LONDON BY NICHT.

A LECTURE

JOHN B. GOUGH, LAST EVENING,

At the Academy of Music.

Last evening the Academy of Music was tilled from parquet to amphitheatre by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, the occasion being a lecture by John B. Gough, Esq., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The lecturer was appreciated by the audience by frequent manifestations of applause. sometimes almost deafening. The speaker was introduced by P. B. Simons, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gough came forward and spoke as fol-

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Five years since I prepared a lecture entitled "London by Night," principally for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the people in behalf of the poor, the destitute, and the outcast. Having delivered it several times, I did not intend to deliver it again to the public; but it has been called for so often that I was induced, somewhat against my own will, to revise this lecture—rewrite it, take out some, and make new additions to it—and bring it out again before the public. The longer we contemplate Lon-don, the more impressed we are with the fact that it is a world in itself. Instead of becoming familiar with it, you seem to become more amazed and bewildered with its enormous extent; and the greater and more constant your explorations, the less satisfied you become with your knowledge of London.

To see London, you should visit it in the height of the season; for when everybody is out of town if presents a very different appearance. London is full from February, when Parhament opens, until July, at which time every one who can afford it goes to the seaside or Scotland, shooting grouse, or to the Alps; and those who cannot afford to leave London sant their blinds, and attend another place of worship, to make believe they have gone, because

it is style-fashion. The law courts are closed at the time the members of Parliament are rusticating in the country; the parks are desolute, and London is The height of the season is after Easter. In the month of May comes the shopping, and Regent street rejoices. At night the places of amusement are througed. London supports forty theatres and thirty-two principal club-houses, while there are also exhibitions, such as the "British Museum," the "National Garlery," and other places of resort, open to the public

gratuitously. It is astonishing in what masses the Lon-doners congregate. About two million one handred thousand persons visited the Crystal Palace in 1860. I saw myself, on one day, 60,000 persons at a review of 25,000 volunteers by her Majesty in 1860. If you walk in Regent street you will see a sight that is gorgeous. Belgravia is occupied by the rich, Pimbeco by the poor and pretentions, and Russell square is what they call "well-to-do." The different trades and profeesions occupy different portions of the city. For instance, the caterers live about Brompton: the medical students take possession of whole streets in the vicinity of their respective hospitals. The French, the Italian, the Swede, the Dane, the Spaniard, the American, and ail nations you will find represented.

In my lecture to-night, on "London by Night," you will find many things that are as new to those who live in the metropolis as to those before me. This lecture is the result of many explorations by night in company with detectives and policemen. To see London by night we must avoid the city proper. At 6 o'clock it is almost desolate, and at midnight is as quiet as a country town. We will hire a cab for the night, and start about 9 o'clock in the evening, and we will first visit, if you please, & "Gin

Palace."
There are 4500 'gin palaces," 3600 beer shops which do not sell spirits, and 800 public houses. London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 43,200,000 gallons of beer. They say, "Drink beer, think beer," and I do not know but that is one reason why some Englishmen are so obtuse. (Applause.) The breweries in England are enormous. The work in some of the largest is carried on by steam. 4300 barrels of mait are brewed in a day. The capacity of their vats is 70,000 barrels. There are millions of money invested in the destroyare millions of money invested in the destroying of God's good gifts.

But here, at this corner, is the "gin palace"there are some called more respectable than others: we see a light within. We enter, and we find the room filled with people of all sorts. Before the bar stand about eighty people, drinking gin, etc. The "gin palace" not only sells liquor retail, but wholesale also. There is a wholesale entrance, a retail entrance, and the jug and bottle entrance; but wholesale or re-tall, jug or bottle, it means gin. The bar is covered with pewter, perforated to allow the drainings and spillings of the glasses to run through into a trough, and this is dealt out again under the name of "all-sorts." (Laughter.) The profit from this source amounts to some

At the back of the bar you see various placards with names on them, such as "The Bai-moral Mixture, patronized by his Royal High-ness." Look at the landlord. He is very corpulent, and stands with his hands in his pockets, as the French say, "Very much de-

pockets, as the French say, "Very much developed." (Laughter.)
We leave this disgusting place, and order the cabman to drive us down to "Whitecnapel."
We pass through "Cheapside," and we find ourselves in "Butcher's Row." Here is where all that can be desired in the meat line is soid, such as legs, livers, kidneys, etc. the butchers crying out "Buy! buy! buy!" On the other side of this place we find baskets of fruit, women with oysters, everything in the way of crockery ware, tin pans, gridingns, frying-pans, etc. etc. with cysters, everything in the way of crockery ware, tin pans, gridirons, frying-pans, etc. etc. Into some of the "gin palaces" which are in this neighborhood, it is hardly safe to enter without the police. The bar-tenders are strong fighting men. I think it is a better position to put a fighting man behind the bar than to send him to Congress. (Tremendous applause.) Places of amusement are abundant in this locality. Here is a panorama—only a penny locality. Here is a panorama—only a penny entrance iee. Paying our penny, and going in to see the panorama, we say to ourselves, the best part of the panorama is outside." This part of London always has a strong odor from ish, etc. You will find men of all nations—men who worship God, and men who do not. Here is where the poor sailor is taken in. I remember seeing a sign in Water street, New York, at one time, which said, "Sailors taken in and done for

when "Jack" is ashore he seem to have but one idea, and that is to spend just as much money he can in as short a time as possible. A friend, a photographer, once told me that a sailor came to him one day and said, "I want to have a futtergraf taken, and I want it just as handsome as you can make it." One was taken and shown to him, but he said, "Why, that is too blessed ugly for me! I want this futter-graf for my sister."

Several were taken, but none were satisfactory. Looking at a number of pictures hanging on the wall, he said. "Shipmate, sell me one of them," and he actually bought and took away the handsomest one he could find, delighted to think that he had a photograph that would satisfy his mother and sister.

Some of the places in London are see low to be de oribed, but they are regularly licensed by acts of Parliament. We get into the cab again and drive as rapidly as we can to the Victoria Theatre, on the other side of the water. This is the costermongers' theatre. The costermonger was originally an applement, but now those who sell apything are called by that name.

They have their own theatre and ale-houses, I and they are true to each other. If one is ill he is vie ted by scores of his tellows. Religion is a

and they are true to each other. If one is ill he is via ted by scores of his fellows. Refigion is a regular puzzleto them. By seeing people go to church, and seeing they are well dressed, they somehow have established in their minds the idea of being religious with being respectable. They do not understand how it is possible that you can be interested in their spiritual welfare. If you went to preach the Gospel to them you would never reach them without coming right down to their ideas, and let them understand that you know what a human being wants.

To show the feeling that exists among them. I will give an illustration. I was once going along in one of the by-ways of the city, when I saw a large crowd at the corner of a succet. Going over, I found that a man had fallen from a scaffold and was being brought home, and words of sympathy fell from the lips of the crowd for the wife and her four little children. I asked a rough specimen of a man, "What is the matter here?" He said in a very rough voice, "Stand out of the way, will you? A gentleman wants to know what is the matter," They opened the way for me and I went into the crowd. I saw one woman with her eye black, and the blood not washed from her face from the last night's fight. In her arms she held a child, and tears were tricking down her face. I said to the crowd, "Is this woman very poor." They answered she was so and said, "God Almighty help the woman; look at her." poor?" They answered she was so and said, "God Almighty help the woman; look at her." In the centre of that crowd, where there were In the centre of that crowd, where there were men that for a shilling would have robbed me, I stood alone. I had gold and silver in my purse and a gold watch in my pocket. I said, "I will give this woman half a sovereiga if it will do her any good," They looked at me, and in a minute said, "God bless you, sir;" "Thank you for the woman," and I heard them whisper, "Half a sovereign!" I turned to go, and every man in that crowd took off his razged cap, and as I passed they said, "God bless you, sir," Not one in that crowd asked me to give them a one in that crowd asked me to give them a penny. They convinced me of one thing, and I have tried it over and over again, and I never found a man so low, so debased, that there was not a spot in his mart somewhere to tell you it

Some of the costers keep a donkey, and they are very kind to them sometimes. There was once a man endeavoring to get a donkey to pull a load up a hill, but the donkey refused. After trying some time, and unding it was no use, he took the animal out of the shafts, and got in himself. Somebody passing by, said, "What are you doing that for?" "On," he raphied, "I am trying to shame him into it." (Laughter.) Very lew of them can read or write, but they are very shrewd business men. The life of a costerboy is a very hard one. Morning, noon, and night he is helping his father. They keep a sharp lookout on the girls. One of them said to Mr. Maybew, "If I see'd my girl a talking to another chap, I would tetch him such a slooch in the gob that would soon settle that thing," was a man. (Applause.)

another chap, I would tetch him such a slooch in the gob that would soon settle that thing."

Another one said "That the gais always likes a fellow that wallops them, because, you know, walloping hurts, and she is always thinking of the chap what hurt her." One of them said, "I never heard about Christianity." Think of it! Living in the heart of London, "I never heard about Christianity!" Another said, "I know God Almighty made the world, but you know, sir, bricklayers made the houses," I heard a man tell once about the Saviour. They seem to think he was a kind of a goodish gentleman. "But if he says a cove is to torgive a tellow what hates him, I should say he knowed nothing at all about it." ing at all about it."

Another one, on the Lord's Prayer being repeated to him, coming to the part, "Forgive us our trespases, as we forgive those who trespass against us," he said:—"A coster cannot do that." Another one, in speaking of the Saviour, said he was a very kind gentleman, who "made the Ten Commandments and the miracles, and performed them all." A poor girl once said to me, "The missionary says that if we cheat we shall not go to Heaven. Now that is very hard. The gentlemen who buys apples of us tries to beat us down. Now, you know, apples is a very perishdown. Now, you know, apples is a very perishing thing, and we do not make much on them. You ask a gentleman to buy apples, and he jews us down so, that if we have a chance to slip in a few bad ones we do it, if we can. Now it is very hard to be shut out of Heaven for that." I said to her, "Any man who would try to beat you down for apples, deserves ten thousand times more not to go to Heaven than you do for shoving a bad apple upon him."

But here we are at the Victoria Theatre. We into the gallery, and we have a good sight of it. It is one of the largest in Loudon. It will hold from lifteen hunared to two thousand peole, and the generality of those assembled here ow are from twelve to twenty five years of age. The men take off their coats, the bonnets of the ladies are hung over the railing, and one of the amusements of the boys is to pitch orange peels When one succeeds in genting anynto them. thing into the bonnets, he is rewarded with shouts of "bravo."

Comic songs are very popular, and when one is being sung they all join in the chorus. They have their own way in everything at the theatre. It they ask for anything and it is not given, they will break up what is going on, and compel the win oreas up what is going ch, and compet the manager to comply with their wishes. Suppose a piay was being performed, Richard, for instance, the actor proceeds—"Now is the winter of our discontent"—"Give him three cheers," comes from the gallery, in hundreds of voices; "Now then, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! The actor makes a bow, and resumes—"Now is the winter," "You said that before, old fellow," makes a bow, "made glorious by this son of York." "Go it, by the Eternal; give him three cheers, boys." "The clouds that lowered o'er our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

[During the recital of this the audience were convulsed with laughter, occasioned by the way in which the speaker related it.] But we leave, the Victoria, and turn down this lane, and take a look at one of the ragged

There are one hundred and seventy of these in London. As you enter the large rooms the Superintendent cordially receives you, and we take a survey of the apartment. We find we take a survey of the apartment. We find boys seated at the desks, and we ask this one. "What is your name?" "Bill." "Yours?" "Jack." Many of these boys have nicknames. "What is your name?" "Buckster." "Yours?" "Vanhorn." "Yours?" "Boxer." And they know yo other yours but these. know no other names but these. We then ask them more questions, and we find this one's mother is dead; father a drunkard; sometimes so errands; sleep under the arches; and that is a perfect history ofmany of those to whom these

ragged schools afford temporary relief. A missionary was once in one of the tenement-houses in one of the dark places of London, endeavoring to find somebody to whom he could afford relief. Groping his way about in the upper portion of the building, he saw a ladder leading to a trap,door. Thinking perhaps some one might be up there, he went up the trap, and as soon as he got through—the only light was from a square of glass in the window—he saw, lying on a bundle of straw and shavings, a boy about ten years of age. window—he saw, lying on a bundle of straw and shavings, a boy about ten years of age. The gentleman asked him what he was doing there. He received no reply but, "Hist! hist!" "What are you doing?" repeated the gentleman. "I am histing." "What are you hiding for?" "Don't tell anybody I am hiding." "Where is your mother?" "My mother is dead!" "Where is your father?" "Don't tell him, sir! Look here!" He turned himself upon his face, and showed him his back and shoulders. They had been horrfoly besten. The skin had been broken, and there was a dried-blood surface. "Who whipped you like that?" said the gentleman. "My father." "What did he do it for?" "My father got drunk, and whipped me; sir, because I would not "What did he do it for ?" "My father got drunk, and whipped me, sir, because I would not steal?" "Did you ever steal?" "Yes, sir; I was a thief on the pad?" (pad means in the street). "Bat why don't you steal now?" "Because I went to the Mission School, an I they told me, "Thou shalt not steal?" and they told me about Jesus; and I never will steal again, if they kill me? But please don't tell my father." The sentlemen said he would call with a lady the next day, and take him to a good place.

The police flores of the city consists of one Chief Superintendent, 13 Superintendent, 127 Inspectors, 612 Sergeants, and 4812 Constables; in all, 5571 persons, 3700 men are on duty at hight, and about 1800 during the day. Every street, road, lane, and alley, comprising an area of 760 square miles, 90 miles in circumierence, and embracing all the parishes, are visited constantly, day and night, by the police. Each policeman walks twenty miles a day, without attending Court, which is five miles more. So admirable is the arrangement of the system that every police officer can be summoned to attend any part of London in two hours after receiving the notice.

The speaker then gave an account of how the The speaker then gave an account of how the prisoners are tried before the Superintendents, and said some comical replies are made by the guilty one. For instance, a man is charged with stealing a watch. The Superintendent askes him, "Why did you steal this watch?" "The doctor said I must take something, because I was ill, so I took the watch." (Laughter) It is drink that places men in that condition. It is drink that makes men mad—that upsets our whole constitution, and paralyses every energy.

is drink that makes men mad—that upsets our whole constitution, and paralyses every energy. It is strange what men will do under the infuence of drink. There are some men in this country who constantly and steadily see stars, thirty-six of them. (Applause.)

At the great Exhibition in London it was supposed that there would be, and there was, a mighty influx of pick pockets from all parts of the world. It was supposed they would commence operations at the opening of the Exhibition, when the whole Crystal Palace was filled with visitors. At the ticket office the policemen were stationed, and every one who came for a ticket received one; but when they got into the Crystal Palace they found themselves all together, and could not pick any one's pocket except they tried it, on one another.

one another.

The speaker then described some visits to the dens of vice which infest London, which excited the sympathies of the audience to such an extent that there was hardly a dry eye in the assembly. We will next go to the House of Commons. The session commences at 4 P. M., and often extends to two or three in the morning, especially when important bills are being disposed of. Some of the men speak not for the House, but for their constituents, who read the speech in the next morning's paper. There are men who always command the attention of the House; that fine-looking man with the bright eye is one of them—Hon, William E. Gladstone—considered as the most finished orator in the House.

Contrasting Mr. Gladstone's oratory with that of some men, the speaker said:—I remember a geotleman who made a sneech for the purpose of proposing a vote of thanks to me. He got up and said:—"Friends, I rise, I rise, to make a-a proposition. What I propose to rise to make is-a-is-a-is-a, in point of fact, a proposition that will meet, eh! with the, eh! I am sure, the hearty, eh! approval of this, eh! large, eh! and in short, I, eh! may be permitted to say, eh! nost a respectable assembly, eh! I-I-I-I am sure, eh! that we, eh! have listened, eh! in point of fact I am quite sure, eh! that I have listened, eh!" etc. That kind of a speech I have

sure. en! that we, en! have listened, eh! in point of fact I am quite sure. eh! that I have listened, eh!" etc. That kind of a speech I have listened to for twenty-five minutes. The audiences there may not be as discriminating, they may not be as critical, they may not be as accomplished, but they are a little more enthu-

Startic.
The speaker continued at some length, and closed by relating an account of a supper given to some of the abandoned women of London. He said that in several places where he had delivered this lecture the ladies had formed a society, for the purpose of securing employment for this class of persons, and he appealed to his hearers to contribute to this landable object, saying it was the best charity of all.

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