

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

THE CATHOLIC.

QUOD SEMPER, QUOD UBIQUE, QUOD AB OMNIBUS CREDITUM EST.—WHAT ALWAYS, AND EVERY WHERE, AND BY ALL IS BELIEVED.

VOLUME II.

HAMILTON, G. D. OCTOBER 13, 1841.

NUMBER 5.

THE CATHOLIC

Is Printed and Published every Wednesday morning, at

No. 21, JOHN STREET.

THE VERY REV. WILLIAM P. McDONALD, VICAR GENERAL,
EDITOR.

Original.

TO THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

My beloved to me, and I to my beloved.—
CANT. i, 12.

Our Jesus on his altar lies,
The Christian's noble sacrifice:
Conceal'd his Majesty divine
Beneath the forms of bread and wine.

There, or within his silver cell,
He still on earth vouchsafes to dwell;
Where, resting on the Mercy seat,
He hears our pray'rs in humble state.

Go then, my soul, thy God adore,
His pardon, pity, grace implore,
Before his foot-stool prostrate fall,
And on thy Lord for mercy call.

Fear not; it was for thy dear sake
That He this shape has dign'd to take:
'Twas his unbounded love for thee
That nail'd him bleeding to the tree.

Go then, make thy request, nor fear—
Thy loving Jesus leans to hear:
Give thou thyself to him, and He
Will give himself again to thee.

Original.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION

DEMONSTRATED DIVINE;

AS EXHIBITING IN ITSELF THE ENTIRE FULFILMENT

of the
JEWISH TYPES AND PROPHECIES.

Dedicated to our modern Freethinkers.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TOWER OF BABEL; THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES, AND THE DISPERSION OF MANKIND.

All the families of Noah, that is, all then existing and residing still together, resolve before separating, to raise an everlasting monument to their fame. "Come," said they, "let us make a city and a tower, the top of which may to heaven reach; and let us make our name famous before we be scattered abroad into all the lands." GEN. xi. 4. "And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of Adam were building."

By this mode of speaking we are given to understand how immediate his presence is, and how direct his attention, to all the designs and works of men; and, in mockery of their proud, and probably sinful undertaking, in as much as distrusting God's solemn promise to Noah, that he would no more deluge the earth; they thought thus perhaps to prepare a refuge against the recurrence of such a catastrophe; or, in case of such, to leave an everlasting monument behind them to their surviving posterity. In derision of their presuming efforts, and vain imagined schemes, he is represented to say, "Behold, it is one people; and all have one tongue; and they have

begun to do this; neither will they leave off from their designs till they accomplish them indeed." Shewing that such an undertaking could only be accomplished by one combined people who speak the same tongue, "Come then," say he, "let us go down, and confound their tongue, that they may not understand one another's speech. And so the Lord scattered them from that place into all lands; and they ceased to build the city; and therefore the name thereof was called Babel, because there the language of the whole earth was confounded; and from thence the Lord scattered them abroad upon the face of all countries.—ib.

1st. Who serve here that God speaks of himself in the plural number, as he did when about to create man; "Let us make man," said he, "to our own image and likeness;" giving us, with the idea of his unity in substance, his plurality, or Trinity in Persons. Indeed this true mystery is shown in the three first verses of the book of Genesis. "In the beginning God created heaven and earth." Allusion is here made to the Father, or the first Person. "And the spirit of God moved over the waters," that is the Almighty Spirit, the Holy Ghost; the third Person who proceeds from the Father and the Son. "And God said, let light be made; and light was made." Here appears the omnipotent word of God, the Son and second Person of the adorable Trinity; to whom the Evangelist Saint John, chap. i., bears the following testimony; "In the beginning was the word; and the word was with God; and the word was God. All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made." The same divine word and wisdom of the Most High, reveals himself to us in the inspired book of Proverbs; chap. vii. 22. "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his ways, before he made any thing from the beginning. I was set up from eternity, and of old, before the earth was made; when he prepared the heavens I was there; when with a certain law and compass he enclosed the depths; when he established the sky above, and poised the fountains of waters; when he compassed the sea with its bounds; and set a law to its waters, that they should not pass their limits; when he balanced the foundations of the earth, I was with him forming all things; and was delighted every day, playing before him at all times; playing in the orb of the earth; and my delight is to be with the children of men." All this, with many other texts and allusions in the sacred writings, reveals to us in the unity of the Godhead, the plurality, or Trinity of Persons; and the last cited passage, that particularly of the co-eternal Son with the Father; the wisdom of the Most High, who delighted so to be with the children of men, as to become man, and dwell in the midst of us." JOHN iv. 1.

An obscure notion of the Trinity or tri-unity of God seems to have pervaded the whole human race; and therefore to have been transmitted down through all generations from the very beginning; as appears from the magical efficacy every where, and at all times ascribed in the superstitious practice of enchantments, to the number THREE, as the all potent mystical number of the Deity. We have a striking instance of this in Virgil's eight Eclogue; where alluding to the use, as a charm, of the number THREE; he assigns the reason for so using it in these words: NUMERO DEUS IMPARE GAUDET; "to God belongs the unequal number;" or "God delights in the unequal number."

2nd. As we observed above, this confusion of tongues, and consequent dispersion of mankind, was a remarkable figure of the confusion of tongues, and dispersion which took place among those, who distrusting God's covenant made with the pre-figured Noah, that "the floods of error should never overwhelm his church;" MATT. vii. 25; nor "the gates of hell," or heresies, prevail against her; ib. xvi. 18; have presumed to make a city to their own renown; and build a tower, as a refuge from the vainly dreaded inundation. Yet, no sooner had they entered on their work, than their tongues were confounded.—Unable to carry on in concert their rash and impious undertaking, they were compelled to separate, as we now behold them into countless jarring sects, all differing in their language, ways and manners.

THE PENAL LAWS IN FORCE UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE POOR LAWS!—ACTUAL AND DIRECT PERSECUTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGION!

This heading will, perhaps, startle not a little the Catholic public, and yet the charge is strictly true. We proceed to the proof. In a late report of the proceedings at the Board of the South Dublin Union, we find that eight boys were reported as refusing to attend at the Protestant service on Sundays. On being brought up, the boys stated that no persons whatever interfered with them; that their attendance at the chapel was their own private act; and that, although they had been entered as Protestants, they wished to conform to the Catholic Church. The Protestant schoolmistress was next examined, and declared that no persons had tampered with the lads; she was much surprised, she said, when they first refused to attend the worship of the established church. A Mr Sharpe then made an indirect attack on the Sisters of charity for coming into the house, but he was silenced by Mr Shannon, who said that those ladies were allowed to visit the place by act of parliament.—This it is: let it go forth to the world, that, on the motion of Sir Robert Shaw, it was resolved that the boys should be reprimanded, and punished by solitary confinement four hours each day, for two days, and half diet, for thus asserting their right to choose their own religion! The men who passed such a resolution would erect the triangles if they but dare.—Vindicator.

DISSOLUTION OF THE OLD LIMERICK CORPORATION.

The intelligence was brought to town on Thursday morning by the Dublin mail, that the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland had decided in favor of the memorial of our fellow citizens, to have the municipal Reform act brought into operation here this year—an event which it was considered could not have taken place without the intervention of the powers vested in the executive, in consequence of the loss of one day in the declaration of the poor law rating.

The news spread with the lightnings rapidity, and was on every tongue in an incredibly short space of time.—The joy with which it was received by the great body of our fellow citizens can scarcely be described, while the dismay it conveyed into the hearts of the Tories and the corporators can be much more easily imagined than depicted.

Every available tar barrel was put in requisition and distributed in the various streets; and as the shades of evening closed, a simultaneous blaze was lighted up from end to end of the city, and was surrounded in every instance by hundreds of the population, who made the skies reverberate their hoarse music, as they congratulated themselves on the death of their antiquated and relentless persecutor. They kept up the sport till an advanced hour of the night, tripping it on "the light fantastic toe," to the merry notes of fiddle and bagpipe.—Limerick Reporter.

SAD ACCIDENT AT BREST.—The Venus frigate had been fitted up for the purpose of allowing the artillery men of the port to practice firing with the great guns—225 shots had been fired, when one of the guns exploded and carried destruction all around. 21 artillerymen were struck with the fragments of the gun, three of whom were killed on the spot, and three died in half an hour afterwards; eleven were severely wounded, and carried to the hospital—the remainder were attended on board.—Armorican of 26th August.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The brig Sarah, which arrived in New York last week, brings the intelligence of the capture of the brig Gabriel, under Portuguese colors, which had on board 58 negroes. She was taken by the British brig of war Acorn. The captain jumped overboard and was lost. The negroes were landed at Rio Janeiro.

All letters and remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton.

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

On the insertion [into the Paper called the Church] of an article from Bishop Bull, endeavouring to shew that the necessity of works of righteousness are practically denied by the Church of Rome.

We have only to observe that Bishop Bull's idea of the Church of Rome is prodigiously at variance on this subject with that of Martin Luther, the Father of the glorious Reformation, and of his followers. He, and they, (as the Editor of the Church should know) maintained, that on our faith alone, *without works*, depended our salvation. The reason why is evident; because their own works were evidently not those of *Righteousness*, as was objected to them by the Catholics, but the carnal indulgences of their libidinous and criminal propensities; the loose and unrestrained libertinism of apostate Friars and Monks; who, having *eyes full of adultery*, as saint Peter says, loathed the state of celibacy, which they had vowed to observe, and, tired of the obligation of fasting and abstinence, which their rule so often enjoined, longed for the worldly delight of "rioting in their feasts with you." 2 Peter, ii. 13. These, having nothing edifying to show in their conduct, turned round upon their Catholic accusers of excesses; and, boldly and unblushingly told them: "it is not by works that man is saved, but by *faith alone*. So violently opposed was Luther to good works, that he affirmed them not only to be useless, but that they were even prejudicial to believers. Nay; he says to his followers: "Let this be your rule in interpreting the scriptures; whenever they command any good work, do you understand that they forbid it, because you cannot perform it." (See his work, *de Servo Arbitrio*, tome 8, folio 191. "Unless," says he, "faith be without the least good work, it does not justify: it is not Faith." *Ibid.* To this day this is the doctrine of many; nay, of most of his followers, who, with him, accuse the Catholics of relying too much on their works of righteousness; though these only affirm, with the Apostle saint James, "that Faith, without good works, is dead." JAMES ii. 17. And now, a Bishop Bull is called in to testify that the "necessity of works of righteousness is practically denied by the Church of Rome." And how does he prove this? by a misrepresentation of her doctrine, of which he is either really, or pretendedly, and, as saint Peter says, "wilfully ignorant."

It is remarkable that the doctrines of the Catholic church can never be assailed

till they are disfigured and misrepresented by her enemies. "The doctrine of the Church of Rome [says Bishop Bull] is, that a man, by attrition, or such a sorrow for sin as ariseth solely from fear, and is void of charity and the love of God above all things, with the help of the sacrament of penance—that is, of confession to, and absolution from, a priest—may obtain the pardon of his sins: justification and eternal life."

Now, the Catholic church never taught that "attrition" is a "sorrow arising only from fear," and "VOID OF CHARITY OR THE LOVE OF GOD ABOVE ALL THINGS." On the contrary, it always supposes charity, or the love of God, though in an inferior degree, than in that sovereign and pure contrition, which, of itself, immediately cancels guilt; the obligation, however, still remaining, of showing our spiritual leprosy to the priest, when we have the power to do so. The sincere intention of complying with this obligation is necessarily included in this perfect contrition; for who can indubitably affirm that he has this perfect contrition, when he attends to the words of a saint Paul declaring, "I am not conscious to myself of any thing, yet I am not hereby justified; but he, who judges me is the Lord; 1 Cor. iv. 4:—and when he reads in the Ecclesiastes, ix. 1, that "no man knows whether he be worthy of love or hatred" It were wise then to have recourse to the cancelling power granted by Jesus Christ, to *his lawful pastors*, when, *breathing* upon them, he said "receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye forgive, they are forgiven." John xx. 23. And it is strange to find Bishop Bull condemning, as encouraging to vice, a practice inculcated by his own church, to be observed in the visitation of the sick. "Here [says her Rubrick] shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter; after which confession, the priest shall absolve him, &c. after this sort."

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath left power in his church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in him, of his great mercy forgive thee thine offences; and 'by his authority committed to me,' I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Amen.

Now, if confession is good for the dying why should it not be so for the living? or it, as Bishop Bull says, it is encouraging to vice, in the Church of Rome, how is it encouraging to virtue in the Church of England?

But of this more in our subsequent number.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The state of this frontier is such, that the President of the United States has deemed it necessary to issue his proclamation, enjoining upon all good citizens the observance of the law, and admonishing all those who are or have been engaged in secret insurrectionary movements, immediately to desist.

Ever since the first of June, rumours have, from time to time, been prevalent

concerning the mischievous intentions of those secret associations called "Hunter's lodges." Depredations of the most flagrant character have been committed on both sides of the line. These, together with the information in possession of the general government concerning the projected movements, have induced the executive to interfere in the manner prescribed by law. Enough has already transpired to show that there are men in the frontier States sufficiently desperate for any enterprise. This is abundantly proved by the recent explosions in the Niagara and the Welland canal.

It appears to be the determination of this class of individuals to plunge the two nations into war, regardless of consequences. We hope their intentions may yet be frustrated. If honorable peace can be sustained, war must be averted, and we are sure that at least three-fourths of the people of this country would rejoice in such issue of the present difficulties.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE McLEOD CASE.

UTICA, Thursday, Sept. 30.

Judge Gridley has been engaged to-day in the trial of cases on the criminal calendar, and others for assault and battery, and the counsel retained in the McLeod case are busily engaged in the work of preparation for the great trial of next week. Mr. Seth C. Hawley the able representative of Erie County in the State Legislature, has arrived, and the array of talent at present engaged stands thus:—

Counsel for the people—Willis Hall, Esq., Attorney General; Jonathan L. Woods, Esq., District Attorney for Niagara county; Seth C. Hawley, Esquire of Buffalo.

Counsel for the prisoner.—Joshua A. Spenser, Esq., United States District Attorney; Hiram Gardner, Esq., of Lockport; Alvin C. Bradley, Esq., of do. The indictment on which McLeod is to be tried has been drawn to meet every possible evasion to which the ingenuity of the prisoner's counsel may enable them to resort. It consists of *seventeen* counts in each of which the accusation is varied.—The first is the common murder count, which presents—

That Alexander McLeod, late of the Province of Upper Canada, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, with force and arms, at the town of Niagara, in the county of Niagara, aforesaid, on and upon one Amos Durfee, in the peace of God, and of the people of the State of New York, then and there feloniously, wilfully and in his malice aforethought and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said Amos Durfee; did then and there make an assault upon the said Durfee, and that the said Alexander McLeod with a certain gun of the value of five dollars, then and there loaded and charged with gun powder and one leaden bullet, (which the said Alexander McLeod in his right hand, then and there had and held,) to, against, and upon the said Amos Durfee, then and there feloniously, and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said Amos Durfee, did shoot and discharge; and that the said Alexander McLeod, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, then and there by force of the gun-powder,

and shot sent forth as aforesaid, the said Amos Durfee, in and upon the back part of the head of him the said Durfee, a little above the neck of the said Durfee, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said Amos Durfee, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to the said Amos Durfee, then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so, as aforesaid, shot, discharged and sent out of the gun aforesaid, by the said Alexander McLeod, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Amos Durfee, one mortal wound, the said Durfee, then and there on the said thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, aforesaid, at the said town of Niagara, in the said county of Niagara, did languish, and languishing did die; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Alexander McLeod, the said Amos Durfee, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, then and there did kill and murder, against the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their laws and dignity.

The 2nd count presents that Alexander McLeod killed Amos Durfee, at the time, place and manner as specified in the first count with a pistol.

The 3rd count presents that John Mosier committed the crime of murder; and that Alexander McLeod was accessory before the fact; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 4th count presents that the murder was committed by certain evil disposed persons to the jurors unknown; and that Alexander McLeod was accessory before the fact; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 5th count presents that Thomas McCormick committed the crime of murder; and that Alexander McLeod was accessory before the fact; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 6th count presents that a crime of murder was committed by certain evil disposed persons to the jurors unknown, and that Alexander McLeod was accessory before the fact; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 7th count presents that Rolland McDonald committed the crime of murder, and that Alexander McLeod was present, aiding and abetting; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 8th count presents that the crime of murder was committed by John Mosier, and that Alexander McLeod was present, aiding and abetting; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 9th count presents that the crime of murder was committed by certain evil disposed persons, to the jurors unknown; and that Alexander McLeod was present, aiding and abetting; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 10th count presents that the crime of murder was committed by certain evil disposed persons to the jurors unknown; and that Alexander McLeod was present, aiding and abetting; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 11th count presents that the crime of murder was committed by certain evil disposed persons, to the jurors unknown; and that Alexander McLeod was present, aiding and abetting; and that the deed was done with certain instruments and deadly weapons to the jurors unknown.

The 12th count presents that Alexander McLeod, and divers other evil disposed persons, to the jurors unknown, &c.; wickedly devising and intending to oppress one William Wells, and to injure, damage and destroy his personal property, seized and destroyed his steamboat called the Caroline, in a manner dangerous to the

lives of persons; and that the deed was done with deadly weapons.

The 13th count presents that Alexander McLeod, and divers other persons to the jurors unknown, &c., conspired together, &c., to destroy the steamer Caroline, the property of the said William Wells; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 14th count presents that Alexander McLeod, in destroying the steamer Caroline, the property of the said Wm. Wells, caused the death of the said Amos Durfee; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 15th count presents that Alexander McLeod, in destroying the steamer Caroline, caused the death of the said Amos Durfee; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 16th count presents that Alexander McLeod, with divers other evil disposed persons, intending to deprive the said William Wells of his property, &c., committed the crime of murder, and that the deed was done with divers instruments, tools and deadly weapons unknown to the jurors.

The 17th and last count presents that Alexander McLeod, with divers other evil disposed persons, to the jurors unknown conspiring to injure the said Wells, and to commit the crime of murder, by producing the death of the said Amos Durfee, with divers instruments, tools, and deadly weapons, to the jurors unknown.

The witness to whom allusion has been heretofore made, on whose positive testimony much reliance is placed, is said to be a deserter from the Marine corps employed by the British authorities at Chippewa, at the time of the Canada insurrection. He admits himself to have been of the party under orders of Sir Allan McNab, and he asserts, positively, that McLeod was present and shot Durfee, and afterwards was seen deliberately washing from his hands the blood of the American citizens which was shed in that ignoble fight. Doubtless his character and veracity will be severely tried by the prisoner's counsel; it is said, he has admitted in conversation, that he was induced to come forward by certain prominent Canada "Patriots," and that he expects a reward in the event of McLeod's conviction. Amongst those whose depositions have been taken under commission in Canada, for the prisoner, are Sir Allan McNab, Captain Andrew Drew, who led the expedition, and Angus McLeod, prisoner's brother, with others who acted under Captain Drew on that occasion. A Miss Thompson, it is said, will prove an *alibi*.

Discontent has been loudly expressed by the witnesses for the prosecution, at their useless detention here this week, at their own expense and to the neglect of their business, and with some justice, for their appears to be no legal provision made for them. One of the witnesses applied to Judge Gridley to-day on the subject, but no aid could be afforded, as the law give witnesses not even their travelling expenses. In this case common justice would make the State the debtor of these people, but the State is not liable, it being a part of the citizens' duty to aid in the administration of justice when required.

TRIAL OF ALEX. McLEOD.

By a gentleman from Utica, just arrived by Express, we are favoured with an extra to the Utica Observer of Tuesday, giving an account of the actual commencement of the trial of Alexander McLeod.

There were fifty-six witnesses in attendance on the part of the people, and twenty-two commissioners on the part of the prisoner, together with twelve witnesses,

then in attendance on the court.

A great number of special constables had been sworn, and every precaution taken to give the prisoner a fair and an impartial trial.

The trial has proceeded every day since its opening on Monday morning.

The prisoner Alexander McLeod, having been brought into Court at 10 o'clock, A. M. Willis Hall, Esq., Attorney General, appeared on the part of the people, and moved the Court to proceed to the trial of this cause; and the prisoner by his counsel, Joshua A. Spruce, Esq., having signified that he was ready on his part, the court directed the clerk to proceed to draw a jury from the panel of jurors which had been drawn and summoned according to the provisions of the statute, and who were in attendance. McLeod was then directed to stand up, and was advised of his right of challenge by the clerk, P. Sheldon Root, Esq.

As the clerk called their names, the Attorney General put the following questions to each of the jurors.

1. Have you formed any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar?

2. Have you any conscientious scruples against finding a verdict which may require the infliction of the punishment of death?

3. Have you any opinion against the policy of these proceedings? Do you think that if the prisoner is guilty, i. e. if he was one of the party of men, who came into our lines at Schlosser, and destroyed the steamer Caroline he ought not to be held accountable to our laws?

At half past 11 o'clock the jury having been completed, the Attorney General commenced his opening remarks; and at 1 o'clock, while he was yet speaking, the court adjourned for one hour.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the court met, pursuant to adjournment. The Attorney General then proceeded with his opening of the case to the jury and concluded at about half past three.

JURORS SWORN.

1. Charles O. Curtis, farmer, Paris.
2. Edmond Allen, physician, Augusta.
3. John Mott, merchant, Saugerties.
4. Elijah Brush, farmer, Rome.
5. Ira Wymington, farmer, Camden.
6. Wm. Carpenter, farmer, Kirkland.
6. Isaiah Thurber, merchant, Utica.
8. Peter Slight, farmer, Westmoreland.
9. Asher Allen, farmer, Augusta.
10. Seymour Carrier, farmer, Steuben.
11. Essex Allen, farmer, Floyd.
12. Volney Tilhoi, farmer, Kirkland.

ORGANIZATION OF "PATRIOTS" IN THE AMERICAN TERRITORY.—There are strong reasons for believing that an armed force consisting of several thousand men has been for some time organizing within the State of New York, for the purpose of cooperating with the Canadian patriots; as they are called, in another attempt at revolt. We are informed on good authority, that the organization of these men in our territory was never so complete as it is at present; and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas.—Whether the United States Government is aware of this alarming state of affairs we are unable to say; or whether General Scott in his recent visit to Buffalo and Detroit succeeded in discovering what was actually going on in the vicinity of these places.

It is very evident, however, to observing men who reside near the Canadian frontier that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the pa-

triot, and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended unless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace is broken up in time. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons in the employment of the conspirators and similar seizures will be attempted by them hereafter, from time to time.

The manner in which the patriots will conduct their attack upon the Canadas will be probably to cross the lines in the night, commit whatever depredations they can, and retreat, when discovered, into our territory. A series of such acts will of course bring down upon us the whole British force now stationed in Canada, and a fierce and bloody border war thus be excited—the termination of which no one can accurately predict.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

KIDNAPPING.—Accounts have reached the city, through various channels, that James Grogan, one of the Canadian refugees, who has been living for the last two or three years at Alburgh, in Vermont near the Canada line, has been seized by a party of dragoons from Canada, and conveyed to Montreal, where he has been lodged in prison. He is by birth a citizen of the United States, but was long a resident in Canada, took part in the rebellion, and fled after its suppression. He is believed to have been an active instigator of all the border forays, burnings, &c., that have taken place since the final overthrow of the rebels. The following account of his arrest is given by a correspondent of the Express:

FRANKLIN Co. Vt. Sept. 25, 1841.

On Saturday James Grogan returned from Michigan to Alburgh. When his return was known across the line, Captain Jones of her Majesty's service, ordered the dragoons on Sunday to go and capture him. Grogan that night slept at his brother-in-law's, William Brown, who is a farmer of most respectable standing. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make any alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bed room where Grogan slept, who awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets, when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, and carried across the line, some 2-1/2 or 3 miles distant and from thence to Clarendonville. On Monday he was carried east to Mississippi Bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

Last evening the news arrived at St. Albans. A public meeting was held, and organized, and a committee appointed to examine into the transaction, and report this evening to which time the meeting is adjourned.

I have no time to write more. In my next I will give you the circumstances as supported by legal proof.

Yours,
X. Y.

The other accounts are substantially the same. Brown's house, where the arrest was made, is said to be four miles within the boundary line—that is on the Vermont side. The merits of the transaction depend on this. If Brown's house is in fact on the Canada side our Government can have nothing to say in the matter; if not Grogan will of course be demanded, and no doubt given up.

One of the accounts says that the captors were not soldiers but volunteers, and acted without authority.

N. B. The man Grogan alluded to above, has been given up to the American authorities; his arrest being on the Vermont side.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PALMYRA.—We learn by a gentleman from Palmyra, that great excitement is prevailing in the town and country, growing out of the case of the three abolitionists committed to jail some time since for an attempt to entice away some negroes. The circuit court is in session, and on bringing the case before the grand Jury it was discovered that there was no law for the punishment of such an offence. The three abolitionists, it seems only attempted to entice the slaves away, and this is not an offence against the criminal law of the state. A law was passed in 1827, prescribing a punishment for publishing, circulating, &c. anything calculated to excite slaves to insurrection, &c., but the crime of enticing away slaves appears not to be provided for.

Our informant states that it was the general understanding that they could not be indicted; and if it should so turn out, there would probably be worse fare for the prisoners than if they went to the penitentiary. It was not at all probable, in his opinion, that they could escape without receiving some very severe punishment.

STEAM BOAT PLATTE LOST.—The Brownsville yesterday morning reported the Platte as lost at Sliding Island, 18 miles above the Ohio. It was stated that she struck a snag on Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock and broke in the middle.—Her bow sunk up to the hurricane deck, her stern in shallow water. She was freighted with a full cargo from New Orleans for this port, consisting of groceries and dry goods. The steamboat President was alongside taking out her furniture and saving what could be got out. The hull would be a total loss, and it was thought that but little of the cargo would be saved, and what was saved would be in a damaged state. No lives lost.—*St Louis Rep.*

VELVET CARPET.—Most people have seen a beautiful article of paper hanging, usually termed 'velvet paper,' the figures on which resemble those casement of brilliant colours. The velvet carpet is made on a similar principle. The base is of cheap and strong cotton sheeting. The figures are formed of old woolen cloths of various colours ground in fine, and secured to the base by a strong copal cement. The rich and elegant figures are rapidly formed by a peculiar process and operation of machinery. This carpet is calculated to be very durable and will come into market cheaper than any other kind for handsome floors.

A DEN OF RATTLE SNAKES.—Some time since a couple of gentlemen of Catawissa, named Isaac Breech and Jacob B. Moyer, made a short excursion to Catawissa mountains, and while gathering huckleberries, they aroused a rattlesnake which afterwards proved to be nearly three feet in length, having nineteen rattles. While they were in the act of killing the monster, he gave the usual sign with his rattle; in a moment the whole neighbourhood responded to the call, and on looking around, they found themselves to be in the midst of a den of rattlesnakes, all ready for the contest. Nothing daunted, however, they commenced the work of destruction, and in a short time cleared the field, having killed twenty-nine rattlesnakes, varying in size from three feet to one-half, and having rattles from nineteen down to three. Among them was a very large cobra-copello, commonly called copper-head, which is particularly feared for its venomous bite. A remarkable circumstance is that every one of the reptiles was blind, which it is said is always the case in the month of August.—*Danville (Pa.) Dem.*

From the Catholic Herald.

TO THE REV. W. H. ODENHEIMER, A. M.
Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia
No. IV.

REV. SIR:—Having proved the spurious character of the principal document produced by Protestants, to prove the alleged independence of the ancient British Church, I now pass to examine the other arguments that are brought forward to support this position. In my next I will prove, that they admitted the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. Before entering on the examination of the authorities, that bear on this question, it will be amiss to make our readers acquainted with one fruitful source of dispute, which was often conducted with bitter acrimony by the Christians of the Saxon race on the one side, and by those of British origin, and the Irish, on the other.

The church never required that all its members should adopt the same usages on points not connected with the integrity of faith. Her spirit, however, has always tended to produce a certain uniformity even in these things; but the degree of this uniformity has always much depended on time, and place. Where faith was in danger, or christian morals likely to suffer, she has insisted on the abandonment of local usages, with a firmness that will afford an ample field for declamation to those who do not appreciate the principles by which she was animated. Many usages different from those established in the other portions of the church, prevailed among the British christians.—Some were perfectly harmless; while others verged on the very limits of what could be tolerated. Amongst these last must be enumerated their mode of celebrating Easter. The church was very sensitive on this point. The errors of those who, for a long time, endeavored to uphold the necessity of observing the Mosaic law, even under the Christian dispensation, were expressed in their observance of the Easter solemnity at the same time as the Jews; and though the practice was for a long time tolerated, because it did not proceed from any erroneous opinions, it was finally condemned, when it assumed this unchristian signification. The British and Irish mode of celebrating Easter was not, indeed, in conformity with that which was thus condemned; it proceeded merely from different mode of computing the month in which it should be celebrated, according to the decree of the Council of Nice; yet it was attended with a great inconvenience. The uniformity which was required to guard against the errors of the Quartodecimans, could be exacted with less force, as long as any discrepancy was tolerated in others; and as the greater part of the festivals of the year, as well as the fast of Lent depended on the time of celebrating Easter, this difference of discipline created great confusion.

The Holy See, however, did not exact uniformity with rigor; Columbanus, who preached to the Alcmanni on the borders of the lake of Constance, and founded the celebrated monastery of Bobbio in Italy,

as well as Aidan, who labored so successfully in the conversion of the Northumbrians, not only enjoyed while living, the communion of the Holy See, but were venerated as Saints after their death, though both adhered to the discipline of their Irish ancestors. Both in England, especially in those places where missionaries from Ireland and from the continent met, the controversy was often conducted with acrimony. It enlisted national pride and ancient usages and the authority of venerable names on both sides; and while a mistaken respect for those holy men who had observed the Irish and British discipline induced its later adherents, to retain it, though not conformable to the custom of the rest of the church, the moderate course of Rome itself was not always sufficient to prevent those who pretended for its discipline, from going beyond the bounds of moderation.

This statement is necessary to explain many acrimonious expressions, which are found in the ancient English writers, and were used by men who carried their disputes on this point beyond the legitimate bounds, while they entertained no clashing opinions on faith.

I now come to examine the proofs that are brought forward, to show that the ancient British church did not admit the authority of the Bishop of Rome. The account of St. Augustine's interview with the Britons, which is alleged in support of this position, is given by Bede.

After stating the unsuccessful issue of the first interview, in which Augustine had endeavored to induce the British bishops to lay aside several of their usages, that were not in accordance with those of the other portions of the church, and unite with him in preaching to the English, he gives an account of the second. Previous to this meeting, the Britons had been advised by a hermit to disregard Augustine, if he should fail to rise at their approach. Bede then continues: "It happened, when they came, that Augustine was seated. Which when they saw, they became angry, and accusing him of pride, they endeavored to contradict every thing he said. But he said to them: 'In many things you act in opposition to our usages, nay, to those of the Universal Church; and still, if you will comply in these three things—if you celebrate Easter at the proper time, if you solemnize baptism, by which we are born again to God, according to the custom of the Holy Roman Church, and Apostolic Church, and if you unite with us in preaching the word of God to the Angles (English,) we will bear patiently all your other usages, however opposed to ours?' But they answered, that they would not do any of those things, nor would they look upon him as their archbishop, saying to one another, 'if he would not rise up to us now, how much more will he despise us, if we begin to be subject to him.'"

It will be observed in the first place, that there is not here one word about subjection to the Pope having been asked or refused, though, after most Protestant writers, you speak as if such were undoubtedly the case.

But you will say, the argument supplied by their conduct is unanswerable. They refused to submit to Augustine, tho' he was invested with authority over them by the Pope; therefore they did not acknowledge the authority of the Pope. Now, Sir, this argument proceeds on two assumptions. It assumes in the 1st place, that Catholics never deem it lawful to refuse immediate acquiescence in every arrangement made by the Pope; and in the second place, it assumes that all Catholics have at all times, and in all places, invariably

acted with as much deference to his authority as their principles would require. Both these assumptions are groundless. The acknowledged truth, that ecclesiastical authority is instituted for edification, and not for destruction; the supposition that existing rights are not intended to be interfered with, more than is absolutely necessary; may sometimes justify the conscientious bishop in remonstrating with vigor, and will always afford a plea to those, who for less justifiable motives, wish to avoid compliance. How often have persons, who undoubtedly admitted the authority of Rome, neglected to comply with its injunctions, without assigning any, or a very insufficient reason for their refusal? Even when resistance was unjustifiable, and higher principles were not at stake, the church has often relented in her injunctions, lest disastrous consequences should ensue.

For illustrations of these remarks, we need not go back to the 6th or 7th century—they are to be found in almost every age. The laxity of discipline introduced at that time into the British church, sufficiently explains why they were unwilling to submit themselves to the austere missionary from Rome. Whether we consider the advice they received from the hermit, or the reason they assigned for refusing to acknowledge St. Augustine as their archbishop—it will be seen that their refusal had other grounds than that of their independence, or the pretended equality of all churches.

On the other hand, St. Augustine's readiness to be satisfied, if they complied with the three definite demands he made: nay, his anxiety, that in this case they would unite with him, in preaching the gospel to the English, is a clear proof, that they did not differ from him in more essential points. I can hardly imagine how any impartial enquirer can refuse to acknowledge that St. Augustine believed, and acted on the doctrine of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome; of this you are so convinced, that you call him, on that account, 'a schismatic,' 'an usurper.'—It would be absurd to suppose, that, with this conviction, he should be so anxious to engage the Britons to unite with him in preaching to the English, if he thought they held principles different from his own, regarding this most important subject. The account of their interview therefore, so far from being a proof, that they did not admit the authority of the Pope, must be regarded as a proof that they did.

The next witness you allude to, in proof that the 'protest,' was kept up by the British Church, against the 'intruder,' is Daganus. Daganus, however, was not a Briton, but an Irishman. He is spoken of in a letter of Laurence, Melitus, and Justus, and to the bishops and abbots of Ireland. Though they say that they became acquainted with the Irish through him, and Columbanus, and complain that when he had visited them, he would not eat at the same table with them, nor even in the same house, every thing shews that they did not differ from him or the Irish nation in any essential points. They address the Irish bishops and abbots as 'most dear brethren;' they speak of the custom of 'the Apostolic see,' of sending missionaries into 'all parts of the world,' as if this were perfectly known in Ireland, which shews that the universal jurisdiction of Rome was acknowledged by the Irish, as well as by themselves.—Daganus had visited them of his own accord; we have no other way, therefore, of explaining his conduct, than by saying that he was one of the few from Ireland, who manifested great want of moderation on the Easter controversy, and that this was the cause of his harsh proceeding.

You may find many instances of equal-

ly intemperate conduct amongst the Britons; but before it can be adduced as an argument, to show that they denied the authority of Rome, it will be necessary to establish a connection between the two points, as the controversy then stood.—The conduct of the King and clergy of Northumberland, in the case of St. Wilfrid, so far from favoring your theory on this point, supplies a strong proof of the contrary, which I shall give you in my next.

As to Wickliffe, I give you the full benefit of his 'protest,' and leave you to settle with the New York Churchman, how far he may be considered as a specimen of the principles of the English church. When you will have shewn how many bishops of England agreed with him,—and I think any one who admits the divine origin of episcopal government should do so before much importance is given to his authority,—it will be time to enquire what weight must be given to the authority of any man, bishop or priest—who teaches doctrines in the 14th century opposed to those taught by all antiquity.

Having now disposed of the witnesses you allude to, who, you say, entered their protest against the authority of Rome, allow me to say again, that I consider your positions, though not now, very strange for 'a churchman.' I cannot see why you consider it irrelevant in me to allude to the fact of St. Gregory, and St. Augustine being retained in the calendar of the Established Church of England. You consider yourselves 'under God indebted to that church for your first foundation;' 'everywhere speak of her as your 'mother church,' and we are always told that your doctrines are the same as hers. Surely, then, you should pause before treating as schismatics, and usurpers, those whose names are enrolled in her calendar of saints. If your enquiries proved to you, that these holy men introduced into England what you are pleased to call the *Romish faith*, a conclusion might have been drawn from this fact, different from that at which you arrive. The first of these saints was so anxious to make the Gospel of Christ known to the Angles, that he was ready to go forth himself on that mission, had not the citizens of Rome, resolved not to lose so great a treasure, prevented him by violence; the other undertook, and, to a great extent, accomplished the good work; and you must search the pages of a worthless scribe of the 16th century, to represent their zeal as the suggestion of sordid avarice! Your fathers worshipped as gods the work of their hands, and fell down in adoration before Thor and Woden; and yet you have no more appropriate figure to express the labors of those who bro't them to a knowledge of Christ, than that of a 'robber to be ejected as soon as discovered!' And if I am wrong in holding you responsible for the debt of gratitude which the Anglo Saxon race owes to the memory of Gregory, and Augustine, (as your name points to another origin;) may I not ask—What voice announced the Gospel amidst the wilds of Germany, with more force than that of Boniface and Willibrod, themselves 'the seal in the Lord' of the Apostleship of Gregory, and Augustine? Such were not the sentiments of the old English Church. It gladly acknowledged, with Bede, that by the labors of these great saints, the English nation was 'converted from the power of Satan to the true faith,' and from 'a people enslaved to idols, made a church of Christ.'

The proofs of the orthodoxy of the British Church shall be given in my next.

I remain, Rev. Sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant,

CATHOLICUS.

[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 Stowolls, 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 *Parnworth* 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," inappreciably 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 Mortified O'Sullivan Nunnery Gregg, and Jezebel M'Neil, 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 Stowolls 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 edge, 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-

mit projected many miles into the ocean, and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs. As we neared the land, some exposed patches of rock appeared; and steering towards a small bay for the purpose of effecting a landing, we found the shore so thickly lined for some miles with bergs and black ice, and a heavy swell dashing against it, we were obliged to abandon our purpose, and steer towards a more promising point to the south off which we observed several small islands; and on the morning of the 12th, I landed, accompanied by Commander Crozier and a number of the officers of each ship, and took possession of the country in the name of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria.

"The island on which we landed is composed wholly of igneous rocks, numerous specimens of which with other imbedded minerals were produced; it is in latitude 71 degrees 56 S. and longitude 171 degrees 7 E.

"Observing that the east coast of the main land tended to the southward, whilst the north shore took a north-westerly direction, I was led to hope that by penetrating to the south as far as practicable it might be possible to pass by on the Magnetic Pole, which our combined observations placed in 76 deg. nearly; and thence, by steering westward, complete its circumnavigation. We accordingly pursued our course along this magnificent land, and on the 23d of January, we reached 74 deg 15 S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been attained by any preceding navigators, and that by our own countryman, captain J. Weddell.

"Although greatly impeded by strong southern gales, thick fogs, constant snow-storms, we continued the examination of the coast to the southward, and on the 7th we again landed on an island in latitude 76 deg. 8 S., and longitude 168 deg 12 E., composed, as on the former occasion, entirely of igneous rocks.

"Still steering to the southward, early the next morning a mountain of 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion.

"This magnificent volcano received the name of Mount Erebus. It is in latitude 77 deg. 32 S., and longitude 167 deg. 0 E.

"An extinct crater to the eastward of Mount Erebus of somewhat less elevation, was called Mount Terror.

"The mainland preserved its southerly trending and we continued to follow it until, in the afternoon when close with the land, our further progress in that direction was prevented by a barrier of ice, stretching away from a projecting cape of the coast, directly to the E. S. E.

"This extraordinary barrier presented a perpendicular face of at least 150 feet rising, of course, far above the mast-heads of our ships, and completely concealing from our view every thing beyond it, except only the tops of a range of very lofty mountains in a S. S. E. direction, and in latitude 79 deg. south.

"Pursuing the examination of this splendid barrier to the eastward, we reached the latitude of 78 deg. 4 S., the highest we were at any time able to attain, on the 2nd of February; and having on the 9th traced its continuity, to the longitude of 190 deg. 23 in latitude 78 deg. S. a distance of more than 300 miles, our further progress was prevented by a heavy pack, pressed closely against the barrier and the narrow lane of water, by means of which we had penetrated thus far, became so completely covered by rapidly forming ice, that nothing but the strong breeze with which we were favored enabled us to retrace our steps.—When at a distance of less than half a mile from its lofty cliffs, we had soundings with 318 fathoms on a bed of soft blue mud.

With a temperature of 20 degrees below the freezing point we found the ice to form so rapidly on the surface, that any further examination of the barrier in so extremely severe a period of the season being impracticable, we stood away to the westward for the purpose of making another attempt to approach the Magnetic Pole, and again reached its latitude 76 deg. S., on the 15th of February, and although we found that much of the heavy ice had drifted away since our former

attempt, and its place, in a great measure, supplied by recent ice, yet we made some way thro' it, and got a few miles nearer to that Pole than we had before been able to accomplish, when the heavy pack again frustrated all our efforts, completely filling the space of fifteen or sixteen miles between us and the shore. We were this time in latitude 76 deg. 12 S. and longitude 164 deg. the dip being 88 deg. 40, and variation 109 deg. 24 E. We were, of course, 160 miles from the Magnetic Pole.

"Had it been possible to have approached any part of this coast, and to have found a place of security for our ships, we might have traversed this short distance over the land, but this proved to be utterly impracticable, and although our hopes of complete attainment have not been realized, it is some satisfaction to feel assured that we have approached the Magnetic Pole more nearly by some hundreds of miles than any of our predecessors, and from the multitude of observations that have been made in both ships, and in so many different directions from it, its position can be determined with nearly as much accuracy as if we had actually reached the spot.

"It had ever been an object of anxious desire with us to find a harbor for our ships, so as to enable us to make simultaneous observations with the numerous observations that would be at work on the important term-day of the 28th of February, as well for other scientific purposes, but every part of the coast where indentations appeared, and where harbours on other shores usually occur, we found so perfectly filled with perennial ice, of many hundred feet in thickness, that all our endeavors to find a place of shelter for our vessels were quite unavailing.

"Having now completed all that it appeared to me possible to accomplish in so high a latitude at so advanced a period of the season, and desirous to obtain as much information as possible of the extent and form of the coast we had discovered, as also to guide, in some measure our future operations, I bore away on the 18th of February for the north part of this land, and which by favor of a strong southerly gale, we reached on the morning of the 21st.

"We again endeavored to effect a landing on this part of the coast, and were again defeated in our attempt by the heavy pack which extended for many miles from the shore, and rendered it impossible.

"For several days we continued to examine the coast to the westward, tracing the pack edge along until the 25th of February we found the land abruptly terminate in latitude 70 deg. 40 S. and longitude 165 E. tending considerably to the southward of west, and presenting to our view an immense space occupied by the newly formed ice, and so covered by recent snow, as to present the appearance of one unbroken mass, and defying every attempt to penetrate it.

The great southern land we have discovered, and whose continuity we have traced from nearly the 70th to the 79th degree of latitude, I am desirous to distinguish by the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN AND MEXICO.

Late last evening, we received some highly important intelligence from Yucatan and Mexico. That from Mexico is down to the 27th ult., and from Yucatan to the 1st inst.

Another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and Santa Anna is again in the ascendant. On the 18th ult., Guadalupe, in Mexico, under the command of General Paredes, proclaimed for the abolition of the 15 per cent duty which had been recently levied by government, and in favour of a Congress to be elected by the people. This created a great deal of excitement.

Mexico is destined to become a republican, like Yucatan.

The news of this outbreak reached Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and Santa Anna immediately proclaimed in favour of the same measures. He despatched troops on the 25th to occupy the principal castles and forts between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

On the 26th Vera Cruz also declared for the revolution, and then the train was almost complete for the overthrow of the central government. On the same afternoon Santa Anna, who had about 2000 troops under his command, sent off a sufficient force to take possession of Perote, a castle which commands the communication between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.—They reached there on the 27th, just as the English mail was leaving, and it is by this means that we have received the news. As soon as the general of Puebla heard of what had happened he despatched three hundred horses to the assistance of Perote, but Santa Anna had possession thereof before these troops arrived within six leagues of the place.

Thus much for the new Revolution in Mexico. It appears that that country has now its hands full of war.

On the 1st instant the Congress of Yucatan met, and no doubt, declared that province entirely free, independent, and a distinct country from Mexico, as all the members of the Congress elected, belong to the party of separation.

CUBA.—An arrival at Philadelphia has supplied the National Gazette with accounts from Havanna to the 13th inst., from which it appears that a new intendant had arrived there and superceded the former incumbent of the office. The new functionary is said to be the bearer of royal orders to pull down the walls of the city, extend the streets and sell the lots, which it is estimated will bring six millions of dollars to the royal treasury. It will besides probably be conducive to health and convenience.

Another order of which he is said to be the bearer, is to dispose of Church property, for not doing which his predecessor is supposed to have been removed. This measure will probably be more difficult of execution. A similar one has, however, been carried into effect in Spain, where it has created much discontent, and the Cortes have been long engaged in devising means for the support of the clergy thus reduced to poverty.

The Pope has remonstrated against it, and all relations between the two governments have ceased.—Reinforcements of troops were hourly expected.—The sickness had ceased.

JAMAICA.—We are sorry to perceive by the Jamaica papers, that the mortality on that Island during the last six months, has been greater than has occurred before during the same period, in the last ten or fifteen years, and that the yellow fever had raged there and been particularly fatal to the new regiment and emigrants who had arrived. The Kingston dispatch says—"We trust these rare and unwelcome visitations will soon pass away, and that revived verdure, and restored health, will once more give hope, vigor, and activity to those who have survived the pressure of death and disease, to enable them to look forward with some confidence to future years of renewed success and prosperity.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

MISCELLANY.

PRESERVING ICE.—Much has been said of late on the efficacy of saw dust for preserving ice, from which it might be inferred that there is some peculiar anti-thaw principle or property in saw dust, which is not found in other materials. The fact is, that the excellence of saw dust for this purpose, consists not in the substance of which it is composed, but in the peculiar form of its grains, which admits of a large proportion of intervening air, which is a bad conductor of heat when confined, and the only use of the saw dust, is to prevent its circulation. It may be kept a long time enclosed in a box made of thick pine plank; but the solid wood will not so thoroughly exclude the caloric of the surrounding atmosphere, as an equal quantity of confined air between two thin parti-

tions of wood. Let a box be made of very fine pine boards, arranged in a succession of four or five partitions half an inch apart extending round and over the entire cube, and ice may be kept in it through the summer season, without saw-dust or any other material.

CHEAP RAILROADS.—All, or most of these who have seen railroads, have also seen occasionally running on them, cheap and light made cars which are propelled by means of a crank which is turned by one of the passengers. These hand-power cars are furnished for the convenience of labourers on the roads, and are by them used for conveying themselves from their residence, to such places on the road as requires repairs or other business. These cars are usually propelled at a speed of ten or twelve miles per hour. It has been suggested that there are many places where light railways might be constructed at a cheap rate—at an expense not exceeding \$2 per rod—which should be useful for the conveyance of passengers between villages, or from one point to another in the same town or city, by this light kind of cars to be thus propelled by hand. It is argued that the business of working them would be no more laborious than rowing a ferry-boat by hand, which is extensively practised in places where the business will not support steam-ferry boats. Two men are able to propel a light car 10 miles per hour with twenty passengers; and a road for this purpose merely, might in many places admit of an elevation on posts in a cheap manner, which would not be safe for a road of ordinary service. There may undoubtedly be found many places where a cheap road for the purpose would prove a profitable concern.

THE SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE.—The new Railroad Bridge over the Connecticut river at Springfield, is constructed on a novel plan, exhibiting much rational science and calculation, which in connection with its extraordinary length and height, renders it conspicuous among the many artificial curiosities which the progress of science and enterprise has recently brought into view.—The length of this bridge is 1800 feet; its height from the surface of the river to the top of the bridge, is near 50 feet. It is built on the strait, cross brace principle, and rests on six well finished stone piers. One striking peculiarity of this bridge is, that in its entire construction, it has neither mortise nor tenon; the braces are simply abutted against certain cross-chucks which are gunged into the caps and sills, and the latter are firmly secured by stout iron bolts which extend vertically from the sills to the caps, passing through both, and terminate in large screws and nuts to match; thus effectually securing the bridge against the possibility of looseness in its joints. This bridge was projected and constructed by Mr. Howe of Warren, Mass., at an expense of \$115,000, including stone work. We shall probably furnish a full length view of this bridge as soon as we can conveniently procure the engraving.—Mechanic.

MOWING MACHINE.—Many attempts have been made to construct a machine that might be worked by horse power for cutting grass; but none have succeeded. Some experiments have been recently made on a mowing machine to be managed by hand, which appears likely to supersede the use of the scythe on clear fields, and if it succeeds will save more than half of the labour of mowing. It is calculated to take a swath or course, five or six feet wide and cut smooth and close as fast as a man can walk over the ground. Of course a man will mow an acre in less than an hour. Another advantage that will attend this machine is that it will leave the cut grass all lying one way, and of a uniform thickness, thus saving the labour of spreading the swaths. The cost of the machine will not exceed two dollars.

THE DOUBLE HAND RAKE.—This machine being nearly allied to that for mowing we give it a notice in this place. It has been introduced, thoroughly proved and several of them are in use. It consists of a very light arrangement of frame work about ten feet long, with handles at each

end by which two take hold of the machine and walk abreast allowing a part of the rake to slide on the ground, which gathers the hay very clean, and readily deposits the same in winrows to the option of the managers. The rake is much more economical than the horse where the hay is light; and ordinary men can with one of these rakes gather the hay from an acre of land in twenty minutes.

In the House of Commons, 16th Sept. Lord John Russell rose and made his promised speech, giving his view of the present state of the country, and the line of policy proper to be pursued—in other words, marking out the course of opposition. He began with the foreign relations, and especially with the United States, as to which he said—

In one part of our foreign relations there is certainly a question in connection with the United States, which, in some of its aspects, affords cause of uneasiness; but my noble friend, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, satisfied the House by the answer of the United States Secretary, that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States perfectly agreed as to the character which should be attributed to the attack upon, and the capture of the Caroline—(loud cheers)—that it was a question to be debated between nation and nation, and not to be treated as a private wrong. A different view, however, had been taken by the Judges of the state of New York, and if that view should be carried out it would be destructive of all amicable relations between the two Governments.

If two Governments were not to decide if a question was international, or between private individuals, and any Judge had the power of deciding that a question which the Government considered national was a subject for the local Courts, no amicable relation could subsist between the two States—(Hear, hear.) I have read the judgment of the Judges who decided this case, and in that judgment it seemed to be admitted that the two Executive authorities had agreed that the case was one which should be decided between the two Governments. But the Judge who had decided that case, had stated it as his opinion that it could not be considered as a case of war, and therefore that it was a proper one to be decided by his own tribunal.

It appears to me that this is a doctrine to which no Government can agree. For, according to this doctrine, if Sir Graham Moore, or any other officer who had captured the Spanish frigates at the beginning of the Spanish war, should be taken before a Spanish tribunal, it would be equally competent to the judge of that tribunal to say there was no declaration of war at the time these captures were made, and therefore the captures are piratical, and the officers engaged in them are liable to be convicted of murder. But on the whole it appears, that although such may be the construction of the law adopted by the state of N. Y., yet, considering what has been stated on one side by Mr. Fox, and on the other by Mr. Webster, with regard to circumstances attending the capture of the Caroline, and the accordance of opinion existing on that subject, (Hear) I do not believe that the authorities of America will permit any occurrence to take place which will expose any subject of her Majesty to danger for executing any commands of his Sovereign. I feel therefore convinced that, while the two governments are agreed, it is not likely that there will not arise any cause of war between the two countries. I am sure that there prevails in this country, and I trust that there prevails in America also, the strongest hope that peace may be preserved between those two great countries. (Cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel replied, as to the United States I confess, I look to the present state of our relations with them with great anxiety. (Hear, hear.) It seems to be so manifestly the interest of those two countries, which are united by so many ties, to avoid a hostile collision, that I hope the good feeling and the good sense of the people of this country will aid the government if any necessity for that aid should arise. But at the same time I feel the obligation of making no concession derogatory to the honor of this country for the sake of a temporary conciliation. (Great cheering.)

The debate (in which many others took part) was at length brought to a close by Mr. Fielden, who moved that it was the House to make immediate inquiry into causes and extent of the distress existing in the country, and that no supplies of money ought to be voted until such inquiry was made, as an amendment to the pending motion, which was that the House go into committee of supply.

The vote was, for the original motion 149.

For the amendment 41.

The House then went into committee, some unimportant estimates were voted, and then the House adjourned.

LANCASTER.—The assizes, which finished here on yesterday week (23d August) afforded to the friends of the establishment little subject for gratulation, so far as the only two cases went, in which her ministers were personally concerned. In the one case, the parson of Kirkby Lonsdale was most mercifully defeated by the conservative barrister, Mr. Cresswell, in a rather original experiment upon the pockets of his parishioners. Not satisfied, it seems, with the old custom of tithe of calves prevailing in that parish, (one calf in six; rather Irish by the way!) the present incumbent pretended to have the dead calves counted with those that were born alive, for the purpose of taking to himself every sixth living calf out of the aggregate! The second case was of a more serious character. A true bill was found by the grand jury, to be tried next assizes against a person of Clitheroe for bribery, &c. &c. at the last election for that borough!— [Correspondent of the Talbot.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The epidemic this year appears to be more violent and fatal than the last. To suppose that it originates in that city after New Orleans has gone on from year to year with entire exemption from yellow fever, would be to embrace a popular error in disregarding the sound and wholesome preventative of quarantine restrictions—as long as vessels from Havana and the Tropics are permitted in the summer season to unload at or near the wharves, there will be yellow fever.

VICE AND CRIME.—H. W. Jones, the late absconding teller of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, returned to the city last evening, in the custody of officer Russel, and was duly committed to wait an examination. \$1000 were found upon his person.

As to the career and fate of Jones, we should differ entirely from the public feeling, were not our expressions those of regret and sympathy. His talents, and capacities, and general demeanour rendered him an almost universal favourite. But the sequel shews that all these good qualities are not proof against the snares of vice and the vicious. Seduced from the path of rectitude by those who better deserve the fate that awaits him, for three years his course has been a downward one. Like the history of every one whose fate has been the same, the first step out of the

path of rectitude was one of almost innocence. But instead of replacing as was intended, what improperly taken to meet a supposed emergency, the use of one illegal draft produced the want of another, until the gambling shop and the brothel accomplished the destruction of their victim.—Troy Budget.

The morality of Toronto is now beginning to be questioned, and the inefficiency of the police employed by the Corporation, is daily becoming more apparent. A few days ago we observed a placard posted, signed "W. Allen," offering a reward for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the party or parties who killed a heifer, and carried away three quarters of the carcase, from a field adjoining the advertiser's house; about the same time, while the parties composing the Choir of St. Andrew's Church, were practising in the evening within the church, some cowardly villains threw stones and other missiles through the windows,—breaking the glass; and shortly thereafter, on a Saturday night, the knobs of the gates leading into the church, were stolen, with the view of preventing on the Sunday the gates being opened to admit the congregation; and it further appears from a placard posted about the streets, signed, "Strachan and Burns," offering a reward for the apprehension of the delinquents, that the gate,—not the knobs, but the gate itself,—leading to the residence of the Bishop of Toronto, has been broken, a chain stolen, and considerable damage besides done to the property. These are few of the nocturnal depredations that have been committed lately here, and which for want of an efficient police and an active magistracy, are permitted to go unpunished. As the population of the city increases, crime must be expected to increase with it, and in a corresponding degree the efforts of the magistrates assisted by a sufficient body of police, ought to be exerted, not only to punish criminals, but to prevent crimes from being committed.—Colonist.

The Giraffe which was lately exhibited here, died at St. Johns, in Lower Canada, on her way to the South. The skin of this rare animal was to have been sold by auction at Montreal.—*Id.*

We give in an abridged form, the following appropriations made in the Bill, passed during the late Session, for the salaries of the officers of the two Houses, as well as the pensions of the retired officers of the Legislatures of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

Speaker of the Legislative Council for expenses.	£500	0	0
Salary of clerk of the Legislative Council.	500	0	0
Two assistant clerks.	£350	700	0
Salary of clerks of Committees, to act as Law clerk and Translator	350	0	0
Master in Chancery	100	0	0
Usurper of the Black Rod	100	0	0
Sergeant at Arms of Council	100	0	0
Chaplain of do and to act as Librarian	200	0	0
Door-keeper of do	60	0	0
Salary of head messenger of do	135	0	0
Do of three messengers do	135	0	0
Salary of Speaker of the Assembly	1000	0	0
Do of clerk of do	500	0	0
Do of assistant clerk of do	400	0	0
Do of English Translator and Law clerk of do	350	0	0
Do of French do of do	250	0	0
Do of Sergeant-at-Arms of do	100	0	0
Do of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery	150	0	0
Pension of the Hon. W. Smith	393	6	6

Do of the Hon. Charles De Lery	266	13	4
Do of Jacques Voyer, Esq	166	13	4
Do of William Ginger	66	13	4
Do of Louis Morea	20	0	0
Do of Louis B. Pinguet	66	13	4
Do of David Jardine	133	6	0
Do of William Coates	133	6	8
Do of do	100	0	0
Do of Jasper Brewer	133	6	8
Do of Eneas Bell	18	0	0
Do of Francois Rodrigue	18	0	0
Do of Louis Gagne	18	0	0
Sessional allowances to Members of the Assembly.	6800	0	0

Letters and Remittances received during the week.

GUELPH.—Rev Mr. Gibney, 15s.
LONDON.—Mrs Scanlan, Michael McLaughlan, William Land, Mrs Cronan, Patrick Smith, Mrs O'Brien, James Reid, James Wilson, each 7s 6d.
PARIS.—Darby Quigley, 7s 6d.
NIAGARA.—J. Lyons Esq, 10s. John McKenzie and Hugh McNally, each 7s 6d
HAMILTON.—Peter Cronan, 7s 6d
WELLINGTON SQUARE.—Thomas Langford and Patrick Moore, each 7s 6d
WATERDOWN.—Mrs Barnett, 7s 6d.
GORE OF TORONTO.—Rev Mr O'Rielly, \$6.
TORONTO.—Rev Mr McDonagh, \$15.
PETERBOROUGH.—Rev Mr Butler, 15s
PICTON.—Rev Mr Lallor, 15s
BROCKVILLE.—Rev Mr O'Rielly, Dr. Hubble, Alexander McMullan, Miss Mary Walsh, George Northgraves, Thomas Kelly, Francis McGuire, each 7s 6d
CORNWALL Archibald Grant, No. 17, front Glengarry, 7s 6d
ST. ANDREWS.—Allan Grant, 15s. Donald P. McDonald, 7s 6d
PERTH.—Edward O'Hair, Daniel Kerr, Michael Tweedy, Jacob Surcally, Simon McEachan, William O'Brien, each 7s 6d.

LIVERY STABLES, HAMILTON.

BY HENRY TOTTEN.

Orders left at Press's Hotel, (late Burley's) or at Devereaux's Royal Exchange, will be promptly attended to. October, 1841.

INFORMATION wanted of William Quigley, formerly of the county of Kildare, Ireland. When last heard from, about two years since, he was leaving Kingston, as a seaman, for New Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father, Darby Quigley, who resides in Paris, Canada. American exchange papers will please insert the above. October 7, 1841

OYSTERS!

Fresh, and just received,—call at C. Langdon's Saloon. Hamilton, Oct 13, 1841.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

For 1841—1842.

THE Subscriber has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS for 1841 and 1842, to which he would call the attention of his customers and the public generally, as there is a very great change in the style of the London and Paris garments.

The Subscriber would also mention, that his workmen being fully competent to make up the most fashionable work, the public may rely on every satisfaction being given.

SAMUEL McCURDY.

Hamilton, 1st October, 1841.

ARCHITECTURE.

The science of Architecture has at all times, and in all civilized countries, been considered not only a pleasing but a highly useful branch of knowledge.

The great utility of this science and the elegant accomplishments connected with its study, have almost rendered a knowledge of its rules and principles necessary to complete a liberal education.— But it is not our intention to bestow encomiums on the science nor to give anything like a detailed history of it, but to present our readers with a plain and condensed account of what may be termed its elementary principles.

Architecture is usually divided, with respect to its objects, into three branches, civil, military, and naval.

Civil Architecture called also absolute, and by way of eminence, architecture, is the art of contriving and executing commodious buildings for the use of civil life, as houses, temples, theatres, halls, bridges, porticoes, &c.

Architecture is scarcely inferior to any of the fine arts in point of antiquity. Nature and necessity taught the first inhabitants of the earth to build themselves huts, tents and cottages; from which, in course of time, they gradually advanced to more regular and stately habitations, with a variety of ornaments, proportions, &c. To what a pitch of magnificence the Tyrians and Egyptians carried architecture, before it came to the Greeks, may be learned from ISAIAH xxiii. 8; and from Vitruvius's account of the Egyptian Oeci; their pyramids, obelisks, &c.

Yet in the common account, architecture should be almost wholly Grecian original; three of the most regular orders or manners of building are denominated from them, viz: *Corinthian*, *Ionian*, and *Doric*; and there is scarcely a single number, or moulding but comes to us with a Greek name.

Be this as it may, it is certain the Romans, from whom we derive it, borrowed what they had entirely from the Greeks, nor do they seem, till then, to have had any other notion of the grandeur and beauty of buildings besides what arises from their magnitude, strength, &c. Thus far they are unacquainted with any other besides the *Tuscan*.

Under Augustus, architecture arrived at its glory; Nero neglected it as well as the other polite arts. Nero, amongst a heap of horrible vices, still retained an uncommon passion for building; but luxury and dissoluteness had a greater share in it than true magnificence. Apollodorus excelled in architecture, under the emperor Trajan, by which he merited the favour of that prince; and it was he who raised the famous Trojan column, existing to this day.

After this, architecture began to dwindle again; and though the care and magnificence of Alexander Severus supported it for some time, yet it fell with the western empire and sunk into a corruption, from whence it has not recovered for the space of twelve centuries.

The ravages of the Visigoths, in the fifth century destroyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and architecture thenceforward became so coarse and artless, that their professed architects understood nothing at all of just designing, wherein its whole beauty consists, and hence a new manner of building took its rise which is called the *Gothic*.

Charlemagne did his utmost to restore Architecture, and the French applied themselves to it with success under the encouragement of H. Capet; his son Robert succeeded him in his design, till by degrees the modern architecture was run into as great an excess of delicacy as the Gothic had before done into passiveness. To these may be added, the Arabick, and Morisk or Moorish architecture, which were much of a piece with the Gothic, only brought in from the south by the Moors and Saracens, as the former from the north by the Goths and Vandals.

The architects of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, seemed to make perfection consist altogether in delicacy, and multitude of ornaments, which they bestowed upon their buildings with a world of care

and solicitude, though frequently without judgment or taste.

In the last two centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of architecture; in which they did not fail of success; insomuch, that our churches, palaces, &c., are built after the antique. Civil architecture may be distinguished with regard to the several periods or states of it, into the antique, ancient, Gothic and modern, etc. Another division of civil architecture arises from the different proportions which the different kinds of buildings rendered necessary, that we might have some suitable for the purpose according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required.

Hence arose the five orders, all invented by the ancients at different times, and on different occasions, viz: *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionian*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. The Gothic architecture may also be mentioned here, for it is perfectly distinct both from the Grecian and Roman style, although derived from the latter.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL.

JAMES STREET, (NEAR BURLEY'S HOTEL.)

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted up the above named house in such a style as to render his guests as comfortable as at any other Hotel in Hamilton. His former experience in the wine and spirit trade enables him to select the best articles for his Bar that the Market affords; and it is admitted by all who have patronized his establishment, that his stabling and sheds are superior to any thing of the kind attached to a public Inn, in the District of Gore.

N. B.—The best of Hay and Oats, with civil and attentive Ostlers.
W. J. GILBERT.
Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN THE PRESS

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY J. RUTHVEN,
HAMILTON,

A SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC; to which is added a set of BOOK KEEPING by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money Receipts, Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign; Explanation of Commercial Terms, &c., adopted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of Commerce.

By G. & J. GOUINLOCK,
Late's British Teachers of long experience and extensive practice.

This is the first of a series which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in BRITISH AMERICA.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—

1st. A Reading Book for beginners, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

2nd. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to succeed the initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3rd. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools for three important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Hamilton, 3rd Sept., 1841.

BRISTOL HOUSE,

King Street, Hamilton, near the Market,

By D. F. TEUKSBURY,

September 15, 1841.

EDWARD MCGIVERN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
HAMILTON.

Opposite Chapel & Moore's Tin Factory
King Street.

Sept. 22nd, 1841.

T. BRANIGAN,

Next door to R. Ecclestone's Confectionary Establishment, King Street,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Wheat, Flour, Oats, Barley, Peas, Timothy Seed, Pork, Butter, &c.
Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.

THOMAS HILTON,

CABINET MAKER,

AND UPHOLSTERER,

King Street, five doors east of the Bank.

STONE CUTTING,

MONUMENT AND TOMB STONES.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture every article in the above line, in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

ROBT. M'ILROY,

One door west of the Gore Bank.
Hamilton, Sept. 22, 1841.

PATRICK BURNS,

BLACKSMITH, KING STREET,
Next house to Isaac Buchanan & Co's
large importing house.

Horse Shoeing, Waggon & Leigh Ironing
Hamilton, Sep. 22, 1841.

HIDES and BARK

WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS desire to give Notice to the Public, that they have erected a large Tannery in this place, and require a constant supply of Hides, and that they will give a liberal price in cash, for Hides and Bark delivered at their Tannery on Catherine Street.

G. L. BEARDMORE, & Co.
Hamilton, 1841.

THE HAMILTON RETREAT.

THE Subscriber has opened his Retreat in Hugison street a few doors north of King street, and wishes to acquaint his friends that they may rely on every Luxury the markets afford; his Wines and Liquors will be selected with care, and no expense spared in making his guests comfortable.

Oysters, Clams, &c., will be found in their season. He therefore hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of Public patronage.

ROBERT FOSTER.
Hamilton, Sept., 1841.

SAMUEL McCURDY,
TAILOR,
KING STREET,
HAMILTON, G. D.

NOTICE.

It is confidently hoped that the following Reverend gentlemen will act as zealous agents for the Catholic paper, and do all in their power among their people to prevent its being a failure, to our final shame and the triumph of our enemies.

AGENTS.

Rev. Mr Vervais, *Amberstburgh*
" Mr. G. G. Gueph
" Mr. Charest, *Penetanguishene*
" Mr Proulx, do.
" J. P. O'Dwyer, *London*.
" Mr. O'Flinn, *St Thomas*.
" Mich. MacDonell, [*Maidstown*], *Sandwich*
" Alex. J. MacDonell, *Oakville*.
" Mr. Mills, *Dundas*.
" E. Gordon, *Niagara*.
" Mr. O. Reilly, *Gore of Toronto*.
" W. Patk. McDonagh, *Toronto*.
" Mr. Quinlan, *New Market*.
" Mr. Fitzpatrick, *Ops*.
" Mr. Kernan, *Cobourg*.
" Mr. Butler, *Peterburgh*.
" Mr. Lallor, *Pictou*.
" M. Brennan, *Belleville*.
" J. Smith, *Richmond*.
" P. Dollard, *Kingston*.
Very Rev. Angus MacDonell, do.
R. v. Angus MacDonald, do.
Right Rev. Bishop Goulin, do.
Re Mr. Burke, do.
Rev. Mr. Snyder, *Wilmet, near Waterloo*.
" Mr. O'Reilly, *Brockville*.
" J. Clarke, *Prescott*.
" J. Bennet, *Cornwall*.
" John Cannon, *Bytown*.
" J. H. McDonagh, *Perth*.
" G. Hay, [*St. Andrew's*], *Glengarry*.
" John MacDonell, [*St. Raphael*], do.
" John MacDonell, [*Alexandria*], do.
" Mr. Lefevre, *L'Orignal*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIGNAY, *Bishop of Quebec*.
M.M. Th. Maguire, *Vic. Gen.*
J. Demers, *Sup. Seminary of Quebec*.
A. Parant.
Z. Charest, *Curate of St. Roche*.
L. T. Bedard, *General Hospital*.
L. J. Desjardins, *Hôtel Dieu*.
T. Maguire, *Ursulines*.
P. McMahon, *St. Patrick*.
H. Paisley, *St. Catharines*.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

M.M. T. Cooke, *Curate of Three Rivers*.
J. E. McMahon, *Sherbrooke*.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Rev. Patrick Phalan, *SEM. ST. SULPICE*.
M.M. J. Quiblier, *Sup. Sem. Montreal*.
J. Richards, do.
P. O'Connell, *Vicar, Montreal*.
J. A. Bayle, *College of Montreal*.
J. C. Prince, *College of St. Hyacinthe*.
P. M. Mignault, *Sup. Col. of Chambly*.
J. F. Gagnon, *Berthier*.
J. R. Pare, *St. Jacques*.
M. Blanchet, *Cedars*.
J. B. Kelly, *Sorel*.
E. Crevier, *St. Hyacinthe*.

Bishop Fraser, *Nova Scotia*
Dr J B Purcell, *Bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio*
Bishop Fenwick, *Boston*.
Bishop Kenrick, *Philadelphia*.
Bishop England, *Charleston, Maryland, U.S.*

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PIERSE McELLIGOTT, late of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. When last heard of he was employed as principal clerk with Jno Okely, Esq. merchant, Smith's wharf, Baltimore. Any information respecting him sent to this Office, will be thankfully received.
Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.