

respected? &c. The following is the sentence:

"In view of the answers of the jury and discussion of the cause, &c., it is proved that the accused Maria Joaquina, perhaps forgetful of the principles of the holy religion which she received in her first years, and to which she still belongs, has maintained conversations and arguments condemned by the Church, maintaining that veneration should not be given to images, denying the real existence of Jesus Christ in the sacred Host, the mystery of the most holy Trinity, blaspheming against the most holy Virgin, Mother of God, and advancing other expressions against the doctrines received and followed by the Catholic Apostolic Roman Church, expounding these condemned doctrines to different persons, thus committing the crime of heresy and blasphemy punished by the laws of the kingdom; and although it be affirmed that nobody can be prosecuted for motives of religion, as a principle truly constitutional, it is necessary that the religion of the State be respected, and public morals be not perverted by words or acts that are condemned, as is expressly established in the fundamental law of the State, Art. 145, § 4. Which the accused, in truth, did not do; on the contrary, blaspheming against God and his saints, she gave over respecting the religion of the State to which she belongs, seeking to associate to her party those who nourished principles different from hers. This accusation cannot be eluded by the defence to which she has recourse, because it consists only in sustaining the illegality of the action and the incompetency of the Court to condemn in the penalties decreed by the ordinance, book 5th, title 1st. It appears that it belongs only to the tribunal ad quem to decide a question on all accounts delicate. Attending, then, to the fact that the crimes of which the prisoner is accused are found proven in the form decreed by the law of 15th of Dec., 1771, and ordinance of book 5th, title 2d, § 1, which says thus, 'And if he be a peasant let him receive thirty strokes at the foot of the pillory, with a cord and proclamation, and let him pay two dollars,' observing, moreover, that the aforesaid law of the 15th of December imposes on those guilty of the crimes of heresy the penalty of death with infamy; observing, likewise, that now is abolished the said penalty of infamy and strokes, and that the greater punishment always includes the lesser, I condemn the accused, Maria Joaquina, to suffer death, as declared in the said law, and in the costs of the process, which she shall pay with her goods. Funchal Oriental, in public court, 2d of May, 1844. Jozé Pereira Leitô Pitta Ortegueira Negro."

It only remains to be added that Dr. Kalley writes positively that the woman believes in the doctrine of the Trinity, and never said a word against it. He says "She is a most clear-minded, intelligent Christian woman, and quite willing to die, if the Lord will." Lord Aberdeen has also been applied to on behalf of this woman, and is said to have expressed himself kindly.

Since we sent this to the Printer, we have seen a short notice of Maria Joaquina's case in the Quebec Gazette; as it is too late now for us to adopt the Editor's most appropriate heading, we will do ourselves the pleasure at least of winding up this article with it:—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!"

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,—If not out of place in addressing you on the following subject, I would beg to suggest (if it be not included in "repairs" about to take place in Trinity Chapel, for which purpose the Incumbent informed us last Sunday the building would be closed for about three weeks). I say—I would beg to suggest the propriety—as an improvement—of adding blinds to the upper or gallery windows of the Chapel. I have attended there for several years past and have thought that in clear, sunny weather, the Chapel was too light, that there was too much glare. I think a more subdued, "dim religious light" would be more in character with a place of worship, and am singular enough to think that 'tis a help to devotional feelings; we seem more shut out—separated from the world, and with greater ease can exclude all worldly thoughts from our mind; I think a Calico or Linen blind painted to represent a gothic window would be the most appropriate; they might be made to roll up or down, to suit either a hazy or bright atmosphere as the case may be; if you deem these lines worth your notice, you perhaps will acknowledge them in an early number of your excellent paper, and oblige Yours with great respect, A CONSTANT READER.

Quebec, 25th June 1844. [We have been disposed to hand this letter over to the Incumbent of Trinity Chapel for consideration, instead of publishing it; but perhaps the writer would not like his handwriting to point him out personally, which it does not to us—and the letter suits us as a peg to hang a remark or two on. Now then, we suppose the Incumbent laid down his plans for repair before he commenced them, and will abide by them in the main, else he may get too many counsellors. But we feel persuaded that it is designed to consult the convenience of the congregation together with suitability for a place of worship in every thing; and that the matter of light will receive due attention. As to blinds, it must be remembered that while they subdue light, they also shut out air, for they prevent the windows from being opened and are an obstruction themselves; and it will be often difficult to decide whether a congregation would suffer more from the glare or from the heat. So far as the two things can be combined, an improvement would result, it may be. But we protest against painting the gothic upon the calico, if the builders have not made the windows gothic already; and we would rather warn against the supposition that a connection exists between dim religious light and devotional feeling, especially at the present day, when so many attempts are made at shrouding that in mystery which God has given for him that readeth to read. Our correspondent himself may be perfectly safe on that point, but others are liable to be led back, by contrivances of church arrangement for a help to devotional feeling, to that profitless—yea soul-destroying mimicry of devotion exposed in our selection in a former column "Progress Rome-wards."—EDITOR.]

ON PUNCTUALITY. How very much do they err, who consider the absence of order and method as supplying greater liberty or removing a sense of restraint! Such freedom is galling to me, and in my eyes, the want of punctuality is a want of honest principle; for however people may think themselves authorized to rob God and themselves of their own time, they can plead no right to lay violent hand on the time and duties of their neighbour. I say it deliberately, that I have been defrauded of hundreds of pounds, and cruelly deprived of my necessary refreshment in exercise, in sleep, and even in seasonable food through this disgraceful want of punctuality in others, more than through any cause whatsoever besides. It is also very irritating; for a person who would cheerfully bestow a piece of gold, does not like to be swindled out of a piece of copper; and many an hour have I been ungenerously wronged of, to the excitement of feelings in themselves far from right, when I would gladly have so arranged my work as to bestow upon the robbers thrice the time they made me wantonly sacrifice.—To say "I will come to you on such a day" leaving the person to expect you early, and then, after wasting her day in that uncomfortable, unsettled state of looking out for a guest, which precludes all application to present duties, and to come late in the evening—or to accept an invitation to dinner, and either break the engagement or throw the household into confusion by making it wait—to appoint a meeting, and fail of keeping your time—all these and many other effects of this vile habit, are extremely disgraceful, and wholly opposed to the scriptural rules laid down for the governance of our conduct one to another. I say nothing of the insult put upon the Most High, the daring presumption of breaking in upon the devotions of His worshippers, and involving them in the sin of abstractedness from the solemn work before them, by entering late into the house of prayer. Such persons may one day find, they have a more serious account to render on the score of their contempt of punctuality than they seem willing to believe.—Charlotte Elizabeth.

[This piece has been written out for us by a friend who feels with ourselves upon the great inconsistency exposed in it. We are quite sure, it says not a word too much upon the inconvenience to which sufferers are subjected, though we think the censure applied with undue severity. Several of the expressions used respecting the wrong-doers, we should be glad to soften, if we felt at liberty.—EDITOR.]

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received G. S.—Setapings.—Rev. R.; complete set forwarded.

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the Berean, since our last publication:—From W. S. Sewell, Esq., 12 months; Mr. Charles King, 6 months.

Political and Local Intelligence.

PAPAL STATES.—For some time past the English newspapers have given frequent statements of disturbances occurring in the Papal States, which have been noticed in the columns of the Berean. A short account of the manner in which these disturbances are settled by His Holiness the Pope, as evinced in the most recent case, may prove instructive. The facts are vouched for by a correspondent of the London Times. It appears that an attempt at an insurrection was made last summer in the province of Romagna. It was confined to a few individuals in the mountains on the confines of Romagna, and soon died from its own feebleness. The leaders of the plot escaped out of the country, leaving their unhappy dupes to suffer the consequences. Fifty individuals were brought to trial before a military commission. They were all from the humble class of society, being principally small tradesmen and mechanics, and very young, the majority in fact were boys. From an analysis of the official list, the ages of thirty three of the fifty were found to vary from seventeen to twenty three years. Of the fifty, twenty were condemned to death, thirteen to the galleys for life, one for twenty years, five for fifteen years, three for ten years and two for five years, the remaining six were discharged in "liberta provisona" that is, to be tried again for their lives, should further evidence be adduced. The military commission opened its proceedings with "the divine sacrifice of the mass," and the recital of the accustomed prayers, and these cruel sentences on such young and misled offenders were pronounced after the solemn "invocation of the most holy name of God."

SECRETARY AT WAR.—Successor to Sir Henry Hardinge in this office is Sir Thomas Fremantle; he is succeeded by John Young, Esq., M. P., as Secretary to the Treasury, and Lord Arthur Lennox takes Mr. Young's place as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

PROMPT CONVEYANCE of an express containing the sentence upon Mr. O'Connell and his accomplices, in seventeen hours from Kingstown Harbour to the Times-office in London.

RHODE ISLAND.—Sentence has been pronounced upon Thomas W. Dorr, who was at the head of an insurrection in the State last year; he is condemned to solitary confinement and hard labour in the State prison for life.

PRESIDENT TYLER, aged about 60, has been married to a young lady of 22.—A son of President Tyler, some time ago, wrote a letter transmitting to the Irish Repeal Association a contribution of £200 from Philadelphia sympathizers. Mr. J. O'Connell, in moving the thanks of the Association to the writer of the letter, stated that the gentleman was

indeed the son of the man who had set his name to a treaty for annexing Texas to the United States; but as the letter contained a sentence to the effect that "all men are capable of self-government" it must be presumed that the writer could not sanction slavery nor approve of the annexation. We are afraid, Mr. J. O'Connell does not know enough of republican logic in this matter.

A GOLDEN SENTENCE, the close of the Governor General's reply to an address from the Montreal Board of Trade: The best that I can do for you, I believe, is to co-operate in removing every obstacle that may prevent your doing the best for yourselves.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND may now be transmitted by mail-steamer via Boston, without any charge for conveyance by the steamer, but subject to the United States postage, and one penny each paper colonial rate.

MUNICIPAL.—At a meeting of the City Council on Friday last, the resignation of the City Clerk was sent in to and accepted by that body.

Persons wishing to undertake the duties of the office are to make application at the City Hall until Friday the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Amount of ASSESSMENT for the current year as returned by the ASSESSORS:—

St. Lewis' Ward	£	s.	d.
Palace do.	1,888	13	4 1/2
St. Peter's do.	1,198	7	5 1/2
Champlain do.	3,235	10	9
St. Roch's do.	1,081	6	2
St. John's do.	1,094	5	7
St. John's do.	1,155	19	7 1/2
Total	£9,657	2	11 1/2

The Provincial Court of Appeals met in this city on Monday. The next session is to be in Montreal.

JUDGES PRESENT:—The Honble. Sir James Stuart, Bt., Chief Justice of Lower Canada, and Justices BOWEN, PAXTER, and BEDARD, of Quebec. Justices ROLLAND, GALE, and DAY, of Montreal. FLETCHER, of St. Francis, and MONTGOMERY, of Three Rivers. The Chief Justice of Montreal, Honble. VALLEES DE ST. REAL, was prevented from attending by indisposition. Two Appeals from Quebec were heard that day.—Gazette.

THE BAR.—Mr. Charles Gates Holt, candidate, passed an examination on Tuesday, before His Honour the Chief Justice, who expressed himself well satisfied with the result.

CENSUS OF MONTREAL.

The following statement of the present population at the seat of Government is condensed from the Montreal Herald which contains the official returns of the census just completed. The numbers of the religious denominations and of origin do not exactly correspond with the grand total: this difference is not accounted for.

Inhabitants	44,591
Proprietors of Real Estate	1,607
Tenants qualified to vote	1,763
Total Electors	3,370

ORIGIN OF POPULATION. England, 3,161; Ireland, 9,595; Scotland, 2,712; Canada (French), 19,041; do. British, 8,863; Continent of Europe, 212; United States, 701; Aliens, 214.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. Church of England, 6,706; do. of Scotland, 4,349; do. of Rome, 29,280; British Wesleyan Methodists, 1,802; Canadian do., 21; Other do., 23; Presbyterians unconnected with the Church of Scotland, 1,102; Congregationalists, 617; Baptists and Anabaptists, 400; Lutherans, 8; Quakers, 1; Jews, 105; Others, 117. Deaf and Dumb, 21; Blind, 35; Idiot, 36; Lunatics, 46.

Rumour at Montreal states that an arrangement is in progress by which Mr. Lafontaine and some of his former colleagues (not Messrs. Sullivan, Hincks and Aylwin) will return to office; Mr. Daly to retire and be Prothonotary.

ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed on Friday the 12th of this month; paid letters till 7, unpaid till 9 o'clock, P. M.

Port of Quebec.

- ARRIVED.
- June 27th.
- Brig Bowes, Ellwood, Killala, G. B. Symes, bal.
 - Crowley, Atkinson, Newcastle, T. Froste & Co. general cargo
 - Schr. Emilia Jane, McKay, Newfoundland, order, herrings.
 - Marie Dolphine, Richards, Charlotte-Town, (P. E. I.) M. Ray, ballast.
 - Bark Rochfour, Wakeham, Bristol, Atkinson, & Co. ballast.
- 28th.
- Brig Marys, Irvin, Newcastle, R. Davison, (Montreal) general cargo.
 - Bruce, Willinger, Sunderland, Levey & Co. coals, &c.
 - Donegal, Hodgson St. John, Newfld, Tibbits & Co. ballast.
 - Hope, Robertson, London, T. Froste, bal.
 - Bark Pergus, Blyth, Hull, H. & E. Burstall, coals, &c.
 - Charlotte, Parre, Lancaster, H. W. Welch, coals.
 - Brig Victoria, Price, St. Johns, Newfld, Levey, & Co. general cargo.
 - Oscar, Barratt, do. do., G. B. Symes, sugar, wines, fish, &c.
 - Bark Gwen Evans, Evans, 12th June, Boston, G. A. Holt, ballast.
 - Brig Indian, Mackie, Bristol, Thorne & Howard, Montreal, general cargo.
- 29th.
- Schr. Caroline, Dennis, St. George's Bay, Newfld, H. J. Neale, herrings.
 - Bark Bowick Castle, Foster, Liverpool, Dimming, & Co. Montreal, general cargo.
 - Ocean Queen, Wilson, Belfast, Tibbits & Co. salt, &c.
 - Ship Dunfrieshire, Kelly, Belfast, Parke, & Co. salt.
 - Brig Hens Harrison, Sligo, order, ballast.
 - Spartan, Chevers, Sunderland, LeMesurier & Co. ballast.

- William & Ann, Matthews, North Shields, A. Gilmour & Co. ballast.
 - Cook, Dornald, St. John, Newfld, order, bal.
 - Jane, Finlay, London, Atkinson, & Co. bal.
 - Intrepid, Duffin, Bordeaux, Pemberton, bal.
 - Gen. Lockwood, McKenzie, do. Burstall, bal.
 - Aspasia, Gros, Sunderland, T. C. Lee, bal.
 - Janet, Handyside, Hull, Blenkin & Co. general cargo.
 - Medora, Stewart, Newcastle, T. Froste & Co. coals, &c.
 - Bark Crankston Castle, Wilson, St. Johns, Newfld, McEw & Co. ballast.
 - Brunswick, Beckett, London, Atkinson, bal.
 - Hebe Wright, New York, T. Froste & Co. bal.
 - John Munn, Watt, Liverpool, Dean, & Co. sugar, salt, &c.
 - Henry Woodley, Clapperton, London, order, general cargo.
 - Blessing, Morrison, London, T. Froste, bal.
 - Brig Trent, Meldrum, London, order, ballast.
 - Terry, Glazier, Maryport, Sharples & Co. bal.
 - Dolphine, Paton, Glasgow, order, gen. car.
 - Ann Henszell, Henszell, Glasgow, general car.
 - Eagle, Patterson, Dublin, LeMesurier, bal. 3rd.
 - Brig Alice, Heath, Newfld, order, ballast.
 - Hope, Sheridan, Newcastle, Sharples, bal.
 - Niobe, Glen, Sunderland, Burstall, ballast.
 - Thos. Rowell, Robertson, Newfld, order, bal.
 - Quebec Packet, Hastings, do. R. Hickson, ballast.
 - Samuel, McLean, Magdalen Islands, G. B. Symes, ballast.
 - Reindeer, Wilkinson, St. John, Newfld, LeMesurier & Co. general cargo.
 - Wansbeck, Newcastle, Newcastle, Symes, coals, &c.
 - Bark Wolfe's Cove, Boyce, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
 - Springfield, Roy, New York, order, bal.
 - Persverance, Scott, do. order, ballast.
 - Schr. Newport, Lawson, Liverpool, R. Froste & Co. general cargo.
 - Mary, Townsend, Sydney, C. B., order, ballast.
 - Brig Edward & Mary, Wright, Dublin, Symes, general cargo.
 - Cadmus, Campbell, St. Malo, H. N. Jones, ballast.
- July 1st.
- Brig Constitution, Wilson, Belle Mullet, Pemberton, ballast.
 - Carricks, Scrughan, Belfast, Symes, bal.
 - Bark Londonderry, Patrick, Londonderry, Pirrie, & Co. salt.
 - Harper, Murphy, Leith, Dean & Co. gunpowder.
 - Resource, Buchanan, Liverpool, Tibbits & Co. general cargo.
 - Fanny, Gruber, Alton, Parke & Co. coals.
 - Bark Queen Victoria, Bain, Sligo, order, bal. 2nd.
 - Foster, Akett, Hull, Symes, coals.
 - Regent, Stephenson, Hull, Gilmour, bal.
 - Brig Albion, Howell, Cork, Chapman, bal.
 - Hector, Anderson, Glasgow, order, general cargo, for Montreal.
 - Ellen, Rowley, Waterford, LeMesurier & Co. ballast.
 - Ship Leander, Phelan, Liverpool, Tibbits & Co. salt, &c.
 - Brig Dart, Cornforth, Hartlepool, Pemberton, ballast.
- 3rd.
- Ann, Henderson, Donegal, LeMesurier, do.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 2nd July, 1844.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Mutton, per lb.	0	5	0	5
Ditto, per quarter	2	6	3	9
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	4	6
Veal, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Do., per quarter	4	0	5	0
Pork, per lb.	0	3	1	4
Hams, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	8	0	9
Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Eggs, per dozen	0	5	0	5 1/2
Fowls, per couple	1	8	2	6
Lard, per lb.	none			
Potatoes, per bushel	0	10	1	0
Turnips, per bushel	none			
Turkeys, per couple	none			
Geese, per couple	none			
Ducks, per couple	none			
Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb.	none			
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	3	0	4 1/2
Peas per bushel	none			
Flour, per quintal	12	6	13	0
Oats per bushel	1	2	1	4
Hay per hundred bundles	22	6	25	0
Straw ditto	15	0	20	0
Fire-wood, per cord	10	0	12	0

RECEIVED ex RORY O'MORE, Brilliant, Mary and Nestor.

TIN PLATES, CANADA SCYTHES and Sickles. Sheet Lead, Patent Shot, Common and Best White Lead in tins, Blister and Spring Steel, Pig Iron and Castings, "Smith's" Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Iron Wire, Spades and Shovels, Logging and Trace Chains. —AND— Register Grates. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 27th June, 1844.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 14, BUADE STREET.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his spring supply of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, consisting of Calf-Skins, of a beautiful description, direct from Paris, Boot Morocco, Patent and Elastic Leather, Plain and Enamelled French Fronts, Maxwell's Spurs, with a great variety of other articles in his line. The universal preference given to his work for many years past by the Military Gentlemen of this Garrison, is a proof of the superior style in which orders entrusted to him are executed. —TOP BOOTS made to order. THOMAS COWAN. Quebec, June 27, 1844.

TUITION.

MRS. STANLEY, having re-opened her School for YOUNG LADIES, has a few vacancies which she is desirous of filling up. In addition to the usual branches of Female Education, including French, Drawing and the Use of the Globes, she will, if a class be formed, procure Masters for Music and Italian. For terms, &c. apply at the Bible Depository, No. 15, BUADE STREET. Quebec, 27th June, 1844.