

was worth everything in their consideration,) that females should not be worked at those unwholesome, unseemly, and wicked hours of the night which they formerly had? Was it nothing that by this Bill to females in certain operations, of certain classes, work was rendered impossible? Let them recollect what they had gained, and from that infer what they might gain—let them consider the saying of Sir Isaac Newton, with which he summed up his great work on the elements of astronomy—"In these little principles the way is laid open to much greater things." He did not know that he had anything more to explain as to the course he had taken; but if any gentleman had any doubts on his mind, or wished to put to him any question as to that course, he should be happy to give him an answer. Perhaps they wished to know the course he intended to take. It was impossible to state minutely and in detail everything he should do in another session of Parliament. Many of those details must be determined by circumstances as they arose, but this he would tell them, that never so long as he had breath, never would he surrender that principle, and he advised them to do the same; he advised them to stand firm, to make known their case respectfully but firmly, but never, as they valued their own well-being, and the welfare of those children who were intrusted to their charge, never to surrender that great principle they had gained, until such times as it should please God to bless them with success. How, then, ought they to pursue it? This was a question of such mighty importance, and of so solemn a character, that it would not be out of place if he said, that a question of this sort must be pursued by no ordinary means; it was not sufficient for them to resort to mere ways of prudence and policy; it should be the subject of their daily prayers, of their public and their private worship; they should seek for it for that end for which God, if it should please him to give it them, would alone give it, for the cultivation of their immortal part, for the elevation of themselves in the scale of being, for his honour and service, and for the best interests of mankind.

The speech from which the above is extracted was addressed to a meeting of working men and those who desire to promote their interests, at the important manufacturing town of Bradford. The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of the parish, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by a short address, stating the important question before them to be, what a day's labour was, and what, consistently with the interests of working men, it ought to be.]

THE JESUITS.—There were no Jesuits before the Reformation. The throne of the Papal Pontiffs tottered under the hammer of that great event—the Reformation prospered—the Jesuits arose! They were the champions of Rome to counteract the dawn of spiritual light. They were the champions selected against the faithful sons of freedom and truth. They were the animating spirit of the Papacy in that struggle. The enthusiastic zeal of the Reformers was carrying, under the blessing of heaven, all before it. It required enthusiastic zeal to oppose and check it. The indomitable courage of the Reformers was enlisting millions on the side of truth. The Jesuits were called into existence to save the Popedom from a fatal shipwreck, and the person who will carefully trace their history in the various nations where they have succeeded in obtaining a footing, will find that in exact proportion as their influence increased, did the cause of the Reformation decline; and that all their efforts bore ultimately on one point, the overthrow of truth, the extinction of freedom, and the prostration of the kingdom beneath the heel of the crowned bishop.

"The work of the Jesuits was to do for Rome what the Reformers were doing for God; to work enthusiastically and with a single eye for the Papacy, as the Reformers were labouring enthusiastically and with a single eye for the Gospel. The zealous champions and defenders of the Gospel of the blessed God, were to be opposed by the standard bearers of an awful system which the Reformers believed to be foredoomed of God, and the Jesuits, in defence and support of the Papal Chair, hazarded reputation, substance, and life itself, in their enthusiastic war upon the Reformation and its followers and abettors.

"The remark has been made and we transcribe it here; namely, that the devil at the time of the Reformation, knowing well that it was no good to combat the Reformers with the lazy monks and dronish bishops who had fattened on the prior stagnation of the Church, kindled into zealous activity a band of ardent spirits who should be willing to defend the falling cause of Rome, at all hazards, and destroy as unscrupulously as they hated cordially, the Reformers and the Reformation.

"Is there nothing analogous in the present day to the state of the times at the period of the Reformation? Yes;—the Protestant Churches arousing from a slumber which a long period of inward tranquillity has induced, are now up and doing. The activity of the various Christian denominations through Great Britain is unprecedented. Scotland alone is doubling the number of her Christian ministry. The Church of England has entered, under the authority and support of its Prelates, on an extensive system of lay agency, added to which an inferior order of assistant ministers are, it is said, about to be created to meet the views of those who advocate clerical labourers in the missionary field. We have, in every quarter of the world, agents and travellers, and various means put forth by Protestant England to proclaim the way of salvation to perishing sinners. Bibles in every language under heaven have been

scattered in our own day to the four quarters of the world, that it is no stretch of truth to say, that this generation has seen fulfilled the prophetic words of the Divine Redeemer:—"This Gospel of the kingdom shall be lifted up as a witness to all nations." One Society alone in London has distributed, in ninety-four languages, the enormous number of four hundred millions of religious tracts. Amongst other most singular incidents of the times, I may just mention one: What think your readers of a Protestant Missionary Meeting in the city of Rome a few weeks ago, where a considerable sum was subscribed to carry on that war by which, and by which alone, the great system of Rome will be brought to the ground, namely, the propagation of the Gospel.—*Malta Times.*

To the Editor of the Berean.

My dear Mr. Editor,
The weekly visit of the Berean is quite refreshing in the midst of so much to harass and annoy the Christian Churchman. You evidently see danger and, without cowardice or rashness, endeavour to prepare your readers. One who long wished for a truly Protestant paper, and therefore, hailed your prospectus and thankfully acknowledges that the pledges, then given, have been more than redeemed—has for weeks desired to communicate to you his *passing thoughts*. These may have no real importance. Their appearing so to him, may arise from melancholy, from disappointment, from morbid sensitiveness, or from some other equally unsound cause. Yet, will not the strong bear with the infirmities of the weak? At least—I am confident that the Editor of the Berean will not harshly condemn, however much his gravity may be tested by what may really be trifles—since to some minds, trifles are matters of importance.—A child views every event thro' his own medium. And your correspondent may be a child in understanding. There may be others of equally infantine minds. Are they to be respected, or coldly, though civilly told—if you do not like what is now passing in the Church, dissent. Now I am one of that number who, whilst disapproving of the introduction of practices bearing, at least, the semblance of novelty, from the long period of their discontinuance, cannot adopt the alternative—an alternative, which education, early possessions, conviction of truth—all condemn. Whether called a High Churchman or stigmatized as Low—or, as some prefer,—no Churchman—or charged with having broken solemn vows—yet, I must be put out of the synagogue, for I shall not willingly excommunicate myself—except such reasons arise as induced the Reformers solemnly to protest—then to return on first principles. On this account I deeply regret that any congregations, in England, should have left their Parish Churches and founded separated places of worship; but must an unqualified censure be passed on those (it may be) too scrupulous men? Is there no blame to be attached to the officiating clergy for re-introducing what our fathers were not able to bear? Does the strong-minded, here, commit no offence against St. Paul's advice to the Corinthians (1 Cor. viii.)? A Stone Altar—may be nothing—a Piscina may be nothing—Stone Sedilia may be nothing at which the mind ought, of necessity, to take offence. But if the aged parishioner can say, we have had no such ornaments, hitherto: our Bishops have not consented to their introduction, but the reverse: if they are necessarily associated in the mind with those doctrines and practices, which long obscured primitive Christianity, and were removed from the Church of England at the Reformation—why should not Christian love forbid thus making brethren to offend? Is it not to be feared that little of the Apostolic spirit, however boastful of Apostolic office, guides the conduct of such brethren (see 1 Cor. viii 13)? Should not all changes of practice in the Church be slow, and not enforced till the mind has become enlightened on the reasonableness of such changes? Might not the Clergy, who believe in the wisdom of these practices, wait for episcopal action on these points; and, if none be taken, ought they not, consistently with their professed views of the office of Bishops, to suppose that their better judgment deems them inexpedient at least, if not unlawful? How can these Presbyters take on themselves to introduce into their churches such alterations without the cognizance of their Diocesan, when one of their principles is—Do nothing without your Bishop? Although, Mr. Editor, the Canadian branch of the Church of England, hitherto, has been, in a great degree (not entirely) free from these "novelties which disturb our peace," yet it is not too much to fear, that our repose may not last long. I may be called an alarmist; yet at the risk of being thought so, I must express my forebodings. But as I am likely to take up more space, in stating the grounds for my fear, after this introduction, than you can well allow me in one of your numbers, I will close this letter with my best wishes and prayers that the Great Head of the Church may abundantly bless you in your work of faith and labour of love.

M. K. B.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—From Mrs. Anderson, 6 months; Rev. J. E. P. Simpson, 12 months; Rev. H. Hotham, 12 months; Mr. Wm. Simpson, 6 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received F.;—Observe.

ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed on Monday, 9th December:—Paid letters till 9, A. M., Unpaid till 10, A. M.

Political and Local Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Legislature met, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, at Montreal, on Thursday last, in the Parliament Buildings, formerly the St. Ann's Market. Seventy seven members were present in the House of Assembly and took the oaths, while eighteen members and the Speaker of the Legislative Council, the Hon. R. E. Caron, attended in the Council Chamber. The House of Assembly immediately proceeded to the election of a Speaker: the Attorney General, East, Hon. J. Smith, moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that Sir A. N. MacNab should take the chair as Speaker: while Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Christie, proposed Mr. Morin for that office. The House divided upon Mr. Smith's motion with the following result:—

Yeas—39. Nays—36.

Sir A. N. MacNab was then conducted to the chair and returned thanks, after which the House adjourned till the next day.

On Friday at three o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being there assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, Sir Allan N. MacNab, M. P. for the Town of Hamilton, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. The Speaker then demanded the customary privileges, which His Excellency having granted, was pleased to open the First Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have assembled you at the earliest period that the completion of the recent General Election would allow, and I have high satisfaction in meeting you in order that we may devote ourselves to the care of the great interests committed to our charge.

The season of the year being unfavourable for the prosecution of those avocations in which many of you are engaged, you will be enabled, I trust, with less inconvenience, to attend to the discharge of the important functions which you have to perform.

I have the happiness to announce to you that the Birth of a Prince has gladdened the hearts of the subjects of our gracious Queen throughout Her vast dominions in every quarter of the globe, and Her Majesty's continued safety and health demand our gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all Good.

Many subjects in which the welfare of the Province is deeply involved will be entitled to your earnest consideration. None can be more important than the improvement of the education of the people, which is one of the most urgent duties of the State; and I anxiously hope that in addition to such other amendments of existing Laws on this momentous question as may be required in either section of the Province, your wisdom may be able to devise some arrangement respecting the University of King's College, that may receive the sanction of the Crown, and give general satisfaction in the Colony.

The Municipal Institutions of the Province, the provisions for which have, in Lower Canada, proved to a great extent, nugatory, will, no doubt, engage your attention, as well as the state of the Prisons and the want of Lunatic Asylums: the amelioration of the means of communication throughout the Province, on which its prosperity mainly depends, for production is unavailing if means do not exist of reaching a market, also deserves consideration. The Eastern Townships of Lower Canada are peculiarly destitute in this particular; and the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, which has unavoidably suffered much by the removal of the Seat of Government, is devoid of a Road through the Inland Territory, towards the Ottawa, which is essential for the prosperity of that neighbourhood.

The Militia Law of Lower Canada having expired, the substitution of another seems to be requisite, and it may be desirable at the same time, to revise the existing Militia Law of Upper Canada, and to frame a General Law for both sections of the Province.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you that the flourishing state of the Revenue forms a fit subject for congratulation. There is reason to believe that it may be further improved by wise Legislation; and that judicious economy may contribute to the same result.

Her Majesty has most graciously received the Address from the Legislative Assembly of the last Parliament on the subject of the Civil List.

Although the only objects sought by the Imperial Legislature in making provision for a Civil List were to give stability and security to the great Civil Institutions of the Province; to provide for the adequate remuneration of able and efficient Officers in the various Public Departments; and to enable Her Majesty to make moderate provision for the declining years of those whose best days had been devoted to a faithful discharge of public duties, or who by eminent services, might have merited the favor of the Crown; Her Majesty is nevertheless fully persuaded of the convenience of Her faithful subjects in Canada in effecting these objects; and would gladly owe the means of attaining them to the spontaneous liberality of Her Canadian people. Whenever, therefore, due and adequate provision shall have been made for them by the Legislature of Canada, Her Majesty will be prepared to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the Repeal of so much of the Act of the Union as relates to this subject.

Until the Imperial Parliament shall have assented to such a recommendation, Her Majesty equally with all Her Subjects, is bound by the provisions of an Enactment to which Her Sanction has been given.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The financial accounts of the Province for 1843, will be immediately laid before you, and those for 1844 as soon as they be prepared after the completion of the year. The Estimates likewise will be submitted to you at an early period.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable expences attendant on the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal, and other claims to be submitted for your consideration, a considerable surplus Revenue will remain, affording the means of making some provision towards the liquidation of the public debt.

I entertain no doubt of your willingness to provide for the exigencies of the Public Service, and you may rely on my exertions to diminish expenditure by all practicable economy. I have availed myself of several opportunities for retrenchment that have presented themselves, and shall continue to pursue the same course whenever reduction may appear to be consistent with efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You will, I am sure, concur with me in desiring that the welfare of United Canada may be promoted by our joint labours. To that great end I invite your earnest efforts, and you may be assured of my hearty co-operation in every measure that may be calculated to secure peace and prosperity, justice and happiness to this Province.

The charge intrusted to me by our Sovereign, I shall continue to administer according to the acknowledged principles of our Provincial Constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community.

On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of administration, I immediately endeavoured to fill them by the appointment of Gentlemen supposed to possess the confidence of the People. Extraordinary obstacles produced a delay in the accomplishment of that purpose, notwithstanding my incessant exertions to effect it.

Confidently believing that the several branches of Legislature in the full exercise of their constitutional powers will maintain the harmony essential to the well being of the people for whose benefit alone these powers are conferred, I will not detain you from the important duties which await you, further than to express my humble hope that the Almighty may bless our endeavours and render them efficacious for the public good.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—We are informed, that the Hon. John Neilson and James Morris, Esq., Member for Leeds, in the late Parliament, have been called to the Legislative Council. We are glad to find, that the country may yet receive the benefit of the services of Mr. Neilson.—*Mercury of Tuesday.*

MUNICIPAL.—The City Council have petitioned the Provincial Legislature for leave to acquire, by purchase, the Jesuits' Barracks in this city; the object being to use the buildings for a City Hall and public offices, and to take the ground connected with the barracks for improving the city.

MONTRÉAL, Nov. 30.—On Friday morning last, between the hours of twelve and one, the shock of an earthquake was felt over the whole of the city of Montreal. It was severe enough to cause the houses to shake, and pieces of furniture to rattle, and was attended with a loud rolling noise, as of the rapid passage of heavy artillery in the streets. Many persons were awoke with the noise and the rocking of their bedssteads from side to side. We have heard of no accidents from it, although the area of its passage seems to have been large.—[Herald.]

Accounts from Montreal mention the occurrence of serious riots arising out of the excitement caused by the recent municipal elections. The statements of different parties are so dissimilar, that it is impossible to arrive at a correct understanding of the merits of the case, but the facts appear to be as follows:—A person named Colburn, in returning home to Griffintown, on Saturday night, got into an altercation in the street with some Irishmen; and in the scuffle that ensued a pistol was discharged, said to have been fired by Colburn, which killed an Irishman named Fennell. This melancholy event created an intense excitement among his countrymen the next day, which was not diminished by the circumstance of most inflammatory hand-bills being posted through the town, calling a meeting of Irishmen and Canadians at the Haymarket in the afternoon, regardless of the sanctity of the day (Sunday).

This meeting was prevented by posting a military force on the ground, but letters from Montreal represent the excitement as very great, and state that the military were marched into Griffintown to prevent the mob from destroying the houses of those opposed to them in politics.

P. S.—Montreal papers of Tuesday, mention that another person named Johnson, a cabinet-maker, had been killed by being fired upon from a house in Griffintown, and several others severely wounded. In consequence, the house was entered by the authorities and twenty men, its occupants, committed to gaol.

The Jury, convened by the Coroner to investigate the death of Fennell, had not agreed upon their verdict.

THE WEATHER.—Winter has at last set in, with considerable severity, and in consequence navigation is everywhere suspended. The last steamer left Montreal on Wednesday the 27th ult. for her winter quarters. The river in front of the town has been much obstructed by fields of ice during the week, the weather having been very cold, with but little wind. The snow storm of Saturday last has made the winter roads excellent; and

as the small streams are now all frozen over, our communication with the Seat of Government, though not so rapid, will be as regular as ever.

THE QUÉBEC CHARITABLE FIRE-WOOD SOCIETY.—The wood-yard is now open and will remain so every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 to 3 o'clock; during the winter. Subscribers may obtain their tickets by applying to Mr. P. Sinclair, Secretary, at the Office of the Mercury.

BIRTH.
The 18th November, at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island—the Lady of Lieut. Orlebar, R. N., of a Son.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 3d Dec., 1844.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	2½	a	0 3
Mutton, per lb.	0	2½	a	0 3
Ditto, per quarter	3	0	a	3 6
Lamb, per quarter	1	3	a	2 0
Veal, per lb.	0	0	a	0 0
Do., per quarter	0	0	a	0 0
Pork, per lb.	0	3½	a	0 3½
Hams, per lb.	0	5	a	0 5½
Bacon, per lb.	0	4½	a	0 5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	8	a	0 9
Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb.	0	6½	a	0 7
Lard, per lb.	0	4½	a	0 5
Potatoes, per bushel	1	0	a	1 3
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4½	a	0 5
Peas per bushel	3	6	a	4 0
Ducks, per couple	2	0	a	2 6
Eggs, per dozen	0	6½	a	0 7
Fowls, per couple	1	6	a	2 3
Flour, per barrel	26	0	a	26 6
Oats per bushel	1	6	a	1 8
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	a	30 0
Straw ditto	17	6	a	20 0
Fire-wood, per cord	12	6	a	15 0

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 23s. 0d. a 23s. 6d.
Pearl do. 21s. 6d. a 24s. 9d

JUST PUBLISHED

BY G. STANLEY, 15, BUADE STREET, and sold by him at 1d. a piece, or 10d. a dozen.

SCRIPTURE TEXTS

To illustrate the Lord's Prayer.

SECOND EDITION.

5th December, 1844.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

A SALE of Work in aid of the Funds of the above Society will take place in the GIRLS' SCHOOL-ROOM, NATIONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, on MONDAY the 30th and TUESDAY the 31st DECEMBER, at ONE o'clock each day.

Donations of Work or other articles, will be thankfully received by the Committee of Management, and may be sent to

Mrs. ESTCOURT, Mrs. JOHN ROSS,
Miss FLETCHER, Mrs. E. W. SEWELL,
Mrs. PENNEY, President,
Miss PENTLAND, Mrs. JAMES SEWELL,
Mrs. G. STANLEY.

or, to the undersigned,

E. BURTON,

Secretary.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL.

WANTED, a TEACHER, for the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Applications to be made before the 15th DECEMBER, to the Rev. E. J. SENKLER. Unexceptionable testimonials of character and qualifications will be required.

High School,
Quebec, 11th November, 1844.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M.

Of the University of Cambridge,

R E C T O R.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS }
AND } REV. E. J. SENKLER,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY }

CLASSICS.....W. S. SMITH.
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ARITHMETIC.....DANIEL WILKIE.
FRENCH AND DRAWING...H. D. THIELCKE.

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JAS. GIBB, Esq.,
SHERIFF SEWELL.

Fees for boys under Ten years of age, £10 per annum. Above Ten years of age, £12 10s. do. French and Drawing, for the present, a separate charge.

The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.

A Class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd January, for pupils beginning the Latin Rudiments.

Quebec, 25th Oct., 1844.

CAMPBINE LAMPS AND OIL.

The Subscriber has received a small lot of Doric and Oriental Campbine Lamps, with a supply of Oil, Wicks, Glasses, &c., which will be sold at low rates.

—ALSO—

Blackmore's Patent Bolting Cloths,
Coal Stoves of various patterns,
Cooking Stoves, complete,
Parlour and Hot Air Stoves,
Three Rivers and Scotch do.,
Solar, Table and Shop Lamps,
Rotary's Stamping Presses,
Patent Copying Presses, complete.
With his usual assortment of Hardware,
Cullery, Painter's materials, Window Glass,
Iron, Steel, Tin Plates, &c.

HENRY S. SCOTT,

Upper Town Market.

Quebec, 8th Nov. 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. Higginbotham's, 17 Buade St., opposite the French Church.

Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, Quebec, 23d Oct. 1844.