

able Archbishop. As soon as Dr. G. had concluded, a loose female advanced from the remote part of the hall and poured forth a torrent of blasphemy, and abuse of all priests, and in particular Henschien and Gutzlaff. Not only was no effort made by the authorities to remove the wretched woman, but there is reason to fear she was merely the breeding of others. While subsequently visiting several remarkable spots in this ancient seat of learning, the party were insulted and pelted with stones, and later in the evening, the Doctor and a few friends were attacked in the lodgings of the former; but at length the watch intervened and removed the rioters. Gutzlaff declared in the presence of many in Stockholm, that "during many years he had never, whether in Christian or heathen lands, witnessed such enmity against the truth as in Upsala."

Of course, in such circumstances, our own good friend Rosenius, who takes charge of the souls gathered by means of Methodism, and as far as the state of the law permits, is subjected to very severe trials. He needs, and I trust will have, the effectual fervent prayers of many righteous men, as well as elsewhere, that he may stand in the evil day. His exertions are not relaxed during the storm. In three places he holds regular meetings night after night, and great numbers crowd around him, many to their salvation. Daily is he abused by name in the public papers, and it is gravely asserted that the most fearful licentiousness is practised at the meetings, such as the Paradise dance of the Adamites. As in my own case so in this, a play has been got up against him called the *Pietist Priest*, and not content with evening performance, it is acted also at noon-day.

It is said that the King longs for the meeting of the Diet, that the questions of religious liberty may be settled. The numerous separatists in the North, formerly, noticed, must emigrate if their distinctive religious existence is not tolerated; many thousands of Baptists in different lands have forwarded petitions in favor of Nilson, of Gothenburg who has been sentenced to confiscation and banishment because he embraced Baptist views; the newspapers clamour for religious freedom, which with them meant, freedom from all religion; and, in a word, the question cannot longer be staved off, but must be grappled with, and decided.

It is small comfort to us to learn that other churches have their troubles as well as ourselves; but, surveying the whole case, we may see something like a fulfilment of Rev. xii., 12.

London, Aug. 31, 1850.

G. S.

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, Nov. 4, 1850.

### MR. GOUGH, AGAIN.

This able advocate of Temperance principles, has proceeded to other scenes of labor; but ere as a Journalist, we bid him for the present a respectful adieu, we deem it but justice to Mr. Gough and the enterprise in which his energies are enlisted, to give a passing glance at his labors in this city. According to previous announcement, he delivered his concluding address on Wednesday evening, having for eight days devoted himself with untiring zeal and unremitting effort, to the promotion of the interests of the Temperance Reformation. His audiences were crowded to excess, and the deep attention of all, evinced the power of his eloquence. His addresses were lengthy, usually from two hours to two hours and a quarter; yet, on no occasion did he fail to hold the audience as if spell-bound.

These addresses embraced the whole ground occupied by the Total Abstinence host. The drinking usages, the License law, the Traffic in intoxicating drinks, total abstinence the only certain preventive and the only reliable cure of drunkenness, moderate drinking the direct means of promoting drunkenness, are among the most prominent topics discussed. His appeals to the several classes of which the community at large is composed, were powerful and will not soon be forgotten.

In style, and mode of illustration, Mr. Gough is quite peculiar. He aims not at what some term, rhetorical precision or logical arrangement; in fine he is the *practical man*, in opposition alike to the *fine speaker* and the *speculative theorist*. Some Journals have given Mr. G. credit for assuming positions which require proof—an assertion which was not warranted by the addresses we had the pleasure of hearing. True, he never trifles with his audience—never labors to prove what nobody doubts, nor raises objections for the sake of demolishing them. But taking a position which opponents admit, but of which even Temperance men feel not the force, he exerts his superior powers to present that subject by varied illustrations in such a strong light, that practical good shall result. His demonstrations are never dry metaphysical disquisitions on the immorality of the manufacture, use or sale of strong drinks. The evil against which he warns his audience, is brought up as a culprit charged with specified crimes; and fact after fact is adduced to establish the charge; nor is the criminal suffered to retreat from public gaze until every unprejudiced mind approves the verdict,—"GUILTY."

We regret to be under the necessity of alluding to a single dissentient voice from the general mood of praise accorded to Mr. Gough by the public of this city. Some, however, who could find fault with nothing else, and who rather than agree with public opinion, would be willing to render themselves singularly ridiculous, have objected to Mr. G.'s eloquence as too theatrical! Mr. G. did

actually make the people laugh! Shocking!!—Aye, and in edifices dedicated to the worship of the living God! Alarming profanity! *Quæstio, whether would the merriment of a laugh, at a Temperance Lecture, or the inveterate ill-temper occasionally evinced by these strait-jacket gentlemen in churches and church meetings, reflect the more deeply on the christian character or the sanctity of the house of prayer?* We are aware, that one evil cannot justify another; and we employ the interrogation, not because we admit it to be an evil to laugh when hearing a temperance address, even in a place of worship; but, to show that admitting our opponent's theory, men ought to evince consistency by removing the beam from their own eye, ere they exhibit their zeal in extracting the mote from their brother's eye. Among those who have attempted to detract from Mr. Gough's merit, it is painful to find one of our city contemporaries, the *Colonist*. In his leader on Tuesday, he attributes to Mr. G., such epithets as "too theatrical" "the slangs and gestures of a second rate comedian, whose principal object was to make his audience laugh"—of his address on Sabbath being "a repetition of his former addresses,"—Now, we heard all Mr. G.'s evening addresses and that on the Sabbath day, and we pronounce the whole of the above quotation in unqualified terms a tissue of misrepresentation. No candid man, whatever estimate he formed of the subject of Mr. Gough's addresses, would state that the Lecturer's principal object was, "to make his audience laugh." He stated facts bearing on the several topics discussed, and these sometimes elicited marked expressions of excitement among the audience.

Of the general effect produced by these addresses it is difficult to give a definite idea. It is not too much to say that every class of the community has been acted upon, and many who previously stood aloof from the Temperance enterprise, have heartily embraced its principles, abandoning even the moderate use of strong drinks. The number added to the Total Abstinence Society in this city through Mr. Gough's agency, is, we understand, from twelve to fifteen hundred. Nor is this all; many, we doubt not, who have withheld their names, but who, unfortunately for Baachus, attended these lectures, will never again with a good conscience drink intoxicating liquors. It is our opinion that the mind which could contemplate the drinking usages as depicted by Mr. Gough,—and not feel convinced of the propriety of Total Abstinence principles,—must be impervious to truth.

An address was adopted by the audience present at the concluding lecture expressing their high estimation of the labors of Mr. Gough, which together with the spirited comments of the *Globe*, we here insert. Our readers will be greatly gratified to hear that Mr. G. intends to spend six months in Canada, commencing September 1851. Our contemporary of the *Globe* observes—

On Wednesday evening Mr. Gough delivered his farewell lecture in the Richmond Street Wesleyan Chapel, to a respectable audience, and was fully as effective as on any of his previous appearances. The remark made by a contemporary, "even after the consultation of several friends," that Mr. Gough is very theatrical, is perhaps, the highest encomium which could be awarded to the respected lecturer. For if to the truthfulness of sentiment, welled forth in warmest gushings from an honest heart is added—Action—the one only Demosthenic essential to perfect oratory, the lecturer has gained his end. He speaks not as one who beatech the air, but the electric current issuing from his own heart vibrates the heart strings of willing audiences and their souls and their sympathies are for the time obedient to his will. They sigh with him when his heart is sad, and rejoice with him in his joys. Mr. Gough's visit to Toronto, at all events, has not been in vain. He has received 1400 names to his list. Nor is this all. Several gentlemen, of standing in the city, engaged in the spirit trade, have begun to look upon their avocation with a feeling of semi-horror, and the earnest wish is expressed that they could get out of it. Heaven will help them out of it if the wish is sincere. This omens well for the cause, although it must ever be borne in mind that although all the spirit stores were shut to-morrow unless the self-denying principle leaves society at large, a supply will be forthcoming in obedience to the demand. Mr. and Mrs. Gough left for Hamilton in the *Eclipse* on Thursday afternoon, escorted to the wharf by several members of the Temperance Committee, and other gentlemen who take an interest in the cause. The following address has been executed on a large sheet of parchment, in Mr. Stacy's most exquisite style of penmanship, and will be presented to Mr. Gough to-day, in Hamilton, by the Secretary of the Association:—

MR. J. B. GOUGH.

DEAR SIR,—On your coming to our city we hailed you as one whom God had made the Messenger of Mercy to thousands. Our expectations from your visit have been thus far more than realized, and we now on the eve of your departure from us to other fields of usefulness most cordially congratulate you on what you will esteem above all price—the success of your mission to Toronto, and bid you unitedly and heartily "God speed" in your onward labor of love.

DEAR SIR,—We would gratefully admire that wise and gracious Providence which so unexpectedly and by an instrumentality apparently so feeble rescued you from the horrible pit and from the miry clay, set your feet upon a rock and established your goings; and has now given you a place among the Princes of God's people, thereby putting a new song into your mouth, even praise unto our God. Short as has been your sojourn among us, we trust it will prove that you have quickened the slumbering

energies of the friends of the Temperance cause, and lodged in the minds of many of our citizens, especially the young, principles which will under God shield them from the Destroyer, through whom such countless multitudes have fallen, and guide them into paths of usefulness and honor. We would also trust that of those who yet hesitate to identify themselves with us there are not a few who partially, at least, sympathize in our principles and whom therefore we may hope ere long to number among our allies. And now, Dear Sir, we bid you for a short season FAREWELL; our best wishes and prayers go with you, and the loved companion of your journeyings. On your head and heart rest the blessings of many who, when found by you, were ready to perish.

Unanimously approved of by the public meeting holden in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Richmond Street, on the 30th day of October 1850, and presented by the Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society of the City of Toronto, Canada West.

(Signed) J. McNAB, Secretary  
JOHN ROAF, President.  
and by the Members of the Committee.

### REVIEW OF NEWS.

It is said the British Government intend to convert the Island of Anticosti into a penal colony. A very questionable calculation, in our opinion.

J. H. Richardson, M.B. & M.R.C.S., Lon., Eng., has been appointed to the office of Prof. of Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto. To us, regarding neither the politics of the party who made the appointment, nor the objections of those who love to find fault—but rather the amiable and gentlemanly character of the Dr., and his undoubted fitness for the place,—we say, to us, this appears an excellent appointment.

The great dissatisfaction which has been expressed relative to the conduct of the Judges at the Industrial Exhibition in Montreal, demands some attention, but the crowded state of our columns renders it necessary for us to defer that work for another week.

At a numerous meeting, held at London on the 28th ult., the Town Council was authorized to take stock to the amount of £25,000 in the Great Western Railway Company. But at a public meeting of the rate-payers of the County of Middlesex, held at the Junction, on the 24th ult., it was resolved that stock in said Company should not be taken by the County Council.



### Arrival of the Pacific and the Canada.

The Steamer *Pacific* arrived at 2 P. M. on Sunday, having left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. on the 16th instant.

Flour.—Well supported at late rates. Corn advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Full prices for Wheat. Trade, generally during the week, had been steady, and prices firm.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made in London, as to the Nicaragua Canal.

No more movements have taken place in the Danish and Schleswig war.

Steps are being taken by the post office authorities in England, to convey letters to British North America by the United States steamers.

The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe, died on the 11th.

It is stated positively that Kossuth and the other Hungarian exiles, have received leave to retire from the Ottoman territory; they will proceed to the United States, where they intend to settle.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at a quarter after ten on Monday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

In Breadstuffs generally, the leading features are, that they have assumed a firmer aspect, and a fair amount of business was doing in Wheat and Indian Corn, at improving rates. Flour also moving more freely at full prices of last steamer.

The Bishop of Toronto came out in the *Canada*. The *Canada* got on the rocks about 30 miles east of Halifax last night, but is supposed to have sustained no material injury.

The new Steamer *Franklin* arrived off Cowes on the 15th inst., and proceeded to the harbour.—The general news by her arrival is not of the least interest.

It is said that an unusual breadth of wheat will be sown in England and Ireland this year.

### FRANCE.

We learn by telegraph from Paris of Thursday, the 18th inst. that the Parliamentary session had met on that day, and after a short, but important meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of order had agreed to the question of prolonging the Presidency, provided that the late monarchist demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that towards the end of the President's renewed term, it will be right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and a republic; he has promised to throw no obstacle in the way of their proceeding.

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danish and Schleswig armies since the assault of Fredrickstadt, and it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called to settle all difficulties.

England and France are named as the mediating powers.

The revolutionary feeling in Hesse Casel seems to be on the increase.

### PRUSSIA.

Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfort conference.

### General Intelligence.

#### CANADA.

##### Lake St. Peter.

The deepening of Lake St. Peter is to be prosecuted with vigor. We learn that a report has been made upon the preliminary survey that has taken place, establishing the existence of a depth of water in the new channel, varying from 1½ to 18 feet, deepened by the action of the current; where the previous dredging had been effected.

The Harbour Commissioners have sent down two Engineers of eminence, and the Chairman and Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Logan, provincial geologist, went along with them to inspect more thoroughly the condition of both channels, before commencing effective operations. At this season, and for two months earlier, the water in the old channel generally falls from 10½ to 11½ feet; if, therefore, a permanent depth of 15 feet can be obtained, as was the original idea, an immense advantage is secured to the trade of this city, and of the province generally. The Board of Trade of Montreal, and in an especial manner, Mr. Ryan, the Chairman, are entitled to the praise of resuscitating the scheme, and of bringing it again into operation. We have no doubt that the Harbour Commissioners will prosecute the work with prudence and energy. It will perhaps be impossible to do more before next spring, than verify the surveys and get the old machinery into working order, so as to be ready to act with vigor in the opening of the river in April.

The bottom of the lake is well known to be of a tough plastic blue clay, and experience seems to confirm what was anticipated by Killaly, that the sides of the channel excavated through it, would stand like a solid wall, or at any rate that the slight wear and tear from them by the action of the current, would pass off dissolved in the water, instead of forming silt in the bottom. There may, however, be veins of quick-sand in the line of excavation, which may prove troublesome, and one is said to exist at the upper end of the portion now dredged. But as it has not affected the depth of the water in the excavation after a lapse of four years, the difficulties expected from it may have been over-rated. We hope that a full examination may show this to be the case.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MANUFACTURES.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to consider the propriety of forming a Joint Stock Company for the manufacture of woolen goods. In the absence of the Mayor, the Reeve was called on to preside. The Chairman ably explained the objects of the meeting, and dwelt at some length on the advantages that would result from the establishment of extensive manufactures in the town, observing that Nature seemed to have destined Dundas for the seat of manufacturing operations, being possessed of superior water privileges, and at the same time enjoying the advantages of water communication. Mr. J. Spencer also addressed the meeting, remarking that the only question was, whether it would be advisable to form a company or leave it for the operations of private capitalists. Of the success of a manufactory established on correct principles he thought there would be no doubt, and in proof of the safety of such investments, he said that he had already received an offer to rent a paper mill which he was going to erect, on advantageous terms. Several gentlemen were named as a committee to investigate the matter, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next.—*Dundas Warden*.

EDUCATION.—Yesterday after dinner, an artisan in town put sixteen dollars into his pocket to pay his deposit in one of the building Societies, but unfortunately, on his way to Yonge Street he dropped the money. Thinking that he might have dropped it before leaving the house, a messenger was immediately sent to enquire, but it was gone. However, towards evening while with useful countenance he was describing to a friend, passing near to his own dwelling the loss he had sustained, a lady observed him from her window and coming out enquired if he had lost anything. The matter was soon explained. Her little boy in going to school had picked up the money, and when the overjoyed artisan pulled out some silver to reward the little fellow, it was positively refused. It is pleasing to record such instances of true nobility in youth. We trust that the practical lesson of integrity which he thus received from an affectionate parent will rivet on his memory through life the important aphorism "honesty is the best policy."—*Globe*.

SHEEP KILLING.—We have had occasion at various times to report the destruction of numbers of sheep belonging to different farmers, but on Monday last a wholesale slaughter was committed upon the flock belonging to Mr. H. W. Lawry. Thirty sheep were killed and ten others were worried in such a manner as to render them valueless, except for their skins. The losses to the farmers generally by similar depredations upon their sheep-folds during the past summer, have been so frequent, that some active measures should be taken to destroy their midnight prowlers. Our streets are infested with hosts of useless curs that roam about, endangering the lives and destroying the property of individuals. In the present instance, the sheep had been carefully penned up in the barn, but the dogs obtained an entrance by a small hole through which the pigs were fed, and thus managed to destroy forty sheep. We hope that this evil will be