 1st of January, 1841.

"This pack presented none of those formidable characters which I had been led to expect from the accounts of the American and French; but the circumstances were sufficiently unfavorable to deter me from entering it at this time, and a gale from the northward interrupted our operations for three or four days.

"On the 5th of January, we again made the pack for about 100 miles to the eastward in latitude 66 degrees 45 S. and longitude 174 degrees 16'E: and although the wind was blowing directly on it, with a high sea running, we succeeded in entering it without either of the ships sustaining any injury; and after penetrating a few miles we were enabled to make our way to the southward with comparative ease and safety.

"On the following three or four days our progress was rendered more difficult and tedious by thick fogs, light winds, a heavy swell, and almost constant snow-showers; but the strong water sky to the south-east, which was seen at every interval of clear weather, encouraged us to persevere in that direction, and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing more than two hundred miles through this pack, we gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away south-east towards the Magnetic Pole.

"On the morning of the 12th of January, when in latitude 70 degrees 41 S., and longitude 172 degrees 39, land was discovered at the distance, as it was afterwards proved, of nearly a hundred miles directly in the course we were steering, and therefore between us and the Pole.

"Although this circumstance was viewed at the time with considerable regret, as being likely to defeat one of the more important objects of the expedition, yet, it restored to England the honor of the discovery of the southernmost known land which had been nobly won, and for more than twenty years possessed by Russia.

"Continuing our course for many hours, we seemed scarcely to approach it; it rose in lofty mountainous peaks of from 8 to 12,000 feet in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow; the glaciers that descended from the mountain sum-