

Do. for fees on land, 3,491 16 10
10,225 5 6
130,973 11 1

This deficiency of £10,225 5 6 has been paid from the following funds:
Clergy Reserve, including amt. due for inspection, 22,084 18 4
Indian Fund, 5,592 11 6
Grammar School, 140 0 0

Leaving to be sustained from the Provincial Revenue, £131,796 10 10
It may be well to remark, that the Crown Lands Office receives the money collected from timber, which is paid over to the Receiver-General, but as the public pain arising by this transfer of cash, it should form no part of the land transaction.

We have just received the John Bull (English Paper), dated 11th October, which gives the following important information respecting Canada Railroad Shares. The friends of the Great Western may feel assured, the Road from Wolfe Island, to Toronto by Kingston, will be made, and that most speedily than many persons expect.

The Great Western of Canada shares, have been done at the large premium of 45 and closed firmly at 43. This line has already secured an act of incorporation from the Colonial Government, which approves of the project and grants it certain very favorable concessions.

Suppose a merchant, who has several branches of business, he would naturally open an account with each, so that the particular branch which did not pay its expenses might be discontinued, and not prove a dead weight on the others.

Common sense points out the same system for Government; instead of which, in 1841, over 100 per cent duty was imposed on commerce, avowedly for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of the one and a half million loan.

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one instance to go unsought after, there is but little doubt: that this method of taking revenge, for wrong real or supposed, will alarmingly increase. This fir, alluded to, cannot be otherwise than the act of incendiary, and the object will be self-evident to the world.

It will be folly for them to urge, we have done all we intend to do, and it will be known that Wakeman's property has been destroyed, because Wakeman killed Kyles, this would be no reason, for the rejoinder would be, an incendiary one committed, may very easily lead to the perpetration of a second by the same party.

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The Rev. J. H. Newman, B. B. fellow of Oratory College, the Rev. Stanto, M. A., of Brasenose College; the Rev. Bowyer, M. A., of Exeter College; the Rev. Ambrose St. John, student of Christ Church; Mr. J. D. Dalgrims, M. A., fellow of Oratory College; and several other clergymen, it is said, connected with the University of Oxford, are preparing to take a similar step. The reception of Mr. Newman, into the Roman Catholic Church took place at Littlemore.

The following notice was posted at the directors office of the Bank of England to-day, immediately after the close of the usual weekly meeting of the directors:
"Bank of England, Oct. 16, 1845.
The following notice was posted at the directors office of the Bank of England to-day, immediately after the close of the usual weekly meeting of the directors:

"At a court of directors held this day, it was resolved: That the minimum rates of interest on London bills and notes, discounted at the Bank of England, be three per cent, such bills and notes not having more than ninety-five days to run."
On the publication of the above notice, considerable excitement took place in the neighborhood of the Exchange, as it was the harbinger of some dire calamity. The only rational account we can give of the ground of this excitement, is the idea which appears to lurk in people's minds, that the Bank of England stands in the same relation to the country as that institution did when it was held responsible for the integrity of the circulation.

All persons acquainted with the actual state of the money market, for the last three or four months, have been aware that the increased demand for money for employment, had raised the rate of interest from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent, and that of nearly two years preceding. This advance in the real value of money, was however partially kept in check by the Bank of England transacting a certain portion of their business at the rate of 1 per cent, and the same rate for the week ending on Wednesday, in which the rate is placed, was up to a certain extent, perfectly justifiable.

The monetary transactions of the week, to the 17th ult. are thus given:—The English Market displayed some buoyancy at the commencement of the week, and was quoting 93, 1/2 for the 3 months' bill, and 93, 1/4 for the 6 months' bill. The extraordinary pressure for money, arising from the settlement in the share account, occurring on the same day as the English and Foreign accounts, caused a depression of about 1/2 per cent. in price on Thursday. This decline was continued on Friday, and the amount of the Bank directors, that the rate of discount would be increased from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Consols immediately declined 1/2 per cent.

The evening edition of the Sun of the 18th October says:—The rate of interest on the first of October, is a paper, has not undergone much alteration since the Bank notice came out. The Court Directors, by the course pursued, wanted principally to increase their profits, for the benefit of the proprietary body."
"the quotations of the Funds have been steady this morning. The speculators are very inactive, and there is but a trifling going in the Consols. The sales for money have been made at 97 1/2 to 97, and for the Account from 97 1/2 to 97. This is, however, a very unfavorable rate to test the quality of the stock or share markets. Exchequer bills have fallen back somewhat, and the Three per Cent Consols Reduced from 97 1/2 to 97; India Stock has advanced to 266 1/2."

From the Times, October 18.
The mania for railway speculation has reached that height at which it is becoming a national calamity, and is becoming, by reason of their universality, fit subjects for the politician to consider as well as the moralist. While we contemplate with pity the enormous amount of individual misery which must inevitably, and in no distant period, fall upon the backs of the millions who have entered into the clutches of the iron mania, we must not lose sight of the fact that the character of the nation itself is at stake. We do not here allude to the almost certain deficiency of money to carry out the proposed schemes, but to the more serious and more dangerous consequences which may attend the enormous amount of individual misery which must inevitably, and in no distant period, fall upon the backs of the millions who have entered into the clutches of the iron mania, we must not lose sight of the fact that the character of the nation itself is at stake.

What we would at present draw to the attention of the public is the alarming extent of those dishonest and illegal practices by which unscrupulous persons are induced to embark their capital in railway speculations. It is a matter of painful occurrence for the province, to place in the hands of a few individuals, the names of noblemen and gentlemen who in many cases have neither interest nor knowledge of the affair, and in some instances are directly opposed to it. By what particular individual in the long array of names, we do not know, but it is a matter of painful occurrence for the province, to place in the hands of a few individuals, the names of noblemen and gentlemen who in many cases have neither interest nor knowledge of the affair, and in some instances are directly opposed to it.

But it may safely be asserted that all who allow their names to be put forth to the world as members of the provisional committee, whether or not they are individually cognizant of the nature of the transactions, are amenable to the 65th clause of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110.
These remarks are called forth partly by a communication which appeared in The Times of the 18th, from Lord GAZELTS WALKER, commanding the 1st Division, and partly by a member of the provisional committee of two railway schemes, and partly by a similar protest from several gentlemen which appears in our columns to-day.

The cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, and there is a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week, ending on Friday, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted on Saturday—for not more than 1500 to 2000 bales changed hands.

A variety of causes may be adduced to account for the present stagnation. Foremost is the railway mania. Again, there is the fearful deficiency in the potato crop, and a bad grain harvest. The schools are in the midst of the year, and under the influence of which the cotton market may yet shrink like scorched parchment. Then there is the rise in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, which points, among the other breakers ahead, to the scarcity of money, and the derangement of the exchanges, consequent upon the large sums of gold constantly leaving the country to invest in continental railways. Finally there is the prospect of the new crop in the United States, respecting which there is but little anxiety felt—nothing, in short, at all likely to act as a counterpoise to the prevailing despondency.

The causes at which we have glanced are each in their way more or less potent—their combined influence on the price of the staple and the prospects of the market is depressing. But every evil has some drawback. The present state of things will give a powerful impetus to the feeling in favor of free trade; and rumors even now are prevalent—mere conjectures, probably, but still strong, show how the wind blows, that Peel, ere long, will throw open the ports, and thus anticipate the famine which will appear to be impending over Ireland, and which cannot be useful in England.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not certainly give an indication of the existing feeling in the cotton market. The trade is less brisk than it has been, but it can be accounted for without reference to the circumstances at which we have glanced, and exists irrespective of them. The yarn market is especially dull. Large quantities had been purchased for exportation to Germany, on the assumption

that the Zollverein would have imposed a higher duty on cotton twist; but the Congress was brought to a close without that prospect, and the parties, therefore, will rather suffer than speculate upon it. It is said, however, that the market is not so active, and prices have receded a little. The woolen trade in the Yorkshire districts has not diminished somewhat in activity, but still maintains a healthy appearance.

The American provision trade flourishes.—The stock of beef, pork and cheese is light; and the state of things in Ireland would not tend to improve the position of the provision trade. It seems a singular anomaly in the branch of trade, that the dealers are constantly complaining of the smallness of their stocks, and of the difficulty which they experience in executing the orders which pour in upon them.

The price of corn rising rapidly. The price of corn is now at a low ebb, and even at the present moment large patches of uncut grain are exposed to the pelting of the elements in the North of England and Scotland, while, as we have stated previously, the price of wheat is at the value of five shillings and three pence, and those who possess the latter, calculating on a rise, evince no desire to part with it. The market is therefore scantily supplied and improvement in the price is the result. As a general field of opinion, it is not likely that anything will be done for the wheat crop will be under that of last year—though not to the extent that some alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The money market shows symptoms of being entering under the black cloud which appears in the distance. During the last few days the price of consols has declined one per cent, and the value of money is higher. The share market, on the whole—of course, notwithstanding the fever, we are speaking comparatively of the bloodless—pronounced duller. Consols are at a maximum price, and the price of almost every kind of scrip is lower.

The iron trade is brisk, and there continues to be a greater demand than the trade can supply. The price of iron, of late years, has advanced enormously; and for the present, it is at a maximum price, and the price of almost every kind of scrip is lower.

from abroad, and should the farther advance, which the demand for railways must occasion, be gradual and well timed, we shall still have nothing to fear. That the prices fixed during the present week will be maintained for some time to come there is scarcely a doubt, and so far from the ironmasters themselves entertaining apprehensions on the subject, many have refused prospective orders at the rate now quoted.

The market for iron is very active, and the price is high. The ironmasters are very active, and the price is high. The ironmasters are very active, and the price is high. The ironmasters are very active, and the price is high.

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