To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to their insertion.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the Legislative Business in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be rewarded to them on their sales during the week, viz:—

£0	10	0	to the first.
0	7	6	to the second.
0	5	0	to the third.
0	2	6	to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE,
June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

The Governor-General's Salary.

The *Globe*, the organ of the Government, accuses of meanness those who think that £7,777 a year is too much to pay to the individual who plays the part of the meek, or Brummagem Sovereign of Canada. Now we think that if there is any meanness in the matter, it is to be found, not on the part of those who hesitate to pay a sum which they conscientiously think they cannot afford, but on that of a man who comes to Canada, knowing that it is not in a prosperous condition, and coolly pockets the large sum we have mentioned, saving at least half of it to pay off old debts in England. This is the real meanness, and we are very much mistaken if it is not highly appreciated by the people. And then this mystertous sum of money—why should the salary be this exact amount? It is evident that Mr. Hincks attaches some importance to it—perhaps he has dipped deeply into the ancient cabala—studied Paracelsus, Hermes, and the rest of the Rosicrucian gentry, who believed that there was something mystic, quite beyond the understanding of common mortals, in this talismanic numeral—although it passes our understanding to know why the particular sum should be thought more in accordance with the fitness of things than any other. But we have to pay it; that's the rub; and we shall continue to have to pay it until we can contrive to procure a set of representatives, who will be more thoughtful for the interests of their constituents, and less anxious to please the Brummagem representative of majesty, and the individuals who hold office, not now necessarily in accordance with the will of the people, who are heartily tired of them, but by virtue of a thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulous majority.

For what is a large salary ostensibly paid to the Representative of the Sovereign? To enable him to keep up a style considered suitable to his high position. Well, but if he does not so; if he spends three thousand of the sum, and saves four, it is manifest that not more than the three is requisite. Whereupon then should the people, not blessed with a superabundance, be required to pay more? Few men in this Colony are in the enjoyment of incomes more than sufficient for the wants of themselves and families; few can save money from their incomes; why then should they be taxed to enable a Governor to save? Why is this country to be fleeced, and swindled to pay off the mortgages on the estates of a needy political adventurer, or for Lord Elgin is nothing more?

The *Globe* tells us that the reduction of this very despicable man's salary would only amount to a "half penny per head according to the population." This may be so; but if those halfpence per head amount to some thousands, why not use them for a better purpose? We want Railroads, Schools—half a hundred other public improvements and advantages; and a round sum of £4000 a-year would pay the interest of money enough to construct at Normal or Agricultural Schools. Individually we are not highly taxed, but that is no reason why our taxes should not be applied to a better purpose than paying of mortgages on estates in Scotland.

The thing to ask is—have we value for our money? and we don't think that any one, who has ever seen the "thing" they call a Governor, or knows the history of his career in this country, will answer that question in the affirmative. What the electors have to consider is, that the thing paid for costs more than it is worth, and therefore whether they had not better keep their money in their own pockets.

The inquiry into this grievance, and the first step towards getting rid of it, has been backed for the present by the intrigues of the Government and the vile corruption of the Legislature; but it will be a question for the hustings, and must, with other intolerable grievances, be kept before the people until that corruption time comes. We shall then see whether a pauper Scotch Lord will be permitted longer to plunder us, and whether he will be abetted in doing so by a set of the most profligate and unprincipled political hacks that ever existed.

The Seat of Government.

We received information yesterday, on which we can rely, to the effect, that all parties in Canada West will unite, if possible, to prevent the removal of the Seat of Government from Quebec—the probable consequence of this will be a compromise, and its return to Montreal.

Niagara.

An American paper hints that a large portion of the rock at the Falls is in a condition which indicates that it will soon follow the example of Table rock.

The Cuban Affair.

A despatch from Washington, dated July 17th, says, that the Navy Department has received information from Cuba promising a happy and immediate termination of all the difficulties growing out of the Lopez expedition.

The "Cherokee."

We regret to learn from the New York papers that this fine steamer has been abandoned and left to go to pieces on the rocks, it having been found impossible to heave her off.

Theatre Royal.

The crowded audiences that have assembled the last few nights at this Establishment, prove that the Ravels have made a decided hit, and that the good people of Montreal, so much rallied for their want of taste, by some individuals, can appreciate good talent, when brought before them.

The performances of the Ravels are both attractive and amusing, and of such a character, that they cannot fail in being agreeable to both young and old.

On Thursday evening, all those of our readers absent from the Theatre, lost a rich treat, both of the fine and the delicious. A very beautiful Ballet, entitled *Diane, or Love and Jealousy*, was enacted. The principal dancers being Mdlles. Bertin and Letmann, together with M. Brilliant. Mdlle. Bertin, in the character of Diane, excelled her former performances, and fell not far short of Madame Montplaisir. The pretty Mademoiselle Letmann also proved herself a first-rate artiste, and obtained a fair share of the encores of the audience. M. Brilliant we do not consider equal to M. Montplaisir, but nevertheless he is a talented and excellent dancer. We were astonished to find, during this season of flowers, so few on hand for these charming artistes, and trust that to-night we shall not have to record the *awful fact*, that a bouquet was bestowed upon Mademoiselle Bertin. The performances of the light hope of Madame Margetti, Leon Lorelli, and the Ravel family, we have never seen surpassed anywhere, and but seldom equalled. The last piece, "Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape," a Pantomime, threw the delighted audience into such fits of laughter, as to render it perfectly nervous. M. Margetti, as the Ape, enacted the character to life. Indeed, it would be hard to find one of the performers of this Company with whom it would be possible to find fault.

In a future number we shall give a more extended notice.

The President of the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company, under date of the 15th instant, thus writes to a gentleman in Kingston:—

"I have just returned from New York, and am happy to inform you that arrangements have been made for money that will secure a vigorous prosecution of the work on the whole line of our Road, provided our Stockholders do their duty. We expect to commence laying the track next Spring at Cape Vincent, and in the mean time have the grading done.

"If you have any spare laborers, they will readily find employ at *eighty-five cents* per day, boarding themselves.

"Would not your lumber business pay for cutting a Canal across the Island?"

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 17, 1850.

The University Commission, which has been sitting some two years, is about to have its labours brought to a premature close. After to-day, it will cease to be a secret, that the Council of the University has passed a statute for transferring the duties of the Commission to the Endowment Board, created by the statute of last Session. The effect of this move will be to prevent the Commission reporting during the present Session; which it would otherwise be able to do, the greater part of the investigation having been got through. The appointment of the Commission took place at the instance of the Government, by whom it was pressed on the College Council. The latter body consented, and made the desired appointment. It cannot, however, be expected that they did so without some reluctance; as the object of the Commission was, in fact, to investigate the charges made against a portion of that body, who had been concerned in the alleged mismanagement of the endowment. Be this as it may, a disposition to thwart the proceedings of the Commission has long been manifested by the body to whom it owes its existence; first in an endeavour to prevent the Commission from possessing the requisite documents and information, and then, beginning in April last, the refusal to pay the salaries of the clerks, some of whom, since the period in question, have not received a farthing. The Commission has cost £1500 10s. 4d. If the investigation be handed over to the Endowment Board, the members of that body will be months before they will be able to understand what has been done.

In the House, last night, some discussion took place on a motion of Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, to refer a petition of the Mechanics of Kingston against the employment of convict labour in the Penitentiary, in such a way as to injure their interests. He stated that in consequence of the mode in which the convict labor is now employed, a great number of the mechanics have left Kingston; that all the shoemakers have gone thence; for one great Penitentiary shoe-shop monopolizes the entire business of the place. Already 200 mechanics have left the place; and, in a short time, all the tailors, and several other descriptions of mechanics, will also move away. They do not complain of the employment of convict labor; but they say that it should be employed in such branches of industry as do not come into competition with them. The contract, it seems, is in the hands of some cute Yankees, the Kingstonians having neglected to bid up the labour to its full value, and thus prevent the possibility of various competition. Mr. Hincks said the Government would willingly employ the convict labour in other branches, if it would yield to the Province nearly as much as it does at present. The present contractor gives 36 cents a-day for each man's labour, and the Inspector General's difficulty is to find out some one who would give anything approaching to that sum to employ it in the manufacture of carpets or some other branch that does not come into competition with those branches of industry generally followed in the Province. It was incidentally noticed during the discussion, that the promises of a reduction of the cost of maintaining this establishment have not been realised, the amount last year figuring up to £13,600, which is greater than the cost of previous years. Mr. H. Sherwood thought Americans ought not to be allowed to take the contract; and some others took a similar view of the question.

The cause of the competition amongst the vendors of the description of articles manufactured in the Penitentiary seems to have been overlooked. It has its source in the want of competition among the Contractors for the labor, which in consequence is sold too cheap; and the Contractor is thus enabled to undersell those who purchase labor at the regular rates. What is the remedy? Surely not to prevent the convicts being taken by Americans; for that would lessen the low rate thus gain; for that would lessen the low rate thus gained by competition amongst the Contractors, and increase the competition amongst the vendors of the manufactured articles. The only remedy is to bid up the labor to its real value. There would then be an end to the ruinous competition now complained of.

The motion to refer the petition was withdrawn. The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Baldwin's Bill to explain the meaning of the University Act of last Session. The Bill has one clause, a feature in it it gives power to the University Council to pass a Statute in compliance with the Students to attend the Churches to which they severally belong. Mr. R. E. Burton moved the insertion of this clause, and also that the Bill does not give the Council power to alter the constitution, as it appears to have been supposed by those who have seen only the Bill and not the Act. The Chartered College is sure of the University, provide buildings in which theological instruction may be given. Mr. Boulton moved, in amendment, that all denominations, by applying to the University, shall have liberty to erect on the University grounds, a Chapel, Hall, or Lecture Room, in which to teach theology according to their respective creeds; the theological professorships to be endowed by the denominations establishing them, and the endowment vested in the University; that such Professors shall have no share in the government of the University; and that the attendance of the Students of the University at the theological lectures shall be voluntary. The consideration of this part of the Bill was postponed.

Some uninteresting discussion took place on the Grammar School Bill for Upper Canada; of which the second reading was postponed.

The House went into Committee on the Assessment Bill for Upper Canada. The Inspector General agreed to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Johnston on Friday night, defining "personal property," and limiting it to certain enumerated articles. I send you the substance of the amendment on Saturday. This was the only alteration of importance agreed to. The discussion on this Bill was enlivened and rendered interesting by the terrible outbreak that was made on Mr. popularity hunting Merritt, by Mr. H. Sherwood; and, will you believe it? Malcolm Cameron! Mr. Perry having stated his opinion that the Bill was improved 20 per cent, by the expunging of the Ministerial clause, Mr. Merritt got up and said the Member for the East Riding could tell different story before a year was over; and went on to pitch into the amendment proposed by his colleague the Inspector General, at a great rate. This brought Col. Prince to his feet, and he professed to see in the disagreement between two Members of the Cabinet on an important question a certain sign of an approaching disruption; at the same time making some very amusing remarks on the difficulty of forming a new Government. Mr. Sherwood (of Toronto) followed in the same strain with regard to the coming disruption of the Cabinet; but he saw no difficulty about forming a new Government, that was to be done by calling in Col. Prince. Mr. Sherwood was excessively severe on the Chief of Public Works for encouraging the idea that he is so much in advance of his colleagues on all public questions; and charged him with making his speech with a view of keeping up that notion, and surreptitiously acquiring an undeserved popularity at the expense of his colleagues, whom the newspapers charge with being the; and that; Mr. Baldwin with being asleep, but Wm. Hamilton Merritt, they all swear by. All this was kept up, he said, by Mr. Merritt's cunning, who had at one time been appropriately named as the prince of humbugs. Amongst other things he had said £750 was enough for the Post Master General, while he voted for £800. No doubt the other Members of the Cabinet were delighted at this rubbering of their colleague, who is but too often seeking to make himself popular at their expense. Hincks made a show of coming to the rescue, but it was only a show. Malcolm Cameron followed up the exposure, stating that until within a few days Mr. Merritt, as a Member of the Retrenchment Committee, had always to vote for the lowest figure proposed; but when it came to the pinch he turned right round and voted for referring the question of the Governor General's salary to England. Merritt was pale as ashes, and no doubt felt that he had met his deserts. He made no reply except an assertion that when the whole question of Retrenchment should come before the House he would be able to show that he had been consistent throughout.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain official and other oaths, to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McFarland moved, That the engrossed Bill to prevent the hunting of deer with hounds, except during particular months, and to alter the period for killing woodcocks and wild ducks, be now read the third time; "

Mr. Smith (of Frontenac) moved, in amendment, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to exempt the Indian Tribes from its operation;—agreed to upon a division.

Mr. Cartier reported the following Resolution, which was passed in Committee on Friday last, and the same was agreed to:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the Customs Duties Act, so as to enable the Governor in Council, from time to time, to place such articles as may be specified in Schedule to the said Act, and thereby made subject to a duty of 15½ per cent, ad valorem, among the articles subjected to the payment of a duty of 8½ per cent, ad valorem.

Mr. Richards reported the following Resolution, which was passed in Committee yesterday; and the same was agreed to:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to revise and continue for a limited time the Act of the 8 Vic., c. 16, which makes provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

Hon. Mr. Price then introduced a Bill to revive and continue for a limited time the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province;—second reading Friday next.

Extraordinary Cure of Rheumatism at the Caledonia Springs.

(From "Life at the Springs," July 9.)

We direct the attention of those of our readers who are afflicted, and of the Press, to our correspondent's letter. His wonderful cure is but one among many that occur here. We are obliged to him for laying it before the public, although the efficacy of those waters in the cure of all diseases to which human nature is heir, except one mighty destroyer of our species, (consumption,) is well known; and, unlike many new-fangled systems, need not the *puffing* of interested parties. While the columns of some of our contemporaries are filled with dissertations in favour of other Springs, the great cures that have continued to take place here since the discovery of the place, is sufficient proof of its healing powers, and our oil files contain numerous certificates from the most eminent medical men and others, which, were we to republish them, would fill several numbers of our paper. A bountiful Providence, aware of the infirmities of the human race, has given those Springs one advantage over others—the variety of its waters. The "Intermitting" Spring is the most speedy, agreeable, and safe purgative known. Sometimes a little disease, from the effects of a hard winter, or Spring of the year, has been decided with surface water. This failure has now been remedied by the proprietor, and the public will have the advantage of a good supply of this, the strongest mineral water yet discovered, in addition to the supply they now receive from the Saline, Sulphur, and Gas Springs.

To the Editor of the Life at the Springs.

Sir,—May I request you to insert in the columns of your valuable journal the extraordinary effects the Caledonia waters have upon very long different diseases from the human system, particularly rheumatism. I deem it my duty to inform the public generally that I was acquainted with many persons who were labouring with that painful disease, and I am happy to say that they were all being well. I arrived at the Springs on the 8th June, labouring under inflammatory rheumatism, which attacked all my joints, and crossed my breast. The evening of my arrival I felt myself very ill, so that I considered it dangerous for me to retire to bed without using some remedy. Under these circumstances I applied to Mr. Brown for a warm sulphur bath, and, although it was ten o'clock at night, the bath was immediately ready. In the morning felt better; I used the water freely, and the warm bath occasionally. I remained three weeks, and I left satisfied that I was entirely cured of my malady. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the Caledonia Springs foremost in Canada.

Behold, gentle reader, the severity with which I was attacked. I was never twice confined to my bed under the care of an experienced doctor; my blistered and a mustard plaster applied to my side, which I did not feel during the time of its application.

With great respect,

I am, Sir,
Your very truly,
TIMOTHY AHERN.

Kingston, 4th July, 1850.

ARRIVALS AT THE CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—D. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Alfred Phillips, Alexander McGregor, Montreal; Mr. Hard, Mr. J. G. Robertson, Toronto; Mr. Urquhart, Captain Ramsay, Miss Isabella Ramsay, Miss Margaret Ramsay, Miss Georgiana Ramsay, Dalhousie Mills; C. J. Williams, Bytown; Mr. Ogden, Mr. R. Bridges, Cincinnati; W. K. Mackenzie, S. M. Cushman, L'Orignal; Dr. H. Redfield, Syracuse, N. Y.; K. Wright, Jr., W. R. Wright, Jr., Hull, C. E.; Mr. and Mrs. John Strachan, children and servant, Gadetsky, C. W.

The Duchess of Montpensier has been created an Infanta of Spain, with all the honors due to the rank.

LACHINE CANAL.

Statement of Imports, via Lachine Canal, from 22nd to 30th April, 1850:—

Vessels	No.	20
—Tonnage	tons	3,673
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	20
Coal	tons	1
Brick and Ship Sand	tons	2
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	1
Pork and Beef	tons	211
Bacon and Hams	tons	7
Lard	tons	12
Leather	tons	120
Ashes	tons	2
Flour	tons	2,411
Meal	tons	14
Tallow	tons	1
Wheat	tons	226
Other Agricultural Products not enumerated	tons	9
Manufactures and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	301
Beaver, Plaster, Scantlings, or Sawed Lumber	M.ft.	111
Amount of Tolls		£86 17s 7d

From 30th April to 31st May:—

Vessels	No.	313
—Tonnage	tons	38,000
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	1,227
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	17
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone	tons	73
Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	32
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	tons	24
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	6
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	23
Oats	tons	21
Indian Corn	tons	110
Barley, Rye	tons	2
Clover Seed, Flax Seed and Flax	tons	1,477
Pressed Hay and Pressed Broom Corn	tons	1
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	263
Pork and Beef	tons	1,427
Bacon and Hams	tons	149
Lard	tons	108
Leather	tons	156
Whiskey	tons	17
Horses	tons	11
Furniture and Baggage	tons	21
Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, Sleighs, Workman's Tools	tons	1,000
Ashes	tons	1,000
Flour	tons	10,443
Butter	tons	47
Cheese	tons	4
Biscuit	tons	66
Tallow	tons	6
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	310
Wheat	tons	254
Other Agricultural Products not enumerated	tons	3
Stoves and other Castings	tons	
Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	17
Raw Hides and Skins	tons	1
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	2201
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	1
Boards, Planks, Scantling, or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	2,979
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	90
West India	Mille.	381
Barrel	Mille.	68
Shingles	M	895
Firewood	cords	35,039
Sawed Laths, Hop and Hoop Poles, Oars, &c., &c.	tons nes. of 40 c. ft.	9
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 7s 4d

From 31st May to 30th June:—

Vessels	No.	376
—Tonnage	tons	29,776
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	930
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	16
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	tons	11
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	13
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	2
Barley, Rye	tons	261
Oats	tons	761
Indian Corn	tons	65
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	91
Horses, Heads and Bones	tons	101
Pork and Beef	tons	170
Bacon and Hams	tons	168
Lard	tons	65
Whiskey	tons	96
Horses	tons	25
Furniture and Baggage	tons	245
Ashes	tons	10,229
Flour	tons	33
Butter	tons	1
Cheese	tons	28
Biscuit	tons	84
Tallow	tons	3
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	386
Wheat	tons	2
Sugar and Molasses	tons	11
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	142
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	11
Boards, Planks, Scantlings or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	4,715
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	102
West Indies	Mille.	368
Barrel	Mille.	72
Shingles	M	495
Firewood	cords	4,310
Sawed Laths, Hop and Hoop Poles, Oars, &c., &c.	tons nes. of 40 c. ft.	8
Empty Barrels	No.	800
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 2s 6d

Statement of Imports, via Lachine Canal, from 31st April to 30th May, 1849:—

Vessels	No.	270
—Tonnage	tons	34,774
Passengers	No.	469
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	29
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	139
Oats	tons	213
Indian Corn	tons	172
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	96
Pork and Beef	tons	1,331
Ashes	tons	226
Flour and Oat Meal	tons	10,203
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow	tons	172
Wheat, Peas, Barley and Rye	tons	1,653
Raw Hides and Skins	tons	4
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated		437
Boards, Planks, Scantlings or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	1,021
Staves and Headings—West India	Mille.	17
Barrels	Mille.	12
Shingles	M	222
Firewood	cords	2,327
Amount of Tolls		£1,231 4s 10d

From 30th May to 30th June:—

Vessels	No.	321
—Tonnage	tons	32,231
Passengers	No.	944
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	7
Oats	tons	50
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	20
Oats	tons	2
Indian Corn	tons	141
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and Horses	tons	1
Pork and Beef	tons	221
Ashes	tons	1
Flour and Oat Meal	tons	10,371
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow	tons	149
Wheat, Peas, Barley and Rye	tons	3,000
Raw Hides and Skins	tons	1
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated		1071
Boards, Planks, Scantlings or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	20
Staves and Headings—West India	Mille.	90
Barrels	Mille.	42
Shingles	M	5,303
Firewood	cords	60
Amount of Tolls		£1,[illegible] 4s 8d

Statement of Exports, via the Lachine Canal, from 22nd to 30th April, 1850:—

Vessels	No.	16
—Tonnage	tons	1,426
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	3
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone	tons	1
Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	1
Coal	tons	1
Fish	tons	4
Stone, Earthen and Glassware	tons	6
Furniture and Baggage	tons	4
Sugar and Molasses	tons	45
Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	
Merchandize and all other goods not enumerated	tons	
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	
Amount of Tolls		£[illegible] 4s 8d

From 30th April to 31st May:—

Vessels	No.	19
—Tonnage	tons	2,000
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	1
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	1
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone	tons	73
Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	24
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	6
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	23
Oats	tons	21
Indian Corn	tons	110
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	263
Pork and Beef	tons	1,427
Bacon and Hams	tons	149
Lard	tons	108
Whiskey	tons	17
Horses	tons	11
Furniture and Baggage	tons	21
Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, Sleighs, Workman's Tools	tons	1,000
Ashes	tons	1,000
Flour	tons	10,443
Butter	tons	47
Cheese	tons	4
Biscuit	tons	66
Tallow	tons	6
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	310
Wheat	tons	254
Other Agricultural Products not enumerated	tons	3
Stoves and other Castings	tons	
Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	17
Raw Hides and Skins	tons	1
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	2201
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	1
Boards, Planks, Scantling, or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	2,979
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	90
West India	Mille.	381
Barrel	Mille.	68
Shingles	M	895
Firewood	cords	35,039
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 7s 4d

From 31st May to 30th June:—

Vessels	No.	376
—Tonnage	tons	29,776
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	930
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	16
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	tons	11
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	13
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	2
Barley, Rye	tons	261
Oats	tons	761
Indian Corn	tons	65
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	91
Horses, Heads and Bones	tons	101
Pork and Beef	tons	170
Bacon and Hams	tons	168
Lard	tons	65
Whiskey	tons	96
Horses	tons	25
Furniture and Baggage	tons	245
Ashes	tons	10,229
Flour	tons	33
Butter	tons	1
Cheese	tons	28
Biscuit	tons	84
Tallow	tons	3
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	386
Wheat	tons	2
Sugar and Molasses	tons	11
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	142
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	11
Boards, Planks, Scantlings or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	4,715
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	102
West Indies	Mille.	368
Barrel	Mille.	72
Shingles	M	495
Firewood	cords	4,310
Sawed Laths, Hop and Hoop Poles, Oars, &c., &c.	tons nes. of 40 c. ft.	8
Empty Barrels	No.	800
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 2s 6d

Statement of Imports, via Lachine Canal, from 21st April to 30th May, 1849:—

Vessels	No.	433
—Tonnage	tons	38,427
Passengers	No.	2,522
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone, Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	921
Salt, Coal	tons	1,109
Broken Castings, Pig and Scrap Iron	tons	139
Fish	tons	14
Stone, Earthen and Glassware	tons	121
Furniture and Baggage	tons	4
Sugar and Molasses	tons	
Stoves and other Castings, Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	931
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	2,200
Amount of Tolls		£1,190 6s 3d

From 31st May to 30th June:—

Vessels	No.	384
—Tonnage	tons	31,200
Passengers	No.	4,707
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone, Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	14
Salt, Coal	tons	812
Broken Castings, Pig and Scrap Iron	tons	267
Fish	tons	24
Stone, Earthen and Glassware	tons	327
Furniture and Baggage	tons	172
Sugar and Molasses	tons	38
Stoves and other Castings, Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	754
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	1,768
Amount of Tolls		£910 10s 7d

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
July 18.

Am Ship-Huron, Paine, 8th July, Boston, W J C Benson, ballast.

CLEARED,
July 18th.

Brig Martha, Twentyman, Milford, Le Mesurier & Co
Bark Alcaste, Wellanson, Glasgow, W K Baird
Do Helena, Thompson, Sunderland, LeMesurier & Co
Brig Lord Sandwich, Venus, Carpenter, A Gilmour & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Huron, Paine, master, arrived this afternoon, reports about 50 sail in the river, bound up.

The bark Waverly, Morgan, cleared at New York for Quebec, on the 13th instant.

Awful Tornado in Cartwright & Darlington.

At about a quarter to 4 o'clock, I was at Mr. David Hooey's, in Cartwright, and from the gloomy appearance of the heavens I was induced to remain till the threatening storm should have passed; I never beheld a more gloomy sky; to the northward nothing could be seen but one black mass of rolling clouds carried along with a velocity beyond conception, while to the southward every thing looked calm and serene. From the direction of the storm the lightning was emitted with a vengeance which seemed to threaten destruction to everything around, and then would follow a long loud peal of thunder, which appeared never to come to an end. For about twenty minutes those appearances continued, when it was observed that those black rolling clouds had become quite compact, and had moved considerably to the westward apparently hovering nearly in one place, when all at once a part of it dropped forming a huge waterspout at the head of Lake Scugog (about 4 miles from where I was) and which threatened to drink the Scugog dry. I could compare it to nothing but the black smoke emitted from the funnel of a steamboat burning pine or pitch. This waterspout took up water for about twelve minutes when another long loud peal reverberated through the sky, then a vivid flash of lightning was seen near the *spout* which caused an explosion, and like a shot from a heavy piece of ordnance the tornado proceeded on its mission of destruction and desolation, we could now see it coming towards us roaring with it every thing in its course, limbs of trees were flying at an almost incredible height in the air, the crackling of the trees was distinctly heard amid the loud roar of the tempest. The storm did not travel as quick as might have been expected, for it did not pursue a straight course—it was a whirlwind—it twisted off every tree in its course—it was an awfully grand sight—now the storm nears us—but we are luckily in its outskirts, there is wind, rain, and hail.—if I may call it hail, it was pieces of ice as large as hen's eggs which soon melted beneath the heaviest rain I have ever seen, and which continued for about 20 minutes at which time we perceived all the fences thrown down by the wind. About half an hour after the storm was over I proceeded to Darlington—as I went along I perceived several pieces of ice which had stood the rain, and were yet as large as those I have already described; those must have been at least four times as large as the ones we picked up and which I was assured they really were by persons who were there. Here before me lay large trees across the road, some of them torn by the root, others of two and three feet in diameter broken, or twisted off close to the ground. Having passed those obstacles, the first thing that presented itself to me was what "wilderness of waste," but yesterday was one vast "wilderness of waste," fences and all other Goods not enumerated. Square Timber, M. C. ft. Amount of Tolls, £[illegible] 4s 8d.

From 30th April to 31st May:—

Vessels	No.	19
—Tonnage	tons	2,000
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	1
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	1
Brick, Lime, Sand, Slate, Stone	tons	73
Gypsum, Cement, Clay and Manures	tons	24
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	6
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	23
Oats	tons	21
Indian Corn	tons	110
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and Horses	tons	263
Pork and Beef	tons	1,427
Bacon and Hams	tons	149
Lard	tons	108
Whiskey	tons	17
Horses	tons	11
Furniture and Baggage	tons	21
Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, Sleighs, Workman's Tools	tons	1,000
Ashes	tons	1,000
Flour	tons	10,443
Butter	tons	47
Cheese	tons	4
Biscuit	tons	66
Tallow	tons	6
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	310
Wheat	tons	254
Other Agricultural Products not enumerated	tons	3
Stoves and other Castings	tons	
Nails, Spikes and other Iron, not described elsewhere	tons	17
Raw Hides and Skins	tons	1
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	2201
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	1
Boards, Planks, Scantling, or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	2,979
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	90
West India	Mille.	381
Barrel	Mille.	68
Shingles	M	895
Firewood	cords	35,039
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 7s 4d

From 31st May to 30th June:—

Vessels	No.	376
—Tonnage	tons	29,776
Passengers—21 years and over	No.	930
Passengers—Under 21 years	No.	16
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	tons	11
Potatoes, Apples, Onions	tons	13
Bran and Ship Stuff	tons	2
Barley, Rye	tons	261
Oats	tons	761
Indian Corn	tons	65
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	tons	91
Horses, Heads and Bones	tons	101
Pork and Beef	tons	170
Bacon and Hams	tons	168
Lard	tons	65
Whiskey	tons	96
Horses	tons	25
Furniture and Baggage	tons	245
Ashes	tons	10,229
Flour	tons	33
Butter	tons	1
Cheese	tons	28
Biscuit	tons	84
Tallow	tons	3
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	tons	386
Wheat	tons	2
Sugar and Molasses	tons	11
Merchandize and all other Goods not enumerated	tons	142
Square Timber	M. C. ft.	11
Boards, Planks, Scantlings or Sawed Lumber	M ft.	4,715
Staves and Headings—Pipe	Mille.	102
West India	Mille.	368
Barrel	Mille.	72
Shingles	M	495
Firewood	cords	4,310
Sawed Laths, Hop and Hoop Poles, Oars, &c., &c.	tons nes. of 40 c. ft.	8
Empty Barrels	No.	800
Amount of Tolls		£1,660 2s 6d

Statement of Exports, via the Lachine Canal, from 21st April to 31st May, 1849:—