

love of Liberty, their habitual hatred of Slavery—and now, from the press, secular and religious, Whig, Democratic, and Anti-Slavery—from the pulpit, from the stump, from religious Conventions and popular Conventions in city and country, throughout the entire North, we hear one burst of indignation against the law, and of execration of its makers. If the slaveholders want quiet, deprecate agitation, let them repeal that law, or amend it by provision for a jury trial, and the writ of habeas corpus. Otherwise, they may prevent the flight of a few slaves, secure the recapture of a few fugitives, but it will be at the cost of the internal feeling, about which so much is said, at the hazard of a sectional controversy, deeper, fiercer, bitterer, than any that has yet threatened the peace of the Union.

Ecclesiastical.

Lay Preachers' Union, Isle of Wight.

This disinterested and self-denying body of men held their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 17, in the Nonconformist Chapel, Longbridge, Newchurch. This is a union of lay preachers of all denominations. From an accurate computation there are about 150 lay preachers belonging to the W. A. Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians, and about seventy of these brethren are engaged every Sabbath in preaching the Gospel in the villages of the island; the average attendance of their congregations, is from five to six thousand souls. They have been called to exercise their gifts in preaching the "unspeakable riches of Christ" by their respective churches, which constitutes their valid ordination; and thus they do without any earthly fee or reward, save the object they aim at, and the approbation of God and all good men, "the love of Christ constraineth them." These brethren have agreed, while they differ in minor points of doctrine and discipline, to meet together twice a year for prayer, conference, and addresses on given subjects. Their meetings are to be held in different parts of the island, and in the chapels of each connexion; and they hope their example may be followed in other localities, that it may facilitate that inspiring prophetic period, when "Ephraim shall not vex Judah nor Judah envy Ephraim;" and fulfil the apostolic injunction, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth, and thus give the world a proof in their love one to another, that Christ has already come." In reference to this meeting we may adopt the sentiment of the sainted Wesley, when dying, "the best of all, God was with us."—*Wesleyan Times.*

WEST FERRY, NEAR EPWORTH—RE-OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Sunday, September 8th, this chapel was re-opened by Mr. Reynolds, of Leeds, who preached two sermons. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. Sanderson, Primitive Methodist Minister. On Sunday, the 15th, the Rev. G. Bagley, of Tunstall, preached three times, and on Monday, the 16th, the Rev. Samuel Dunn preached in the open air (the enlarged chapel being two small by half) at half-past two, to upwards of a thousand people, many of whom came from all places within ten miles of West Ferry, and some from a still greater distance. At the close of the sermon between 800 and 1000 persons sat down to tea in two large tents. At the subsequent meeting the Rev. W. Sanderson occupied the chair, and remarked that it was possible for a Conference to make a mistake. The Wesleyan Conference did so forty years ago, in trying to put down camp meetings, and in expelling William Clowes, and he thought the expulsion of Mr. Dunn was another great blunder. God had already overruled ore for the salvation of thousands, and he would make the other a blessing to thousands too. The Rev. S. Dunn, for nearly two hours, rivetted the attention of 1,500 people by a lucid statement of the facts connected with his expulsion.—*Id.*

BRADFORD—METHODIST NEW CONNEXION BAZAAR.—A bazaar, under the auspices of the Methodist New Connexion, for the purpose of enabling them to realize some portion of a heavy debt, was opened at the Exchange Rooms, Bradford, on Wednesday week, and was continued until the following Saturday. The rooms were thronged on each day by large parties of influential ladies and gentlemen, resident not only in Bradford, and the surrounding neighborhood, but in neighboring and distant towns. On Thursday, the bazaar room afforded the novel spectacle of a market ordinary, and large parties of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided at a moderate price. This feature of the enterprise appeared to be a "happy hit," and, no doubt, aided the effort materially. On Friday, a tea party was rendered another source of income and profit to the enterprise. Some 420 persons sat down to tea. Among this interesting and respectable gathering were persons from Leeds, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Otley, Manchester, &c. After tea, a public meeting was held in aid of the object, Henry Forbes, Esq., Mayor, presiding. The interests of the Methodist New Connexion were advocated, at great length, and with considerable ability, by different gentlemen. £130 was realized from sales and contributions, which is £130 more than was anticipated.—*Id.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN MOWAT, A. M.—On the 3rd instant, a deputation from the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, consisting of Messrs. Creighton, Campbell, and Gray, waited upon the above named clergyman, and (in the presence of their much esteemed pastor, the Rev. Dr. Machar,) presented him with a superbly bound copy of the splendid edition, in folio, of Bagster's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, exhibiting the Scriptures in eight languages, containing the Syriac New Testament, and having prefixed the valuable Prolegomena of Dr. Lee, of Cambridge.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The House of Bishops, now in Session at Cincinnati, have refused to restore

Bishop Onderdonk, and have rejected the petition of the Diocese of New York, both by a majority of about 2 to 1. A canon has been passed by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, providing for the election of an Assistant Bishop, where the Bishop of a diocese has been suspended. The Convention have adopted a resolution providing for a triennial meeting of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, at the same time with the Convention.

CALL.—The Rev. Thomas Hoag has received and accepted a call from the people of Beaufort. A Brockville paper hopes that the people will advance in Christian Knowledge under his pastoral care.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 23, 1850.

GOUGH, & GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

The heroes of antiquity have recorded their valour and inscribed their triumphs in characters of blood. Desolation and misery and death have accompanied their goings forth, while the groans of the dying, and the bitter lamentations of the bereaved, have furnished unmistakable evidence of that sacrifice of humanity which constituted the foundation of their fame. At their approach consternation seized upon whole nations; and in the trophies they erected we read the downfall of vast empires. But the champions of truth and righteousness employ, if not more durable, at least more pleasing emblems of their valor; and in characters over which angels rejoice, they record the victories they have achieved. The shudder of humanity produced by the horrors of the battle field was never felt in view of the march of truth or the triumph of morality.

Such is the Temperance enterprise, such the trophies erected by her champions, and such the glory of her achievements. Total abstinence has her champions; and among these in bold outline stands forth on the world's platform, John B. Gough, the Prince of Temperance Lecturers—a character neither sought nor aped, but accorded by a thinking public wherever he has lectured. His operations against the "drunken god," have been carried on with the ability of a giant, and with success which we doubt not will be the subject of pleasing reminiscences in future years. His work here, however, is but just commenced; and the evenings of this day and Tuesday and Wednesday, he will deliver lectures in this City. If any of our readers through indifference or prejudice have not yet heard Mr. Gough, we entreat them to go this very night—and listen to his burning appeals, his spirit-stirring eloquence. His efforts have more than novelty to recommend them. There is naked truth, unaffected simplicity, distinguished benevolence, pervading every effort; and cold and dark and insensible must be that heart that can hear his addresses without catching the spirit he breathes.

We are well aware that readers who have not had the privilege of hearing for themselves will feel anxious to know something tangible respecting Mr. Gough and his Lectures; an anxiety which were it in our power we should feel it a pleasure to gratify. But the case is hopeless. We have perused the accounts given by Journalists from many of the places where Mr. G. has lectured: accounts, too, which, without doubt, were given in the spirit of candor, and in some cases with a great deal of care and ability; but they all failed to infuse in our minds an adequate idea of their subject. Were his addresses published *verba in* (and by the way we should like to see the "ready writer" that could report them), even then the reader would not know "one-half" the greatness of the man. Facts and thoughts lose none of their native force, either by the words with which he clothes them or the manner in which they are delivered. His is not a stiff, studied eloquence; it is perfectly natural, even in its most impassioned flights. The facts adduced are relevant and striking: the style is free from ambiguity: his descriptive powers are of the first order: his sarcasm is bold and searching almost beyond a parallel: his impersonation is true to life: his utterance is slow or rapid, cool or impassioned, calm and winning or bold and defiant, at will. Nor is it the exercise of those rare capabilities separately or in varied combination, that renders his addresses so effective. The power with which he seizes, subdues and leads his audience is more justly attributable to the manner in which he throws facts, impersonation, sarcasm, appeal and entreaty down in masses upon them, leaving no alternative but to yield to his importunity. Unlike the finished piece of mechanism, every part of which evinces studied accuracy and exquisite finish; his efforts are more closely allied to the earthquake which throws whole mountains in masses from their time-honored seats. Yet "he rides in the whirlwind and threatens the storm." No random or irrelevant matter is introduced: and everything fills its own place, and contributes its quota to the general effect.

When contemplating this great man and his labors, and anxiously desiring to answer the question, "How shall we most successfully bring *bo h* under the notice of our readers?" our original intention

was to furnish a very brief synopsis of each lecture; but ere we had set about our work, the hearing of Mr. Gough's second Lecture led to the abandonment of that determination. Such an attempt must in itself prove a failure, and at best would do injustice both to the Lecturer and his Addresses. To read the very words uttered would not suffice; you must hear them fall from the lips of John B. Gough—you must stand petrified under his sarcasm, or tremble with tormenting anxiety to rescue the poor imbecile whom he causes you to see "hair-hung" over the lake of fire—you must feel the fire of patriotism, the heart-rending solicitude inspired by benevolence, a glowing spirit of philanthropy, such as you never thought yourself capable of feeling—fanned into a perfect flame; while, like angels of mercy, your energies are waked up to the rescue of immortal beings from the jaws of the demon of Intemperance—we say you must feel all this, in order to appreciate Mr. Gough. You hear an ordinary speaker relate an anecdote, and it is simply what some one, or it may be several persons, did or said. Let Gough relate the same thing and it is not what others did or said; but living agents doing or saying in your immediate presence. The former is the *details of a history*; the latter, the *transaction itself*; that is the shadow, this is the substance or reality.

Mr. Gough's lectures abound with facts, the truth of which he gives every one an opportunity of testing, as he furnishes the names and residences of parties concerned. These facts are told with great ease and fluency, and never fail to tell on the subject under consideration. Intemperance is represented as a monster evil, offering indignity to God and man, robbing the one of homage and the other of reason and religion, of safety and comfort—of life on this side, and heaven beyond, the grave. The drinking usages are made to pass before you as the spectres of malignant beings, pervading every rank and grade of society, assailing the masses with overwhelming inducements to choose the slippery path of *general drinking*, which imperceptibly conducts the unwary down through the labyrinth of drunkenness, to the chambers of the dead and the perdition of the lost. Nor is the mind suffered to brood incessantly over the fate of the confirmed drunkard as inevitable. The scene by turns is changed; and the poor degraded inebriate rises from the ashes, of this funeral pile, "in all the God-like grandeur of a free man."

Mr. Gough is, himself, a reformed inebriate; and he thoroughly understands both the thralldom of drunkenness, and the deliverance which total abstinence secures. He is master of his subject; and apart from the moral influence of his addresses, they are a rich treat. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings the Lectures were delivered in the Congregational Chapel, Bay Street; and on Thursday and Friday evenings in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Richmond Street, to crowded and delighted audiences. On Saturday afternoon Mr. G. delivered a Lecture in the Congregational Chapel, Bay Street, to children; and on Sabbath afternoon a general Lecture was delivered in Adelaide Street Wesleyan Chapel. This evening he lectures in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Adelaide Street; and on Wednesday evening he delivers his farewell Lecture. Reader, by all means go and hear him.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Rumor says that Vice-Chancellor Jamieson, of the Court of Chancery, is about to retire with a pension.

The Industrial Exhibition at Montreal has been a splendid affair; though it is much to be regretted that great dissatisfaction is said to prevail respecting the award of prizes.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and Lady arrived in this City on a visit to Lord Elgin, last week.

The enveloping topic in this City during the past week, has been Mr. Gough's Lectures. We understand he proceeds to Hamilton on the 31st inst.; and we earnestly entreat our readers in Hamilton and its vicinity to go and hear him. Such an intellectual treat is rarely offered to the public, as Mr. G's Lectures on Temperance.

Late tidings from California are by no means tinged with a hue so golden as the information communicated to the public previously. A correspondent of a contemporary Journal says, "the time for realizing fortunes by gold digging, is past."

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT GUEBEC.—The demolition of the old wing of this building is almost completed and the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, aided by the architect, Mr. Gauvreau, and Mr. Rindge, Government Engineer, is consulting about the plans for the new wing.—*Patriot.*

The *Charlottetown Gazette* announces the death of His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the 10th inst.—*Id.*

New Advertisements.

Groceries, &c.—Hutchinson, Black & Co. Fall and Winter Dry Goods! Millinery! Furs!—J. Henderson. Toronto School of Medicine. Homoeopathic Physician—T. C. Gamble. Cabinet Making! Economy!—G. W. Williams. Winter Reading!—D. McDonald.



Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Oct. 23, 1850.

The Asia arrived between 10 and 11 this day, with dates to the 12th Oct. She brought out 156 passengers, and the steamer City of Glasgow about the same number.

Ashes continue very heavy. Pots, 34s; Pearls 30s. Land—Considerable business done at good prices; 400 tons, 34s 9d to 35s.

No improvement in demand for beef. Pork very firm, but little doing. Bacon steady—full prices. Shoulders ready sales, at extreme prices. Hams neglected.

Cheese coming forward; ready sales for good quantities. Tallow—Demand steady at former rates. Cotton steady, without change. Wool—No change in prices; firm and improving.

Flour—Fine sweet American brings 23s to 24s per bbl.; sour, 19s to 22s.

White Wheat 6s 5d to 6s 8d; red 5s 8d to 6s. Corn in moderate request, 26s to 28s for 480 lbs. The grain trade has been generally dull, and but little doing in any article.

The steamer Asia crossed from Liverpool in ten days seven hours, and the Pacific in ten days twenty hours.

The Queen had returned to London from the Highlands.

An effort is about to be made to form a line of steamships of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment will be tried by taking passengers at \$40 to \$50 per head.

The official report of the board of trade for the month ending the 5th, has been published and is satisfactory, although showing a falling off compared with the same month last year.

The Queen of the Belgians is in a hopeless condition, getting weaker every day.

The French President seems to be advancing step by step in his ambitious career. He continues having most splendid reviews of the troops. The latest at Champ de Mars, of cavalry, 25,000 strong, took place on the 10th.

The Spanish expedition to Cuba was to sail on the 15th. General Concha wished not to set out until the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the United States hastens the departure.

The Holsteiners failed in the attempt to take the town of Fredericksburg. This repulse was most decisive; at least 600 were killed, and their besieging guns lost. It is said that France, England, Austria, and the German States, have positively decided in favor of Denmark, and that the Danes will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of the intervening parties.

Great Britain was visited by a most severe gale of wind on the 6th and 7th inst. Great amount of damage on the coast and inland, and many lives were lost.

Messrs. Wood & Rail, of Port Glasgow, have contracted to build a new steamer to replace the Vicerny, lately lost on the coast of America. They were the builders of the mail steamer Europa.

Advices from Electoral Hesse to the 6th, state that affairs are fast approaching to a chaotic confusion, for the civil functionaries, to whom General Haynau sends his orders, firmly refuse to obey them. The troops are gloomy and dispirited. Orders have been issued by authority to the upper Military Court for the attachment of the person of General Haynau, until he has been tried by an ordinary Court-martial for treason.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

Industrial Exhibition.

This exhibition opens this day at two o'clock. The arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and the result will not disappoint the public.—From a cursory glance which we took at the rooms yesterday, we are enabled to say something of their appearance, and of the character of the article exhibited. These comprise nearly everything produced by natural means, and the efforts of art.—The space devoted to the latter, is the lower part of the Hall. Here are to be found some most beautiful specimens of Canadian Cabinet-ware, fitted up and finished in the most luxurious manner. A number of tables done in imitation marble, and an imitation Egyptian marble fire place, at the lower end of the hall, are exceedingly beautiful. An imitation mosaic table in the same collection is also a perfect gem. It is executed on the common granite of the country, and, as a work of art, is really wonderful. Some drawing room furniture in the same neighborhood will also attract attention, as also a very beautifully painted cabinet, made of the common white pine of the country. Several pianos and other musical instruments are prominent objects in this room, and are highly creditable specimens of Canadian industry. Here also are collections of the woollen manufactures of the country—glass—silver ware—dentistry—shoemaker's work—smith's work, &c. One of the most creditable and useful collections which met our eye, were specimens of fancy and common soaps, candles, &c., &c., of Canadian manufacture. There is also a full