Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved the second reading of the Trinity-House Bill. He observed that only two alterations were made to the original Bill in the Lower House, and that these amended, it had been passed almost unanimously. It was a simple act of incorporation, and he hoped it would pass the Council unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Irving was opposed to the incorporation of all religious bodies, and he would move that the clause which admits the Incorporation of a Preparatory School with the Colleges should be struck out. He hoped the Council would lay its grasp on the viper of sectarianism, and crush it at once, putting all colleges in this Province on the same footing as the University of London, in which there is no sectarianism permitted.

Hon. Mr. Tache said that, despite the truth of what Mr. Boulton had said, this Bill had caused very considerable excitement in the people of Upper Canada. That being the case, he thought it but right to express the views of his countrymen in the great mass of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, respecting the principles it involves. It was well known, that of the 1,500,000 souls of Protestants who have settled in this Province within the last two hundred years, the Church of England approaches nearest to its forms and organization to the Roman Catholic Church; and yet, strange to say, that was the Church that had always heaped the bitterest insults, and dealt the heaviest blows at the Roman Catholics. He did not wish, however, to retort on the Church of England—if she had been tyrannical, he did not wish to be tyrannical too; if she had heaped insults upon others, he did not wish to insult her; but he regretted to see the bitterness of feeling exhibited towards the Church of England by the acts that had sprung which he could not but oppose—in a manner, be empowered with certain privileges, so that they may be enabled to carry on their discipline, or instruct their youth according to their own views; but if an attempt were made to grant those necessary powers to the Church of England, there were parties in Parliament, and connected with the Press, that immediately step forward and say, "You must not dare! you are infringing on our rights; we have no College, Dioceses, Bishops, or Ecclesiastical Hierarchies. These titles hurt our feelings and wound our pride; and as long as they are kept up you cannot expect to have religious liberty or equality." "You will have no peace in Canada," they say, day after day, "as long as an ecclesiastical hierarchy is kept up." Therefore, every existing institution must be pulled down, even if it existed for the last 1800 years, and levelled to the dimensions of these Pharisaical branches. He was invariably reminded, by these arguments, of the old robber and tyrant of classic story, who stretched or disembowelled his victims to fit the dimensions of his own bed. That is the spirit which the people who call themselves tolerant are disposed to pursue towards the members of the Church of England,—Englishmen like themselves,—Protestants like themselves. He could wish they had a little less tolerance on their lips, and a little more tolerance in their hearts; if it were so, their conduct would appear more like that of Christians. But the Church of England need not depend on acts of their hostility, for as long as there is a Roman Catholic in Canada, and that Roman Catholic can raise a hand or a voice to protect his own rights, he will be ready to protect also the rights of the oppressed, no matter to what church they belong. If hon. gentlemen wished for a proof of what he asserted, he would recall to their recollection what occurred some thirty or forty years ago, when there was a House of Assembly, in one part of the Province, composed almost exclusively of Roman Catholics. In that part of the Province there were also some Protestants, dissidents from the Church of England. Well, those dissidents went to the House of Assembly, composed of Roman Catholics, Celts, and Normans of the old race, and asked leave to register their births and marriages. The Assembly thought it was but a reasonable request, and introduced and passed a bill which they sent up to the Legislative Council. But it was composed of different materials altogether; they were a people of heterogeneous race, all Protestants, mostly all Church of England men, and Anglo-Saxons to the back bone from right to left. No doubt it was so framed as to work more harmoniously with the Assembly. Well, what was the consequence? The bill was thrown overboard, and year after year the Protestant dissidents came to the Assembly of Roman Catholics, Celts and Normans, and demanded this favour; year after year the bill was passed by the Assembly, and refused by the Council, just at last it was forced down their Anglo-Saxon honours' throats. Now, the Lower Canadians make no profession of tolerance, but they are taught to forgive the wrongs they receive, and, above all, they are expressly commmanded to love even their enemies, and as long as the Roman Catholics act on those principles, there is not much danger that the Church of England or any other sect will be oppressed. He did not wish to hurt the feelings of the Upper Canadians; he admired them, and perceived that they had many good qualities! but unfortunately they are too much divided by sectarianism. Of that he was sensitized, and it was fortunate that there was some power to counterbalance these feelings of sectarian hostility that are expressed in the House and out of the House. The Lower Canadians form that counterbalancing power, and as long as they possess that influence in the Councils of their country which they now possess, they are determined that they will neither permit, nor be made the instruments in the oppressing of one Church to raise up another. The motion for the second reading was then carried unanimously, and

The Hon. Mr. Boulton moved that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Hincks trusted that the hon. member would consent to postpone this measure and allow it to come up on Tuesday, and also that it be placed on the Sess Order of the Day for Tuesday. This was agreed to.

Mr. Richards moved the second reading of the Bill to simplify the laws relative to interest of money (from the Legislative Council.) The object of the measure was to repeal the penalty clause of the present law. Six per cent. would be the rate of interest recoverable by law; but a man might make a bargain to take or give any greater sum without incurring a penalty.

Mr. Davignon moved in amendment that it be read a second time this day six months.

The House then divided without discussion, when the amendment was carried by 23 to 20. The Bill was consequently lost.

Mr. Scott (Two Mountains) moved the second reading of the Bill to enable judgment creditors to attach official salaries.

Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine spoke against the Bill.

On a division, the motion was carried by 35 to 22.

Mr. Scott then moved to refer the Bill to a committee of the whole House. He remarked that the Bill was intended to prevent the fraudulent practices which were now frequently perpetrated by persons in office, who resorted to tricks to defraud their creditors, which should be discountenanced by every honest man.

Mr. Chabot and Dr. Nelson, while approving the principle of the measure, suggested that it should be referred to a select committee, that its details might be made as perfect as possible. The latter said it was the duty of the Government to avoid everything like protection to men who desired to avoid the payment of their just debts. The honor of the country demanded that the principle of the [illegible] possible.

Mr. Scott said that to send the bill to a select committee would be in effect to bury it for the session.

Mr. Cauchon, while favourable to the bill, desired to see it sent to a special committee.

Mr. Hincks, (who had voted against the Bill,) repudiated the idea that the Government desired to protect Government clerks against just demands of their creditors. The Administration had invariably insisted on all their subordinate officers paying their debts, and this course would be adhered to, whether the Bill were passed or not.

Mr. Baldwin considered that the constraint proposed by the Bill would be less effective than that which an Administration were already able to bring into play.

Mr. Chabot moved in amendment, that the Bill be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. H. Sherwood opposed the Bill, which he regarded as a piece of class Legislation. If an attachment law were to be established, let it be applicable to mercantile and other clerks, as well as to clerks employed in the public departments.

Mr. Scott said, that in Lower Canada the law indicated by the last speaker already existed, except in its application to public officers.

Mr. Sherwood said, the bill was not needed in Upper Canada. To pass it, would be to cast an unjust aspersion upon a body of men who were not more dishonest than other people.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said that the fact that the Government already exercised a salutary control over their officers, was all the guarantee that the public could want, and, certainly, all that they could get. Many of the cases that were complained of by tradesmen were the result of their own imprudence, in giving unlimited credit to young men having small salaries.

Mr. Atty.-Gen. Lafontaine again spoke against the Bill, and pointed out inconveniences that would follow its enactment.

On a division, the amendment was carried. A Select Committee to consider it was then appointed, a majority of whom had voted against the measure.

Mr. J. H. Cameron's Bills to amend the Act for simplifying the transfer of real property in Upper Canada, and to provide a remedy against absent defendants, passed through Committee, with amendments.

The House rose shortly before eleven.

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THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1851.

We perceive that another meeting of the enemies of the Church is to be held at Toronto, and in order to avoid any farther collision, it is called by the Mayor, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, so that under cover of it the party evidently expect to carry every thing their own way. We have heard of men whose covetousness of temper was so very great, that if their hands were tied behind their backs they would steal with their teeth. But even stealing with teeth may be guarded against, and accordingly inquiries are a making in many quarters whether the Act referred to sanctions a hole-and-corner or a one-sided meeting, and whether the Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators, not being incorporated, can prevent discussion when a meeting so called is held. Should they again be opposed in their very shameful and unChristian practices, we hope Mr. Esson, who is so forward and antagonistic a polemic, will go to the meeting armed with a dagger of lath, to strike down at once all such intermeddlers as Mr. Dixon. We hope we are not presuming too far when we suggest also that Dr. Burns, who is a sort of a Pope or Bishop of the "Free Kirk," should go armed with an excommunication, which he might fire off with great effect at the head of some wicked sinner who deserves to die on the spot. We hope Mr. Ferguson of Woodhill is to be in the Chair; no one could fill it better than this renegade. We all know what a foul bird "he of Woodhill" is, and no one is therefore fitter to preside at such a meeting than a man who, pretending to be of the household of the Church, associates himself with her enemies, and lends the van in an attack on her interests.

In the Legislative Council the other day, when the Bill to Incorporate Trinity College was read, Mr. Æmilius Irving got up, "like a prophet in drink," and announced himself opposed to the incorporation of all religious bodies. We do not at all wonder at this announcement, as we have heard it declared of Mr. Irving that he is an enemy to all religious bodies, incorporated or not,—and some go even so far as to say that he is an enemy to all religion. Be this as it may, we know that he is an enemy to all clergymen; and we have reason to be thankful that, bad as the world is, it is not quite so bad as to sympathize with him in any such latitudinarianism. The form of belief which he, in the height of his *rabies*, called "the viper of sectarianism," is bad enough, but we should not wish to see it "crushed at once," in his sense of the word, because that would be to crush its professors also. We would rather see them brought to a sense of their errors; but then this would be worse, in Mr. Irving's opinion, because in that case they would contrive to get incorporated, or perhaps established. We do not know what really to do with this poor man. He was always a monster, but being no longer a harmless one, we think he should scarcely be allowed to go at large.

We have elsewhere inserted a speech by the Hon. Mr. Tache upon the same subject, which deserves a careful perusal by every one. We have been thought an enemy to the French people, but we never farther found fault with them than for the peculiarly hostile political position they have as a body taken up against British interests. Of Mr. Tache himself, we have spoken in terms of severe disapproval; but this can be no reason why we should not appreciate any approach of his, or his countrymen, to better councils. Indeed it seems plain that, since the vote of the French members with respect to the Court of Chancery, they have been putting on a more favorable aspect; but whether this may arise from their consciousness of having done wrong, their fear of having gone too far, or their apprehension of their own religious establishment becoming an object of attack after the revenues of the Church shall have been destroyed, we cannot conjecture; but this we see clearly, that of late they have shewn a disposition to defend the Church of England. Mr. Tache in particular has more than once spoken on the subject, and the speech to which we this morning refer does equal credit to his head and heart. Nothing will give us more pleasure than to have these French members voting and speaking on the side of their convictions, without reference to race and party, and when they do so, we shall be the last to blame them; but we fear by their late votes they have brought on a crisis which will give them such a blow as they will not recover.

"There has been no question at issue between the *Pilot* and the *Courier*, as the latter foolishly supposes; the question has been between the latter and truth, which the *Courier* endeavored to pervert. The *Pilot* frustrated his object.

"The veracity of the *Courier* is of too loose a character to call for further exposure at our hands."

The above precious morsel of Editorial wisdom appears in the *Pilot* of yesterday, and before making any remarks upon it, we repeat the assertion made in the *Courier* of the 16th—that there are Examinators and Trustees of Schools, both in the Upper and Lower Province of Canada, who are grossly ignorant; and we add farther, on making inquiry of several individuals whose veracity is as well known in Montreal as the mendacity of *The Pilot*, that there are men in the capacity of School Trustees and Examinators in *Lower Canada* who cannot write their names; this we say advisedly; and, farther, that among those who *can* write their names, many of them are still as ignorant as this scribbler in *The Pilot*—an amount of ignorance which would disqualify any one for being Clerk to a brick-kiln, much less then a School Trustee. The true and unvarnished state of the case is this—*The Courier* has of late contained remarks on Educational and Penitentiary affairs, as well as on other matters distasteful to *The Pilot*. The truth of these remarks the latter was unable to impugn; but, with characteristic disingenuity—with the well-trained trickery, in fact, of his whole tribe—he thought he could revenge himself upon us by making our remarks, respecting a *Cornwall* Examinator and others in his capacity, apply to the Montreal Board, for the rascally purpose of compromising us with some of its members, who are our personal friends. This was done out of no love either of learning or of the Montreal Board; but solely, in the usual manner of the Hon. Francis Hincks, whom the *Pilot* worships with the idolatory of a follower of Vishnu; to injure us by a sidewinded falsehood.

Though it be to us something like breaking a fly upon a wheel, to take any further notice of the extract of the head of this article, yet our readers may be amused if we give them a short taste of *The Pilot's* quality, as here exhibited. He tells us oracularly—and with all the *ore rotundo* pomposity of the Delphic Apollo—that "there has been no question at issue between the *Pilot* and the *Courier*, as the latter foolishly supposes." Indeed! Even upon this very question there is this important difference, that *The Pilot*, with the most brazen effrontery, accuses us of saying what any body who can read must see we never said. *There* then at once is a difference between us as plain as the rotten political bias of the *Pilot* is well known. But farther, with the most perverse and absurd obtuseness, he tells his readers, that "there *has* been no question at issue between" us. It may be so in his stupid imagination; but we can tell him, if we thought that, in public estimation, the *Courier* and the *Pilot* were thus, as he insinuates, hunting in couples, we would never lift a pen in the Editorial chair of the former again. "No question at issue!" Yes, there are questions at issue, and important ones too. For instance, *we* think the present Penitentiary affair a disgraceful job. Does the *Pilot* think so? *We* consider the present Ministry a set of corrupt traffickers in places and pensions. What thinks the *Pilot*? *We* call the not-yet-forgotten road affair in Upper Canada, in which the Hon. Francis Hincks figured so conspicuously, a deliberate thimble-rig. What does the *Pilot* call it? *We* designate the attempt to rob the Church of her patrimony, which the Ministry and their friends are promoting with all their might, nothing but a deliberate "stand and deliver." Can the *Pilot* agree with us? When *we* hear the Hon. Robert Baldwin standing up meekly in his place in the House, and expressing his love for "the Church of his fathers," at the very moment he is robbing and betraying her, we are reminded of the kiss of Judas Iscariot. Does any such reminiscence ever cross the mind of the *Pilot*? When *we* think the Earl of Elgin fit for nothing but chewing thistles upon a common, does the *Pilot* ever put up his hand above the crown of his head to take the true altitude of his own ears?

There is not one question of any public moment at present agitating the minds of the Canadians, upon which we are not at issue with the *Pilot*; and we shall continue so, until that newspaper can find an honester writer than this one. But the *Pilot* says farther, that the question is not between him and us, but between us and truth. Well, if we are so false as the *Pilot* affirms, and yet "no question at issue between" us, what becomes of the *Pilot's* truth? We would advise him to put a little logic into his porridge, if his brains are incapable of imbibing it. We are also told, with wonderful perspicuity, that "the *Pilot* frustrated his object." We know it. "The *Pilot* frustrated his object" not only here, but he "frustrates his object" in every thing he puts his hand to, by his unfairness and vulgarity.

Sir William Don, who made his appearance last night at Skerrett's Bandbox, is the present representative of a Knighty family in Berwickshire. His ancestor, Sir Alexander Don, was created Baronet of Nova Scotia on the 2nd of June, 1667, so that the title has been in the family for nearly the seventh Baronet. His mother is now, we believe, the wife of Sir Maxwell Wallace, and he has a sister married to a grandson of the Duke of Cleveland. Sir William himself was born in Manchester, in 1825, and is, therefore, about 26 two hundred years—the present Sir William being years of age. He was educated at Eton, where, we doubt not, he made the acquaintance of Chas. Kean and many living celebrities, although the chief distinction he earned there was a partiality for the company of officers and horses. The mess-room and stables were his favorite haunts, and few riders could boast a firmer or more graceful seat than the subject of our sketch. So good indeed was his reputation, that while yet at school he was chosen to ride a horse at a steeple-chase, and what is more—he won. This achievement attracted to the young Baronet the particular attention of the head master of Eton, who ordered him to be—flogged! And thus, while Sir Wm. Don was receiving a child's punishment at the hands of the Eton pedagogue's chief executioner, his name was in the mouths of thousands; hurled vigorously in a cloud of smoke from the mouths of shaggy laborers, over pots of beer, in low taverns; parting the lips of young girls in bright drawing rooms; borne amidst hearty cheers through the open windows of canteens; floating on the Burgundy of mess tables; and, finally, figuring in *Bell's Sun*.

Thus commenced the career of the young Baronet—a career, by the way, not altogether confined to the turf, for though a man of action by nature, he was equally well known at Almack's and White's, where his talents, which are decidedly of the composite order, tended to make him both popular and successful.

Of the circumstances which led Sir William Don to adopt the Stage as a profession we know nothing; but this we do know, that about this time last year he appeared as an amateur at the Princess' Theatre, Glasgow, and that early last Winter he crossed the Atlantic, and appeared at the "Broadway," New York. Since then, he has, we understand, played in most of the principal cities of the Union, and great success has been his constant attendant. We trust, for his own sake, as well as Mr. Skerrett's, that he will be equally fortunate here.

In concluding this sketch, we must state that we have based the materials for it in a New York periodical entitled "Figaro."

We observe that Madam Anna Bishop, whose musical talents are so well known in Montreal, is now in the course of her professional tour at Buffalo, and may be shortly expected here.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—The Toronto Colonist of the 15th inst. says, we are informed by a correspondent, that St. Luke's Church, Vaughan, was struck by lightning, on the 10th inst., and extensively injured. There were two men in it at the time of the accident, one of them was instantly killed, and the other seriously injured. The name of the former is Charles Light, and of the latter J. Silverthorn.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the village of Lachine, on the 17th instant, John Norton, Esq., was for the second time duly sworn by proclamation, Mayor of the village of Lachine; and J. Dubrieuil, N. P., continued as Secretary-Treasurer.

Notices to Correspondents.

We have received the obliging communication of "A Constant Reader," and we think that to publish his enclosure *just now* would not answer any good purpose; we shall, however, hold it in *retentis*, and make use of it, in one shape or another, when "the time comes and the man."

"X. Y." is under consideration; we say to him, however, that, as a general rule, it would be more agreeable to us to deal in praise than censure.

"J. B.'s" verses have been received. We are under the impression that the readers of *The Courier* do not patronize poetry much, else we could easily before this have presented them with several pieces, both original and selected. We are sure, however, they would not care to read such as the following:—

"The man in the moon looked down from the sun
On the prima donna Parodi,
And he said to Compain, 'you son of a gun,
You have spoilt the lady's melódy.'"

We have this morning received *Blackwood's Magazine* from B. Dawson, No. 2, Place D'Armes. It contains eight articles, some of them of very considerable public importance.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. Montreal: R. W. Lay.

We have seen the August number of this Magazine, which contains a multitude of articles of very great interest. Among others, there is a very interesting paper translated from the French of Pitre-Chevalier, entitled "LaFontaine and Fouquet." This is a very favorable view of one of the best *traits* in the French literary character. The simplicity of LaFontaine can only be equalled by his gratitude to his benefactor, and these, great as they are, do not exceed the genius he displayed in his works. To follow the various incidents in the life of such a man, gives us a better opinion of human nature, and teaches us that the possession of genius does not necessarily lead to the impurities and irregularities which the world is thoughtlessly led to impute to it. We recommend this Magazine to the attention of the reading public.

By late English papers we learn the death of Mrs. Fraser, widow of the late Colonel Fraser, and daughter of the late Sir Charles Bagot. Her demise took place at the Island of Jersey on the 22nd ultimo. She was only in the 32nd year of her age. Her loss will be mourned by many in this city, to whom her many amiable qualities had endeared her.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday last, says the Sherbrooke *Gazette*, about seven o'clock in the evening, a barn belonging to Mr. John Ewing, of Melbourne, about two miles below the village, was struck with lightning, and burnt. There were five horses, belonging to workmen on the railroad, in the barn when it was struck; one of them escaped, but the others were burnt, with about two tons of hay.

The storm was accompanied with a very high wind, which, we understand, unroofed one or two buildings in Melbourne, and prostrated many forest trees.

A seaman was drowned on Friday evening, going on board his ship, lying off Levey's Wharf. It is said the unfortunate man was intoxicated at the time.—*Quebec Times.*

Public Meeting.

Placards are p sted round the city, announcing another Anti-Clergy Reserve Association Meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall, to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock. It is called by the Mayor, on requisition of certain parties, designated as "members and friends of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association," and the meeting is declared by the Mayor to be a meeting "of the said Anti-Clergy Reserve Association," and to be under the provisions of the act for holding public meetings passed in 1843, viz. the act 7 Vic., cap. 7. According to this act and the mayor's call, those only who are members of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association, can take part in the proceedings of the meeting. All others who may be admitted, will be privileged to look on, if they behave themselves. Should they do otherwise, the stringent portions of the act will probably be called into requisition to compel them to conform to rule. We presume that there will be some understood mode at deciding who are and who are not members of this Association. The roll shall be there, to refer to, should there be a roll of names of members in existence. If not, what evidence is there of membership, or that the Society is any thing else than a name without members to support it? It is necessary, after what occurred at the late meeting, that there should be arrangements, to prevent another misunderstanding.—*Colonist.*

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, July 21.

The *Pacific* has arrived, after a passage of 12 days and 3 hours. She left Liverpool on the 9th.

Breadstuffs more active. Flour declined 6d @ 9d. Corn declined 1s @ quarter. Wheat 1d dearer than on Tuesday. Western Flour, 20s 6d @ 21s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s @ 22s 6d. White Corn, 29s @ 30s; Yellow Corn, 28s 6d.

The political news not important.

By the following extract it will be observed that Mr. McManus, who was exiled to New South Wales with Smith O'Brien and others for political reasons in the year 1848, has escaped from thence, and arrived in San Francisco:—

"Terence Bellew McManus, one of the Irish exiles, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of June, having made his escape from Launceston, Australia, and been carried away on board a British bark. His arrival at San Francisco was celebrated by a public dinner, at which the Mayor presided, and which was attended by the Senators, Representatives, and many of the most distinguished men of the State. McManus looks in capital health and spirits. About the time of his escape, a like attempt was made by Smith O'Brien, O'Donoghue, and O'Doherty. The sum of £300 had been put in the hands of an Englishman, named Ellis, to purchase a brig, which was done, and after loading and clearing at the Custom House, a concerted signal was to be given by the exiles, on the beach, when a boat was to be sent on shore from the brig. The villain, however, had informed the Government officers of the project during the day, and as soon as the signal was given for the boat, the exiles were secured by the officers and carried back. The bark immediately sailed for this port, and arrived on the same day that McManus entered the Golden Gate a free man."

Dr. Philpot's Synod at Exeter has closed its sittings, after adopting the declaration of baptismal regeneration; Dr. Philpot solemnly excluding, at the termination, "God be pitiful!" Of course, the more moderate Clergymen of the Diocese having declined to attend the Synod, the passage of the declaration, or almost anything that the Bishop required, was to be expected.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
July 23.

Brig Anna Gorbett, Liverpool, Edmondstone, Allan & Co, Beer, &c

Brigt Virginie, Bourbec, Halthe, Holmes, Knapp & Co, do

Exports.

For Brig ANNA, GARBOTT, for Liverpool—Mr. Holmes, Knapp & Co; Allan & Co; Agents.

C J Crook, 106 brls pot ashes 180 kegs butter; Bissonett, Brodie & Co, 20 brls pot ashes; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 70 do do; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 2000 do flour; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 1131 pcs 2000 do pots do

For Brigt. VIRGINIE, BOURBEC, for Halthe—Holmes, Knapp & Co, Agents.

Holmes, Knapp & Co, 30 tres shoulders 112 brls pork 200 do flour 200 bags biscuit; G Moffatt 4 do do; Thos Clarkson, 110 bags starch; J & J Mitchell, 110 brls pork 20 do beef 93 kegs butter 15 bags soap 500 brls flour 40 bags bread 40 brls peas.

QUARTERLY RETURN of the Goods imported into Canada, at the Port of Montreal, during the quarter ending 5th July, 1851:—

Articles paying specific and ad valorem duties.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	
Coffee—Green, cwt...	1,587 0.3	£4,161	17 8
Do Other, cwt...	None.		
Sugar—Refined, cwt..	11,644.2.20	20,234	15 8
Do Other kinds, do	31,679 0 5	37,204	17 6
Molasses	3971.3 15	1,211	7 3
Tea, lbs.....	3,184,91	21,436	0 8
Tobacco—Unmanufactured, lbs.....	56,497	1,002	14 11
Do Manuf.'d do.	269,609	8,594	11 4
Cigars, lbs	1,502	433	18 7
Snuff lbs.....	748	31	7 4
Brandy, gallons.....	135,823 1-5	22,530	18 10
Gin, do	39,982	3..22	17 8
Rum, do	6,365	626	8 1
Whiskey, do	17,844¼	2,017	4 5
Cordials	6 404	258	12 1
Wine—Under £15 per pipe	60,109	5,854	4 9
Above do..	12,502 2-5	3,060	15 10
In cases.....	2,789	1,468	11 8
Salt—Bushels	5,900	948	1 9
Total Values.....		£133,699	6 0

Goods paying 30 per cent.

Fruit—green, 3,352¼ bush.....	£337	10 0
do dry	4 709	13 5
Spices.....	5,314	19 2
Confectionery and preserves.....	65	14 11
Maccaroni, lbs.....	134	9 1
Vinegar.....	1,254	13 8
	£11,817	0 3

Goods paying 20 per cent.

Horse, 1	12	0 0
Meal, brls 17	15	0 8
Flour, brls 1,263.....	704	15 0
Cheese, cwt.....	446	5 8
Meats, salt.....	947	15 4
Pork, not Mess, cwt. 2,619,216.16	2,518	2 5
Bran and shorts, 25 bushels.....	0	15 4
	£4,625	4 9

Goods paying 12½ per cent.

Ale and Beer.	£2,742	7 3
Cider.....	0	15 0
Fish.....	260	0 0
Fur.....	683	0 5
Glass.....	9,293	13 5
Leather—Tanned	5,148	0 3
Oil, except Palm or cocoa nut.....	17,355	17 1
Paper.....	7,184	16 0
Pork—Mess, 18,257, 0 16 cwt.....	23,349	1 9
Seeds.....	316	12 1
Rice, 224 casks, 360 bags.....	1,572	13 10
Lumber, or Plank, 101,000 feet.....	134	10 0
Candles.....	3,027	4 3
Manufactures—Cotton.....	313,235	14 2
Do Other.....	635	0 5
Leather: Boots and Shoes.....	2,188	4 2
Do Other.....	131,620	19 4
Iron and Hardware.....	152	3 2
Machinery	33,802	5 5
Linen.....	38,172	16 6
Silk.....	66	10 3
Wood.....	123,972	15 3
Wool.....	183,633	15 7
Articles not enumerated.....	£898,749	17 10

Goods at 2½ per cent.

Brooms, (Corn).....	£162	5 0
Bristles.....	161	9 1
Burr Stones, unwrought.....	315	7 1
Chain Cables.....	1,170	9 4
Coals.....	448	18 9
Dye Stuffs.....	4,673	14 8
Flax Hemp, tow.....	2,884	7 11
Iron—Bar, Rod, and Sheet.....	47,540	6 0
Boiler plate and railroad, B.....	16,699	19 4
Pig, scrap and old.....	15,575	10 4
Hoops.....	6,769	8 6
Junk or oakum.....	107	19 7
Lead.....	2,881	17 0
Lead.....	1	10 3
Grease and Scraps	752	2 9
Lead.....	158	8 1
Oil, cocos-nut and palm	133	16 11
Pitch and tar	32	13 4
Rope.....	540	16 11
Resin.....	8,586	2 9
Steel	9,603	8 7
Tallow	7,212	0 10
Other articles.....	£126,340	17 0

Recapitulation.

Specifics.....	133,699 6 0
Goods at 30 per c nt.....	11,817 0 3
" 20 "	4,687 4 9
" 12½ "	898,749 17 10
" 2½ "	126,404 17 0
	£1,175,282 5 10

Free Goods, produce of Great Britain and Colonies.

Fish and Oil, 253 barrels, 10 boxes	£1,103	1 0
Meat	13	15 0
Poultry	1	4 4
Potatoes	00	5 0
Seeds.....	263	7 4
Fur Skins.....	5	0 0
Barley, 12 bushels.....	2	2 7
Fish—Fresh.....	40	12 1
Salted Cod, 65 barrels and 1 cwt.....	289	10 0
Herrings, 263½ barrels, and 370 kegs.....	295	18 9
Other.....	3	7 6
Coals, 60 chaldrons	45	0 0
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	68	10 10
Grindstones, (800).....	13	7 0
Hoops.....	5	0 0
Plaster.....	132	10 0
	£2,294	7 5

Free Goods, exempted under Schedule.

Oxen and bulls.....	£152	0 0
Books	7,068	0 10
Cotton Wool.....	56	0 5
Coin and bullion	2,535	0 0
Drawings	503	18 8
Donations.....	6	1 8
Farming implement.....	7,198	11 2
Maize, 54,486 bush	1	2 6
Models.....	24	10 0
Marine stores.....	3,631	13 4
Military stores	3	3 3
Philosophical instrument	1,773	16 10
Soda ash.....	0	12 2
Specimens	715	14 0
Settlers goods.....	210	3 7
Trees, shrubs, &c.....	3,212	1 4
Wheat, 20,563 bush	726	11 7
Wine for Officers Mess, 1,164 gils.	1,525	11 0
Military clothing		
Wine, 1-6 for Officers Mess, ex warehouse, 285 gils.....	56	9 5
Wine do, 404 gils	28	12 0
	£36,932	18 0

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