

age over 1,000 persons each, and has had therefore not less than 5,300,000 hearers. He has given 265 addresses and lectures in the city of Boston. In the city of Glasgow, he addressed at once 3,300 ladies, no gentlemen being present, except Rev. Dr. Arnot, who presided, and three or four more upon the platform with him. "It was a splendid sight" (says the contemporaneous press), "and when they waved their handkerchiefs, it was like a flight of gulls from Ailsa Craig."

Previous to 1858, Mr. Gough had travelled in lecturing, in this country alone, 110,750 miles, more than four times the distance round the globe. He has spoken on his favorite theme under almost every variety of circumstances, and in all sorts of places; in prisons, almshouses, reform schools, ragged schools, colleges, academies, churches, institutions; seminaries, male and female; forts, arsenals, camps and ships of war, theatres and saloons, state-houses and court-rooms, at fairs and races, at conventions and camp-meetings in magnificent halls and in the open air. He is everywhere at home. Give him but access to the people, and he lays his hand upon their hearts. They called him Gavazzi abroad; the American Gavazzi might just possibly be called the Italian Gough, for the subject of our notice literally has no peer. When he speaks to the popular masses, we are more reminded of Whitefield and the sooty colliers with white tear-gutters streaking their cheeks, than of any other orator, living or dead.

For a long time it was believed that the power of this remarkable man was limited to the subject of temperance. This notion is now disproved, for he has during the last seven years lectured upon miscellaneous subjects before the best audiences in the land and enhanced his reputation thereby. Who has not heard with delight his "Night side of London," "Eloquence and Orators," "Peculiar People," "Curiosity," and other lectures? A choice pleasure is in reserve for the person who has not.

Mr. Gough celebrated, last month, his 50th birthday, and is in the full possession of well-matured powers, both of body and of mind. From the beginning of October, until the end of May, he lectures five nights a week, extraordinaries excepted, and has already filled the list of 168 lectures for the coming season. Last year he declined 1,028 applications. Lecture committees have discovered that the people will hear him, and therefore that his services are the cheapest they can engage.

To describe Mr. Gough, is simply impossible, but the world knows that he has a great heart, a great conscience, a warm, Christian "atmosphere," and the true ring of a man. We are grateful for his personal friendship; and, in the work of blessing mankind, we joyfully recognize him as a power scarcely equalled, and surely not excelled among living men.—*Congregationalist*.

Installation of Professor Jardine, University of New Brunswick.

The appointment of Professor Jardine was noticed in our last. We have now the pleasure of publishing the latter half of his admirable Inaugural Address, which has been circulated in a printed form. A *Fredericton* paper, in noticing the installation, says:

"Dr. Jardine is quite a young man, young certainly to possess such credentials as had been presented to the Senate prior to his appointment, with a pleasing address, and with that development of brow which phrenologists tell us denotes great mental activity and power.

"The address itself was an admirable effort, a fine, scholarly production, which gives in itself the very best endorsement of the action of the Senate in making this appointment. We need not speak further in praise of the address, we publish it in our issue to-day, and to all educated minds it will speak richly and abundantly for itself."

ADDRESS.

The method which we think it best to adopt, at the commencement at least of our future investigations, is the historical. Before attempting to decide upon the merits of any particular system of philosophical doctrines, it will be well for us to take a retrospective survey of the attempts which have already been made by those who have gone before us to establish the foundations of truth. We shall find it interesting to observe how the philosophical spirit of modern times, which was first aroused to activity in France, has been transmitted from one generation to another, and from one country to another, until it has reached our own day and generation. It will be a profitable task to examine carefully the conclusions at which the French Cartesian school ultimately arrived, and the reaction which they produced in our own England. We may watch, also, the progress of reaction, until through various stages, it terminated in the absolute scepticism of the first and greatest metaphysical thinker of Scotland,—David Hume. The fearful conclusions at which that illustrious man arrived, communicated a thrill of dismay through the thinking mind of Europe, and we cannot be more profitably or agreeably employed than in watching the vigorous and earnest minds who were inspired, by the scepticism of the Scottish thinker, with an enthusiastic zeal to vindicate, for the principles of goodness and truth, the positions to which they were rightfully entitled.

The movement which was then commenced has gone on with increasing vigor to the present day. One strong mind has risen up after another, each one contributing its quota to the ever increasing volume of philosophical speculations. Opposing schools of thinkers have risen up in hostile positions, con-