IRELAND.

## (FROM OUR. OWN CORRESPONDENT.) DUBLIN, TUESDAY MORNING. SALES OF ENCOMBERED ESTATES.

Another leviathan property is in the market, and will be Bet up for sale before the close of the present year, but the precise time has not yet been fixed by the Commissioners. It consists of the fine estates of Viscount Gort, situated in the most desirable part of the county of Galway, and may be classed under three heads. The first comprises lands to the extent of over 2,620 acres, English measure, mostly held by tenants from year to year, the annual rental of which has been recently valued at 1,674% 10s. 8d. The thriving town of Gort comes under the second head; in it are fine barracks for military and constabulary, a number of other Public buildings, with town parks, &c., the whole covering ' 328 acres, and, if now to be let, valued at 2,6421. 14s. per annum. The third embraces the castle and splendid demesne of Loughcooter, the latter containing 884 acres, statute measure, and valued at 7381. 4s. 9d. a year, subject only to a 263 ex. int. small quit-rent and tithe rent charge. The cost of the castle and the improvements in the demesne is calculated to have exceeded the sum of 80,000%. The amount of encumbrances on this noble property is said to be enormous.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TENANT LEAGUE. The Cork Examiner—competent authority, the proprietor being an efficient member of the Dublin Executive Council —thus reports progress. It is clear that we are again in for a winter's campaign of agitation in a new shape :-"We are happy to be enabled to announce, though not officially, the fact that the Council of the League will very shortly be in a position to publish its rules and plan of agitation which have been held back, not from any wilful delay or apathy on the part of the Council, but from the most scrupulous desire to avoid any or the least danger of ille-The rules or plan have been submitted to the ablest counsel of the Irish bar, and revised with the utmost care and the Council may now proceed to act in the full confidence that they have done everything in their power to protect the League from the power of the law. We can understand that local organization will be one of the principal features of the plan of agitation; and thus while affiliation will be avoided, as being contrary to Irish law, the local bodies must necessarily be guided more or less by the central body, to whose counsel they will naturally lend airespectful ear. County meetings are being convened for the Various provinces, and we hope to see one held in some i portant locality of this county in the course of the ensuing

Though somewhat cold and gloomy, the weather still holds up, without any immediate sign of breaking. The few accounts which come to hand this morning are favourable, and represent harvest operations as rapidly drawing to a close. The potato panic has all but died out, and the supplies furnished to the country markets continue both abundant and free from any taint of disease. A paper published in the west (the Boyle Gazette) observes-

"Many conflicting paragraphs have been written this season respecting the above esculent; and, indeed, we found it almost, if not altogether, impossible to form a correct opinion on the subject. We had, however, from time to time, during the last two months, made every possible inquiry respecting its state, and it now affords us sincere pleasure to be able to say that our hopes on this subject are fully realized. That the disease which has brought ruin upon our country appeared amongst the poor man's friend is certain and that many persons have suffered severely by a partial loss cannot be denied; yet it is consolatory to find that at this time (as is admitted by all for miles around us) the disease has ceased, and that now a kind Providence has granter a plentiful supply. The potato crop is at best a fickle one, and the result of this year will, we hope, induce those disposed to plant to do so at an early period in the approaching spring. The oat crop in this quarter is generally secured, and has proved highly satisfactory."

The "drain" from the southern counties continues with-Out intermission, and though ship after ship leaves the ports freighted to the full with cargoes of human beings, there is no symptom of any cessation of the traffic, which is just now as brisk as it was in the spring of the year, the ordinary time selected by emigrants for a passage across the Atlantic, From Waterford the report says-"During the past six months we have not seen our quays

to crowded as they were yesterday with persons preparing enemy will shortly disappear. to leave their native land for the States of America. The greater portion were well dressed, comfortable-looking farmers and their families, many of whom were accompanied by their friends; their parting was truly affecting and painful to witness. We did not ascertain the exact number of emigrants, but there appeared to be about 400 or 500 on board the steamers."

The draughts from the port of Cork are on a scale of still greater magnitude :---

The Nimrod steamer on Saturday had several hundreds on board, and multitudes were rejected for want of room. The opposition boat had also a considerable number. This is | tridge firing has just concluded, and the precision and | the more remarkable, as the following vessels sailed direct ' from Cork for America either in the past or preceding target, both from field-pieces and other guns, has been week:—The John Francis, for Quebec, with 120 passengers; most creditable; they are now an efficient and disciplined the Tuscany, for New York, with 100 passengers; the Essex, also with passengers. The Republic, Captain Marshall, sailed on Saturday morning with 370 emigrants, all of the O'Keeffe, Detroit, United States; Mr. James Murphy, war steamer at the latter port. Kanturk; Dr. Batwell, Charleville; Miss Benson, Liverpool; Mr. and Miss Kenah, Castlemartyr. Another vessel,

the Garland, is preparing to take in passengers." LATEST OF THE SEA SERPENT. A writer in the Cork Examiner furnishes a long account of a roving excursion in Ballycotton-bay, undertaken with the pleasurable view of falling in with the sea serpent. The daring of the adventurer was not, it seems, without its reward, for on a certain fine day last week, while sailing about in a "fine broad-bottomed yawl," with a couple of hands on board, he came across the object of his search. A shot was of course levelled at the monster, and, says the narrator, \* no sooner was the peculiar whiz of the bullet heard, as it ' Ekipped over the waves, than the black object stirred, gave a | and men gratuitously. convulsive shudder, and raised somewhat that portion which was turned to the eastern shore; it lying at the time almost | Commander J. A. Klerck, from Helvoetsluys, arrived off across the harbour from east to west." Resolved not to lose | this port on Sunday, and came into harbour yesterday, sight of the stranger, the boat "luffed up in the wind," and | direction of M. Louis Van den Bergh, His Netherlands Ma-"at the moment up darted in the air the head and neck of | jesty's Vice-Consulat this port. She is to await the arrival what seemed an eel of monstrous magnitude, while at of the Prince von Orange frigate, hourly expected from regular distances along the water there appeared some half- | Lisbon, to remain here some days. dozen polished black substances, very much like harbour buoys, though somewhat smaller towards the end. The pernumeraries. monster was not now more than a quarter of a mile from as if it were within an oar's length, owing to the extreme | New York at 10 a.m. clearness of the day. It kept its head erect for at least two minutes, out of the water, waving it to and fro with bark a draught of the 34th Foot, from Cowes, on Friday, for an oscillating movement; it then gave a violent snort, at | Barbadoes. the same time sending out two tremendous jets of water from each side of its head; opened an enormous mouth, as if to yawn; and rushed along the surface of the ocean beautiful undulating motion, leaving a track after the last black hump as clearly defined as that after a screw steamer. Before I proceed to tell the rest allow me to describe the appearance of the head and neck of this gigantic visitant. Imagine a creature at once like an eel and a serpent—the head like a serpent in its formation—the neck more like that of a conger eel, thick and covered with a mane. The eye was immense, and partook more of the reptile than the fishy brightness. It conmisted of a jet black pupil, encircled by a dull white rim, and an outer circle of flaming red, as red as the gills of an ordinary fish. Its mouth was not only furnished with a formidable row of teeth, white as the whitest ivory, but two tusks protruded, one on each side, that glittered like Bilver in the sun, and measured somewhat from two to three feet in length. In the latter particular it reminded me of the walrus, which is similarly furnished. Its mane resembled that of the leonine seal, or common sea lion, each hair of which, as some credible authorities assure us, Birong and thick as to answer for toothpicks. In spite of the flaming outer circle of the eye, and its formidable tusks, the appearance of this marine monster was not by any means ferocious; on the contrary, its aspect was rather benevolent and indolent than otherwise. But scarcely had we put the boat round on the other tack, in order to follow the movement of the screent, which shot across our bows at a prodigious rate, than it turned round, and directed its the Thomas Graham, of Lerwick, with 20,000 cod, and the Reliance, of course right towards our boat, which I confess I thought was doomed from that moment. Darby was now on his knees, thumping his breast with terrific energy; but Sullivan, into the harbour. shot in the nose will make him sheer off. I cocked both hammers, and brought the barrels to bear as steadily as I could full upon the soft blunt nose of the monster, when with the rapidity of light he darted past our little bowsprit, but not before he flung out of his enormous mouth a literal shower of small fish, more than a dozen of which fell into the bow of the boat. Before I could pull a trigger he was gone. I was slowly putting the hammers of the gun down, when I heard a sudden cry from the fore part, I'm kilt.' The voice was that of Pat Fennessy. I at once scrambled over the tauts, and came to where poor Pat sat. the image of perplexity and fear. What is the matter, man? said I. 'Oh, masther, the fish, the fish!' 'What fish, you fool? Thim little fellows, yer heneur, said Pat, pointing with one hand to the fish that lay in the bottom of the boat, while his other hand seemed as rigid as one of the I stooped towards one that lay near me, and I took it in my hand; but no sooner did I lay my finger on it than I received a tremendous shock along the arm, just as if I had touched the wire of a galvanic battery of immense power. The fact was, they were possessed of the power of imparting electric shocks. I induced each of the men to touch others of the fish, and the same phenomenon always followed. What was I to think of all this? Why that the sea serpent was nothing more nor less than a gigantic creature of the | tin—the Equator, from Emden—the Irast, from Hamburgh species known to science as the Gymnotus electricus of Lin- | —the Esperance and the Twe Brodres, from Denmark—the næus. It is true, the species is only common to warmer | Auda, from Emden—the Concordia, from Gottenburgcountries and fresh rivers; but there is no reason that I | the Henderson, from Archangel-the Garland, from the know of why an animal possessing the same wonderful pro- | Baltic. perty may not be found in our colder clime and in salt waters. I was further strengthened in my opinion that the animal not for Bahia—the Lady Valiant, for the Mauritius—the Emeonly possessed the electric power itself, but was a vpable of im- raid, for Boulogne—the City of London, for Dunkirk—the parting it to others, for, floating on the sea, we saw several Giraffe, for Rotterdam—the Columbine, for Antwerp—the fish, large and small, that it had either stunned or killed by Scotia, for Sydney—the Reserve, for Jamaica—the Perse-

common electric eel first stuns or kills its prey, and then

leisurely devoursit. May not this enormous monster, which

this most extraordinary eel? I shall now conclude by stat-

ing my belief that the whole length of the animal did not

raised high out of the water. People may affect to disbe-

lieve this, but it is well known that the sperm whale com-

feet, of which some 15 or 20 feet were

monly measures 90 feet; and it is a well-ascertained fact in history that the march of Regulus's army was disputed in Africa by a serpent 120 feet long, the skin of which was afterwards displayed for some days in the Capitol at Rome." THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY.

The remains of this lamented Judge were consigned to their last resting place, in St. Keven's Church, this morning. The funeral took place at the early hour of half-past 7, swas strictly private.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. John O'Connell and his few friends met restorday at the usual hour and place; and after an inter change of com-

pliments, the week's subscriptions were reported to be 10%. and some shillings. THE FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 961 3; Three and a Quarter per Cent. Stock, shut, 977 3; Great Scuthern and Western Railway Debentures, 101; Midland, ditto, 993; Dublin and | the act into effect." Belfast, ditto, 98; Dublin and Kingstown Railway, half shares, 131; Great Southern and Western, 32; Midland,

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The departure to-day of the French steamer Oronte, some four days before the regular mail, enables me to supply the few items of naval news that have transpired since my last. In my last letter I announced the arrival of Sir William Parker in the Firebrand, and that the ships would come y twos for water. After the departure of the Superb and Powerful on the 2nd inst., their places were supplied by the aledonia and Ganges. which vessels having watered, got in their provisions, left port on the 4th inst. On that day the Terrible steam-frigate came into port, and shortly after ran into the Sleima Creek, where she anchored near courge and Firebrand. The Queen and Hogue teamer) came into port on the 4th, when the Vice-Admiral truck his flag from the Firebrand, and hoisted it on his own ship, and on the 5th the Firebrand put to sea again. On entering port the flag-ship and the Hogue were endangered by the largest waterspouts ever seen in the Mediterraand the danger was not past until two guns fired from the Queen, and one from the Hogue, had succeeded in break Last night the Admiral embarked on board the ueen with his family, and was towed out this morning The Hogue also went out, and will not return Malta, it is said. The Scourge is the only ship in port although the Bellerophon is expected every hour, and will emain a week, when she will proceed to England to be

The movements of the Admiral are kept very secret. No one seems to know where he is bound; some say Corfu. perhaps the most probable destination,—whilst others are equally sure he will exercise his ships in a trial cruize to Gibraltar. If the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from cholera-infected places be not speedily removed, it is asserted by those who imagine themselves well-informed on Sir William's movements that he will not visit us again under a

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pottinger, from Southampton, arrived here this morning at half-past 6 o'clock, and will leave, as soon as she has coaled constantinople. The Erin, of the same company, She is loading fruit at Smyrna. The Propontis. one of the new line of screw steamers, is also daily expected. She, too, is loading fruit at Smyrna.

The Oberon may be expected to-morrow, with mails from the Ionian Islands and Greece. The Triton will convey the overland portion of homeward India mail, expected about the 12th inst., from Alexandria by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ripon,

The Merlin is under orders to convey to Alexandria the outward India mail, expected about the 14th inst., per Medina, from Marseilles. Lieutenant-Commander Darby, of the Medina, has en, tirely recovered from the effects of the very serious accident which has kept him 7 weeks in hospital. Dr. Chapman, also of the Medina, is fast recovering from an illness which once presented symptoms of great

THE CHOLERA. This disease, which has been considerably diminishing and led to hopes of a speedy disappearance, has for a day or two been increasing. The cause is attributed to a whole day of rain, followed by a N.W. wind, which occurred last week. As, however, the number of attacks and deaths registered today, viz., 9 and 7, present no more cause for alarm than has existed during the 10 days preceding the unexpected increase, confidence is once more in the ascendant that the terrible PEMBROKE DOCKYARD, SEPT. 16.

The Marten, 12-gun brig, is now ready for launching, and has been arranged that the event shall take place on Thursday next, the 19th inst., at about 5 o'clock in the evening. She is a finely modelled vessel, and has been constructed on the plan of Sir William Symonds, the late Surveyor to the Royal Navy. This will be the last launch that will take place during the present year, but in the course the ensuing season it is expected that several large men-ofwar will be launched from the building-slips, especially a "The emigration through this port continues immense. | magnificent first-rate, the Windsor Castle, of 120 guns, which is already in a very forward state. The practice of the Royal Dockyard Battalion in ball-caraccuracy shown by the gunners in firing at the floating

WOOLWICH, SEPT. 17. The Geyser steam-sloop is ordered to be taken from Woolvery best class, and the following cabin passengers:—Miss | wich to Sheerness, to be kept in ordinary as an advanced The Teazer steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Jasper H. Selwyn, is expected at Woolwich by this evening's tide, on her return from the coast of Africa, where she has been

stationed since the latter end of 1848. The Resistance troop-ship, Master-Commander Bradshaw, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 17th of August, in six days from Quebec, and was to embark a company Royal Sappers and Miners at Halifax, and then leave that PORTSMOUTH, TUESDAY. The Stromboli steam sloop, Commander Lord Amelius

Beauclerk, was paid off alongside the dockyard to-day. The Thetis, 38, Captain Kuper, at Spithead, will sail in a few days to join Commodore Martin's squadron at Lisbon, offering the first opportunity of sending letters, &c., to officers His Netherlands Majesty's schooner Atalanta, Lieutenant-

The Sprightly tender sailed to-day for Plymouth with su-The Margaret Evans American line-of-packet-ship arrived Our boat, a little on the larboard, and was as plainly visible | to-day from London, and having embarked stores, sailed for The Apollo troop-ship, Commander Rawstorne, will em-

> SHIP NEWS. Havannah Boston and Halifax India via Southampton ... LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 17. Arrived .- The Diamond, from Nantes-and the Antigua Planter and Jff.—The Rowallan, from Porto Rico—and the Joseph Badger. Sailed.—The Medea, for Stettin—the Madawaska, for Port Philip-

> the Limena, for Antigua—the Thalia, for Constantinople. London, Sept. 17.—Wind this day at noon N.E., moderate breeze and cloudy; 6 p.m., N.E., light breeze and fine.
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> HARWICH, Sept. 16.—The Chatham, of Rochester, hence to Hull, is

STROMNESS, Sept. 11.—The Jessie, of Sunderland, tallow laden, which a Anholt about the 28th ult., was fallen in with on the 6th inst., floating on her cargo, about 2 Swedish miles from the shore, in ? dangerous situation for vessels passing to or from the Baltic, her kee cannot extricate her, intend breaking her up to save as much of the car-SHOREHAM, Sept. 15.—The smack St. Croix, of Jersey, which went on shore to the eastward on the 13th, was got off last night and brought though he looked a shade paler, sat like a rock, the helm | Lisson, Sept. 7.—The French bark Rouennais, from Havre for Mar-JERSEY. Sept. 15.—A bottle was picked up on the 13th inst. in Bouley Bay, containing a memorandum in pencil—"Aug. 10, 1850.—The Pandora merchant vessel, off the coast of France, laden with rum and sugar

> of Sand Key, on the 22d of August, and bilged; the cargo will ) QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—The Clansman, from Montreal for the Clyde, being leaky, has landed her cargo here, which will be shipped on board the ST. HELENA, July 26.—The Duke of Wellington, from Calcutta.

The brig Sovereign has foundered at sea-erew saved, and arrived

GRAVESEND, SEPT. 17. Wind, E.N.E., fresh, cloudy.

many vessels are coming in from below.

Arrived.—The Susan and the Pearl from Denia—the Holderness, from Antwerp—the Franziska and the Gustav, from Archangel—the Adventure and the Mary Ann. from Dantsic—the Undine, from Rostock—the Robert. from Stet

Sailed.—The Balkan, for Rio de Janeiro—the Princess the electric shock, and that when touched produced a vio- verance, for St. Helena—the Wave, for Medemblick—the lent result to the person touching. It is well known that the Charles, for Guernsey—the Capella, for Hamburgh.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH. The schooner Eliza and Jane, of Waterford, in lat. 50 N., long, I have had the good fortune to see, be a salt-water species of 15 w. The American ship Waterloo, red-star line, on the 4th. The brig Sarah, for the Cape, in lat. 32 E. The Cleopatra, from Demerara for London, Aug. 27, in lat. 47 N., The Cicero, of Whitehaven, from Barbadoes, in lat. 50 N., long.

COU AT OF COMMON COUNCIL. A & Court was held specially for the consideration

the of Recorder. SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS OF FREEMEN. Mr. WHITE, the Chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, introduced the subject of referring to a committee the act for establishing a school for orphans of free-

men of the city of London, by moving,
"That it be referred to the committee over which he presides, to obtain a design with plans and specifications for the erection of the building, and to report the same to the Court." Mr. PERKINS moved as an amendment. "That the president and governors appointed by this Court on the

17th day of January last, for the purposes of the Corporation School, be constituted a committee to carry into execution the act of Parliament for establishing a school." And, upon the rejection of the first motion, when the amendment became the original question, Mr. M. Horgood moved as an amentment. "That it be referred to the City of London School Committee to carry

A discussion of considerable length took place, but it was finally decided, on the motion of Mr. Deputy OBBARD, that the whole business should be referred to a ward committee, which was thereupon appointed.

THE OFFICE OF RECORDER.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Officers and Clerks Committee, brought up the following report:-"We, your committee, to whom on the 5th of September it was re ferred to consider the duties and emoluments of the office of Recorder of this city, and to report thereon previous to the election taking place A the Court of Alderman for a successor to the Hon. C. E. Law, and t the same day, were referred the proceedings of the Court idermen, with the report of the committee of the whole Court upon office, do certify that we proceeded in the reference, and have we have made, we recommend the same for adoption by yo Court, together with other duties which we have inserted therein,

the 48 standing order,—'That the Recorder be advised with, in all relating to the city affairs when it may be necessary to take the having referred to the proceedings of this Court in respect o the salary of the late Recorder, and especially to those of the 28th day 1837, by which it appears that this Court added the sum of £500 per annum, thereby making it £3,000 per annum, and having sell considered the high importance and dignity of the office of Renaving also taken into full consideration the resolution of the Cou Aldermen that the Recorder should be required to attend and sit daily at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court. by which additional duties will be cast upon the office, we are of opinion, and recommend that this Court should continue the salary of the Recorder at the sum of £3,000 per annum, which said sum shall be in full of all fees, emoluments, and advantages heretofore received by the Recorder from . or from the sheriffs or otherwise: and, if from any circum stance the duties of the Recorder shall be altered and diminished and

should have no claim for compensation in respect of such reduction.

"J. R. FARRER. "W. G. HUMPHRY." Mr. Brown, in moving that the report be agreed to, urged the necessity of abolishing the fees of the office, and of making the established salary such as would encourage applications from the most eminent men of the profession.

this 14th day of September, 1850

Mr. DE JERSEY suggested the propriety of avoiding the consequences of a precipitate judgment upon a matter of such importance as the appointment of a judge. Alderman LAWRENCE said the election of Recorder would take place on Tuesday next, in the Court of Aldermen, and no doubt the amount of salary settled by the Court of Common Council would have an effect upon the choice which must then be made

Mr. H. L. TAYLOR rose to move an amendment. It was known to the members of the corporation that the salary of of the Senate in person very shortly. the office of Recorder had been raised from time to time from a very small to a very large amount, and that Recorders upon being appointed looked forward uniformly to an increase of pecuniary remuneration for their services. To give the largest salary at once upon the appointment of the officer would be injudicious, inasmuch as it would prove source of dissatisfaction to him to have no exadditional profit. at the same time that there was no security for the adequate performance of the important duties of the situation. (Hear, hear.) When the salary of Mr. Law as Recorder was fixed at 2,500%. a-year, it was considered that the corporation had acted with great liberality. He thought that, in providing a salary for a successor to that gentleman, they should not exceed that sum, and they might, upon finding that the qualifications of the new judge were unexceptionable, and that all the duties were punctually as well as ably performed, make the addition which would meet the present recommendation. He knew that many men of eminence at the bar considered 3.000%. very large allowance for the performance of the duties of Recorder, and he would not object to so liberal a proposition when the corporation were satisfied that the person upon whom the election should fall deserved the increase. (Hear.) In fact, the question in the committee was, whether the salary should be 2,500% or 3,000%, and the proposition of the larger amount was carried by but a small majority. M Taylor then moved,—that the salary of the Recorder be

that it would be a very bad compliment to the late Recorder to vote at once to his successor the full amount of salary which Mr. Law had been considered entitled to after many service, and it would not be at all advisable in the Court to give out of its own hands the power of showing additional testimony of its approbation. (Hear, hear.) Alderman LAWRENCE advocated the grant of the larger . He called upon the Court to recollect that when the Recorder was appointed, the Central Criminal Court with all its onerous duties, was not in existence, and that the learned gentleman was allowed to go on circuits and hold briefs, which considerably added to the profits of his office. By the report of the committee the Recorder would be prevented from availing himself of any professional advantages, Everything would be included in the salary to be given by the corporation. (Hear, hear.) It would be found, that in the history of the Recorders of London, there was nothing like a rotation principle acted upon. The inferior law officers seldom reached that office, although many Recorders had been elevated to most important judicial situations. The last

Mr. BLAKE seconded the amendment. He was of opinion

2,500%, instead of 3,000% a-year.

three Recorders had been elected by rotation, certainly. For 100 years previously there had been no example of the kind; and he believed he spoke the sentiments of the Court of Aldermen, when he said they were determined to elect the best man they could find, and that their private feelings of friendship would not be allowed to operate in the choice. (Hear, hear.) Now, if the corporation were determined to abandon the principle of rotation altogether, and choose the most eligible person, they must pay for (Hear, hear.) If they only gave 2,500%. a-year to their Recorder they would circumscribe their choice, and they would fail to get a man whose talents and style of character were suited to the place. They must consider that they not only offered an inferior salary to that which the late Recorder received, but they required the performance of 50 per cent. more duties than he had ever performed. They must consider that the new Recorder would be by the new regulations in a condition to be called upon by the corporation for professional aid without receiving extra fees, and he apprehended that as there was to be no expense, applications to the learned gentleman would abound. (Hear.) In short, 3,000%. a-year would buy a good man, and 2,500%. a-year

would not come up to the mark. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Mr. Deputy OBBARD said it was the pride of the country that Her Majesty's judges were independent of the Crown, and he thought it rather a degenerate movement in Mr. Taylor to endeavour to make the highest city judge dependant upon the Court of Common Council. (Hear.' was as much as to say, that if the Recorder happened to please the members of the Court, irrespective of the ability with which he might perform the duties of the office, should feel it in the increase of his salary. He did not approve of the object of those who advocated the amendment who required more attention to the business of the office and offered less pay. (Hear, hear.) Mr. DE JERSEY agreed in the opinion that the Court

ought to select the best man they could find; but they were not going the right way to accomplish that object in pressing on the question in such a hurry. The Lord Mayor ought to be called upon to appoint a special day for the consideration of a matter of so much importance. (Hear.) Mr. De Jersey referred to the comparatively small salaries received by the old Recorders, many of whom were raised to the highest judicial dignities. Sir James Eyre had, he said, never received more than 400% a-year as Recorder, and he believed there were 100 men in Westminster-hall who were eminently qualified to Perform all the duties. He was glad to hear Alderman Lawrence decry the principle of rotation. Perhaps it was meant the Court should understand that the Court of Aldermen d' not intend to act upon that principle. (A laugh, and cries of "Hear." Now, the Court of Common Council, in electing their Common Serjeants, did not always look for the best man, although they always gave them the best salaries. laugh.) Certainly, some former samples did no great credit to their judgment. He called upon the Court to vote no higher salary that proposed in the amendment. No doubt a future application for an increase must be expected; but they ought to wait and ascertain the strength of the claims. There never yet was an officer of the corporation who did not come up for an addition to his allowance. There was not a single exception to that rule. (Laugh were about to vote a salary. They ought to take care of their money. (Hear, hear.) If the aldermen should elect a good man in every respect qualified to do justice to the office, the Court of Common Council could and would reward him. precipitation in such a case must be injurious. Let the Court look to the labours of the judges of the land when the duties of the Recorder were spoken of as laborious. For a-year a judge in one of the courts of law was of undergo the most severe wear and tear of body and of mind and to perform more than double the duties of the Recorder at the same time that the expenses necessarily attendant upon his station serious abridged the profits of his calling.

Mr. Deputy Lorr said, that taking into consideration the nature of the duties the Recorder had to perform, he did not hink the sum of 3,000% a-year too much. Mr. Bower said that no good could arise from the adoption of the amendment. The ordinary man who would be candidate for the office at 2,500%. a-year, would calculate that to a certainty he would reach the larger amount, while man of eminence and high qualifications would reject the offer, at the same time that he would not hesitate to accept of that which his predecessor enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. TAYLOR advised the Court to exercise caution dealing with a matter with which the Court of Aldermen had He disapproved of some judicial appointments which had been made. It was not always that a good advocate made a good judge. Sir James Scarlett was a capital advocate, but what a judge! (A laugh and cries of "Hear." He thought it only right to put the Court in mind of one thing which occurred to him on the subject of the rotatory jeant was candidate for the office of Recorder, the celebrated Sir James Macintosh was proposed for the same situation, and Mr. Knowles, who was compelled by the livery to resign bly arrive about the 28th or 29th instant. some years afterwards was successful. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PEWTRESS was for the smaller salary. The late Re-Mr. Wire was most decidedly in favour of the recom-

mendation of the committee, and thought the honour and happiness of the citizens of London were involved in the question of a liberal demonstration to their chief judge. Those who argued for the amendment did not appear to be aware of the value of a pure and independent bench. Pewtress had alluded to the late Recorder as an adviser, but hear.) The fault was decidedly in the Court. It was, he pletetheir line; but as at the last meeting the shareholders ap- items in the accounts than could be given at the generative shareholders apcontended, the duty of the Court to make their judges in- pointed a committee to inquire into the management of the meeting of proprietors. dependent of the popular body, and they had done so in the line, he thought it would be advisable that the meeting case of the late Recorder, and they would do so in the case | should first of all be informed of the result of that of the future. He was an economist, but he would not inquiry. He should state that the committee had gone into allow his principle of economy to interfere with the principles | a very full investigation, and had had lengthened communiwhich the late Recorder generally presided, and he knew that | they were appointed to report to the shareholders, and had the hon. gentleman performed his various and extensive duties | laid before the directors their opinions upon certain matters, with great ability and humanity, and when it was considered and the grounds upon which they had founded those opinions, that the Central Criminal Court dealt with a population of | with a request that the directors would draw up a report. 2,000,000, some idea might be formed of the difficulties helpad This the directors had done, and the report, which he would to encounter and the labours he had to undergo. The quest now call upon the secretary to read, had the concurrence of tion was not whether 100 men were ready to take the situa- the committee so far as regarded the statement of their tion, but whether the Court could get a properly qualified He trusted that the Court of Aldermen would elect some able man in progress to eminent station. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that any man in that court knew who

Mr. Brook said, that the city had their eyes upon the members of the Court as to the vote upon the question the salary, and that every one, at least in his ward. who should vote for more than 2,500% to the Recorder would certainly be called over the coals. (Laughter.) Mr. J. Wood spoke in favour of the report of the com-He expressed a wish that the election should with the Court of Common Council, but he had every reliance upon the aldermen on the question, The Court then divided, when there appeared,-

would be elected. He believed the Court would look for t'

favourite and adopt the man who had the most undisputab'

pretensions. (Hear, hear.)

For the amendment—2,500% a year For the adoption of the report-3,000%. a year 35 Majority in favour of the report ... —11 The Court then adjourned. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 17. An address on behalf of Mr. Wigram was issued here this afternoon on the authority of that gentleman's committee, committee; and Mr. Ashwell, of Caius College, and Mr. Hopkins, of Catherine Hall, as secretaries. Mr. J. S. Bailey M.A., Jesus College; Mr. H. G. Hand, M.A., Vice Provost King's College; Mr. T. T. Perowne, M.A., Corpus Christi College; and Mr. R. H. Wilkinson, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, have been added to the committee. active canvass has commenced, the committee rooms being those of Mr. Ashwell, of Caius College. Mr. Cowling's friends are active and busy, and state that they were not taken by surprise by the announcement in the papers to-day, and that they regret that some resident members the Senate have determined to divide the Conservative party in Mr. Wigram's name, when that gentleman has declined to take the responsibility of issuing an address. It is stated to be Mr. Cowling's intention to canvass the resident members

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-I should not have thought of troubling you with any notice of the anonymous letter from a "Member of the Senate," which appeared in The Times of Thursday last, i' had not found that the statements contained in it had produced a false impression of the case in the minds of some friends at a distance. . understand the accusations contained in that letter against the friends of Mr. Cowling to amount to this:-

1. That they were guilty of undue precipitation in inducing him to declare his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the University. 2. That it was dishonourable in them, under the circumstances, to attend the meeting at Jesus College on Friday line; and lime was purchased and conveyed from

dress the Senate until 17 days after the death of Mr. Law had been known in Cambridge; until the Marquis of Granby had been applied to and refused to come forward; and until it had been stated, publicly, by some of the gentlemen who had waited upon Mr. Walpole, that he declined to become a of Mr. Cowling, I attended the meeting at Jesus College in J consequence of the Master of that college having stated the

day before that it would be an open meeting for the conresolution) was to oppose any further application being | lution, which they had unanimously passed:made to Mr. Walpole after the distinct announcement of his refusal; which, I may say, was publicly reiterated at this meeting by those gentlemen then present who had waited upon him. At the time this meeting was held none of the friends of Mr. Cowling in Cambridge knew of his intention to come forward, although they were fully prepared, if ) announced himself as a candidate, to support his claims to representation. I beg to say that in the event of this letter eliciting any

further communication no notice will be taken of it unless it be authenticated by the name of the writer. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

St. John's College, Cambridge, Sept. 16.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES and TURNPIKE GATES. jected to this, as it would place them in a position hostile to TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—Knowing your usual readiness to expose and put an end to any grievance that comes under your observation, I have ventured to intrude upon your valuable time to make the following statement, trusting that even coming from so humble an individual as myself it may have some effect in | weekly returns showed that from Leeds to Ripon, the points putting a stop to a system that is now so rapidly spreading. | indicated, this company conveyed 284 tons, whilst by the Within the last few days three turnpikes have been put up in | other route only 12 tons had been carried; and he asked Peckham, thereby doing great injury to the omnibus pro- whether any sensible traffic manager would reduce a fair prietors of that place. If I am rightly informed, turnpikes | tariff upon 284 tons of goods for the sake of gaining an adare put up to defray the expenses of forming the various | ditional 12 tons? (Hear, hear.) roads, and that the parish in which the roads are situated keep them in repair from funds arising out of the highway | ing the best thanks of the meeting to the committee for the upon a road the expenses of forming which must have been defrayed long since? In these days of cheapness, when the cry of anti-monopoly is sounded on every side, it is hard that | that so many of the preference fifth shares as have not been the public should be called upon to pay such gross imposi- issued be offered to the shareholders in the proportion of one tions as these. The Kent-road and Peckham omnibuses have | preference fifth share to every 40%. of nominal capital held now to pay 9s. 6d. per diem for turnpikes, and 6s. for duty, by them; that such shares shall (subject to the payment of without reckoning expenses—driver, conductor, stabling, the dividends on the existing preference shares, be entitled horses' keep, &c.; they must therefore carry upwards of 100 | to a preference dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for seven passengers at 3d. before they pay their expenses. Every one | years certain, from the 1st day of October next, on the capital knows that since cheap fares have been in existence they have | from time to time paid up on them, and until such time as earned but a scanty living-how much worse will their con- they are redeemed by the company; that the calls of 1%. dition be now, since the new turnpikes take away the sum of each be payable in October, 1850, in January, April, July, 791. per annum from their earnings! The inhabitants of | and October, 1851, and January, 1852. Peckham cannot go to London in any vehicle but an omni- The CHAIRMAN, in answer to Mr. Farsyde, said that to bus without paying about 10d. for turnpikes. The same | complete the line frem Wath to Northallerton and Stockton system has been adopted on other roads under the pretence (in the manner proposed by the directors) would cost of granting a boon to the public. Newington-gate was re- 225,000%; and, in reply to Mr. Constable, he said the cost moved; at the same time the toll was raised at Kennington of the line from Wath to Northallerton would be 66,000%. gate, and omnibuses that used to pay 71. for the two gates now pay 10d. for one. The consequence is, the fare has been gentlemen had declined serving, the following were elected raised from 3d. to 4d., and such must be the case in all places | unanimously as additional directors:—Messrs. J. Brook, where the toll is so heavy. Cheap fares are, without doubt, a great boon to the public; it is therefore our duty to protect | from injustice and oppression those parties whose conveyances furnish the boon, so as to enable them to continue If we fail to do so, we cannot expect them to ruin themselves for public convenience.

I inclose my card, and trusting that you will excuse this long intrusion on your valuable time, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Captain Symonds, sailed this afternoon with the usual mails | miles of that distance. Between Lidham-hill and St. marks in The Times of the 10th inst., respecting the on as fast as the excavations will allow it to be laid, will be well provided with the means of securing the safety of the persons on board, in the event of any casualty occur-We learn with much satisfaction that it is not the ir tention of the directors of the Royal Mail Company to discontinue the use of the paddlebox boats in the other ships of their fleet, and also that the five new ships, now in course construction, viz., the Oronoco, the Magdalena, the Demerara, the Amazon, and the Parana, are, by the terms the builder's contract, to be each fitted with boats, so that all these fine steamers perhaps, be more amply provided with beat accomm dation than any of the transatlantic steamers at preser afloat. In fact, we believe that the existence of Captair Smith's paddle-box boats guarantees to the ship to which they belong greater securities for the saving of human? than can possibly be found where such practically valuab' adjuncts have not been supplied. The Avon, Lieutenant Hast, R.N., will leave Southampton on the 2d proximo with the West India and Mexican mails. The Tay, from the West Indies and Spanish Main, and the Great Western, from the Gulf of Mexico, are expected about Friday or Saturday next. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com pany's ship Pasha, Captain J. Weeks, took her departure this afternoon with the usual mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon. Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The Pasha took out 60 passengers amongst whom are the Duke de Lafrens and suite, the Mar quis and Marchioness Vianna; also a general cargo, specie value 200%, and five bottles of quicksilver. The next mails from the same ports, due on the 24th instant, will be brough by the Madrid, Captain F. Meehan. The United States mail steamer Hermann, Captain E. Crabtree, arrived here this morning to load for New York. She will leave on Friday next. The New York and Havre Steam Company's laid.
steamer Franklin, Captain Wootton, was to leave New York on the 16th instant for Havre, vid Cowes. She will probalowing valuable horses were on Saturday last shipped at ported by vouchers, have been placed to their proper heads

corder was a man of great humanity, and had numerous ex- Hull on board the Helen Macgregor, St. Petersburgh of account in the books. The conversion of the shares of the FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE NEWS, &c. cellent qualities, but as an adviser to the Chief Magistrate, he was by no means sound. That Court had witnessed october thoroughbred stallions, Freeman and Emilian; two coach- operation is correctly incorporated in the accounts. When casions on which his counsel was subjected to serious con- ing stallions, Vandyke and Regulus; one Suffolk punch | the capital account is closed—a period they trust not demnation. He hoped the Court would keep in their own stallion and mare; one stallion and mare of the pure far distant—they will be prepared to recommend a review of hands the only check they had upon the exercise of an au- Clydesdale breed, four coaching mares, and four chargers. the system at present adopted in regard to the reserve fund: The purchase was effected through the agency of General | the locomotive and carriage stock being kept up and renewed Betancourt, and the shipment was made by Mr. J. Jackson. | out of revenue, a reserve fund for that purpose appears to

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. LEEDS AND THIRSK.

on Monday. Mr. Marshall presided. justice. He had had much experience in the court in cations with the directors. The committee did not think

are extracts:--"That the committee appear to have very carefully examined the traffic arrangements at the various stations along the line, and conbest man, and he believed they would readily give up any sidered the sources of further traffic, in coal, lime, manure, and merchandise generally; that they have pointed out what they consider be defects in the present arrangements for securing and collecting the traffic, and made several important suggestions to the directors for the further development of the local resources of the railway; on which the directors have come to the resolution, that they will take the sentations and suggestions of the committee into their immediate consideration, with the view of effecting such improvement in the manage ment of the traffic as will, to the best of their judgment, tend to promote the true interests of the undertaking." The directors are gratified to learn that the committee (assum' that secure connexions are made with the Stockton and Darlington

Clarence, and Stockton and Hartlepool Railways), entirely concur! the opinion which they have so long entertained as to the value of th Northern Extensions and the large through traffic which they are justified in anticipating over the whole length of the line, on its completion to Hartlepool, Stockton, Middlesborough, and the Durham Railways and they trust the shareholders will accordingly, without further delay, put the directors in a position to complete the undertaking in the man-Mr. NEWSAM, in reply to a question, stated that the committee had visited every station, and found that by the

establishment of an agency to collect goods an increase of the traffic might be expected at nearly every one. Hitherto this had been neglected. Going northwards they found that nearly all the towns on the line still had carriers regularly carrying goods to Leeds; that minerals and merchanbut a recital of its main features having been published in | disc were thus conveyed to towns which ought to be supplied The Times of yesterday, it is unnecessary to give the docu- by this line; that coals were carted to Horsforth in large ment at length. The Master of Jesus College (Professor | quantities, while very little indeed was conveyed by the Corrie) has consented to act as chairman of Mr. Wigram's Leeds and Thirsk. After diligent inquiry the committee came to the following unanimous resolution :--"That, in their opinion, the Leeds and Thirsk Railway possesses within its reach a local traffic—more especially in minerals, merchandize, and manure—considerably beyond what is now realized, and which they think ought by this time to have been more exten-

sively developed than it now is. Hear, hear," and applause.) The committee were fully convinced that the line might be made far more productive than it is now if there was an effective traffic manager either by a more efficient staff, or by the appointment committee for traffic management. (Hear, hear.) would now read them the second resolution they olaced before the board of directors:-"That, from the examinations and inquiries made, the traffic

management up to the present time appears to have been inefficient and has not secured to the line the full advantages which belong

He did not think it advisable to lay all the evidence they had collected before the proprietary; he thought it would suffice if they apprised the board of it (hear, hear), and left the board to take those steps which were found really to the advantages of the shareholders generally. (Applause.) committee thought the management wholly inefficient: he would give them an illustration of the effect of this inefficiency:-The committee found that nearly the whole system of conveyance from town to town along the line still existed. Then they found that this line was charging such a freight and offering so little advantages, that between Leeds and Ripon, a line of 58 miles was actually competing with the Leeds and Thirsk, the distance by which was only 29 miles. (Hear, hear.) There must be something wrong for such a state of things to exist. (Hear, hear.) Then the Rothwell Haigh coal was carted instead of conveyed on this Knaresborough instead of being obtained from the works on To the first charge I reply, that Mr. Cowling did not ad- | this line. Such a state of things could not exist under a proper system of management. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN thought the committee should give their report in writing, in order that those who had the manage-

ment of the line might have the opportunity of giving their answer to the allegations made against them. (Applause Another long discussion ensued, in which Mr. R. Jowitt To the second charge I reply that, with the other friends | Mr. Farsyde, Mr. Stables, the Chairman, Mr. Durham, and Mr. Newsam took part, the last complaining that ir important negotiation with other companies the care and responsibility of making vital arrangements had been left to sideration of any candidate, and that Mr. Cowling's claims | Mr. Tennant and Mr. Cash, instead of some of the directors would be considered amongst the rest. My object in attend- | lending their influence. That he spoke the sentiments of ing (which I expressed by moving an amendment to the first | the committee was, he said, proved by the following reso-

That considerable pains have been taken by the traffic managers to secure traffic arrangements with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, the Midland, and the London and North-Western Railway companies, and also to some extent with the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern Railway companies; but they think it probable that had the directors more generally assisted personally in their important negotia-tions, results might in some instances have been obtained more favourable to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway."

The CHAIRMAN said, he would press as a motion that the committee should put into writing what they had to say upon the subject, in order that it might be printed and circulated among the shareholders, so that the directors might put into the same form what they or their officers had to say Mr. FARSYDE seconded it.

in reply. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Powell and other members of the committee ob-

Mr. TENNANT, traffic manager, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Newsam as to the state of the freights and traffic arrangements enabling rivals to convey goods a distance of 50 miles, in opposition to the Leeds and Thirsk the distance by which was only 29 miles, said the last

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, and convey-. If so, by whose authority are these turnpikes raised | labour they had taken in the investigation, and for the valuable hints they had given to the board. After some discussion resolutions were passed to the effect

> After several names had been proposed, and one or two would increase the number of directors to 14. It was then

> T. Constable, J. Kitson, J. Stable, and C. Newsam. resolved, that of these new directors one should go out of office by ballot in 1851, two in 1852, and two in 1853. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings

The report of Mr. P. W. Barlow, the engineer to the com-

pany, states that the works on the Ashford and Hastings THE MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Ashford to Lidham-hill, being 21 miles of the entire length The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Medway, of 28 miles. The second line is ballasted and laid for four for the West Indies (including Havannah and Honduras), nards two out of the four tunnels are completed, and there the Spanish Main, and the Pacific ports, in charge of Lieute- remain but 58 yards to complete the tunnels, which are i' nant Ray, R.N., Admiralty agent. She has 96 passengers, amongst whom is Mr. Usher, Her Britannic Majesty's Con-remaining portion of the tunnels will be completed about sul at Jacmel, Hayti, and takes out a large general cargo, the end of this month. The permanent way is laid for a single and specie value 6,5971. sterling. With reference to our re- line on about four miles out of the seven, and will be carried steamship Teviot, we have been requested to mention that may be completed as a double line in four weeks from this the patent paddlebox beats were removed from that ship | time. On the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings line the tunowing to her engines and boilers being shifted bodily further | nels and all the heavy excavations are complete to Whataft to effect a better trim of the vessel. The Teviot is, how- lington, a distance of 19 miles, and the railway may h ever, to be fitted in lieu thereof with two of Lamb's patent opened to that point in three months. On the remaining portion of seven miles, from Whatlington to St. Leonards there are no tunnels, but the excavations are heavy, amounting ; the aggregate to 1,024,603 cubic yards, of which quanti' 250,000 have been executed. On the main line the permanent way is in excellent order, and a further reduction in the cor maintenance has been made in the main line and branches. which is now under 80% per mile per annum. In the lines recently opened the cost per mile is greater. as the accounts include the ballasting, which is always required in large quantities for the first 12 months. The relewals of permanent way have been made entirely with sleepers, and the expectations of their advantages have been fully realized. There are now 18 miles of iron perma nent way laid down as a single line on the South-Eastern Railway, and the experience obtained therefrom confirms Mr. Barlow's former statement, that the maintenance of the permanent way will be reduced, where the iron road without wooden keys is laid down, to below 50% per mile per annum, The sum to be set aside for the renewal fund will be reduced in a still greater proportion. The form of iron sleeper adopted on the new line is the half sleeper, with bolts instead the wooden key, being more costly by 250% per mi which is estimated to reduce the maintenance by 15%. per annum, as compared with the construction using the wooden key. The cost of a mile ble line, including ballasting, is, however, still 4 wooden sleeper road (from allowing a lighter rail to be used), in first cost at present prices being 8,0377. is less by 400%, than the cost of a mile of wooden sleeper road at the present prices, and it is satisfactory to find from the actual result that the strength of the iron road already used is so much in excess that the weight per mile may be reduced very considerably in the portions remaining to be The auditors, Messrs. C. Child, J. Morgan, and T. Browne,

in their report, state that they have satisfied themselves that Horses for the Emperor of Russia.—The fol- the company, and that the receipts and payments, duly supall moneys received have been duly paid into the bankers of

them to be only an unnecessary complication of the counts; for the maintenance of permanent way alone. their opinion, is a reserve fund required. The system of A special meeting of this company was held at Leeds | counts adopted by the company appears to them clear ar efficient; the books are well kept and closely pested. The CHAIRMAN said, that of the three subjects which the | auditors propose to attend at the company's office to-day did not state what would have certainly operated as a cor- meeting was assembled to consider, the most important was between 12 and 4 o'clock, to afford any further informatic rective of the evil which he condemned. If the Court had | that which stood first, namely, the terms under which they | that may be desired by individual proprietors. It is expecte resisted the Recorder, instead of submitting to him, no incon- would issue the shares, under their act of 1849, to the extentre- that this arrangement will have the effect of saving the tim venience could have resulted from his interference. (Hear, | quired for furnishing the additional capital necessary to com- | of the meeting by affording more satisfactory explanations (

THE CORN TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, TURSDAY, SEPT. 17. The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week hav been pretty liberal of new wheat, oats, and oatmeal, but small of flot The supplies from foreign ports have been large, comprising 33,87

quarters of wheat, 17,608 sacks and 10,855 barrels of flour. The exports in the same time include 1,261 quarters of wheat, 29 quarters of Indian corn, and 5,069 barrels of flour, chiefly to Ireland. The trade, without evincing much activity, has been firm, with a me derate consumptive demand for wheat and flour at full prices, and i The Secretary then read the report, of which the following some cases a slight advance has been paid. In cats and catmeal there has been little doing, and no change in Barley, beans, and peas have gone into consumption at rather bette

Indian corn, in the absence of supplies, has been more firmly held a sur extreme quotations, and a few parcels of American yellow har changed hands at 21s. 2d. to 28s. per quarter. The weather continues extremely fine, with a high temperature for At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, the business done, however, was quite of a retail character at the prices of this day week for old wheat in granary, b where parties were anxious to sell ex ship a slight concession has to be made. New Irish wheat was offered at a reduction of 2d. to 3 per 70lb.. without leading to much business. Oats and oatmeal were in moderate request at late rates Barley, beans, and peas were taken to a fair extent at late rates

Fine flour, notwith tanding the large supply, maintained its value inferior brands were easier to buy. Indian corn without change in value or demand.

The harvest in the north is drawing rapidly to a close, but wheat will found inferior in quality and less in quantity than last year's crop There is a large show of wheat on the market to-day; fine old fully maintains its value. but new is rather lower than last week Oats, beans, and barley are firm, and without variation in value. Wheat. Barley. Beans. Rapesced. Peas.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17. STOCK-EXCHANGE.—The sales up to 1 o'clock to-day were:—Eastern Counties, preference, 6 per cent., 111—Lancashire and Yorkshire, consolidated, 48½ c.—ditto, 5ths, 81-168 c. dis.—ditto, £32 shares 7½ dis.— Lancaster and Carlisle, 3ds, 13 pm.—Lancaster and Preston, quarters, issued at £4 14s dis., 16-Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport, 3 dis.

6 1-York, Newcastle, and Berwick, G.N.E., 6 per cent. till 1850, 41 dis.—York and North Midland, 191-Dutch Rhenish, 51-16 dis. Fales up to 3 o'clock :- East Lancashire, quarters, 23-Great Western. 21-Lancashire and Yorkshire, consolidated, 481-Lancaster and reston, new £43s. 4d shares. 51-London and North-Western, 1151ditto, new quarters, 24 1-16 4 2 1-16 2 pm.—ditto, quarters (C), 2 pm.—Midland, 39 4—ditto, halves, 224 15-16 3 24 dis.—North Union, A. 236—ditto, B. 1664—Scettish Central, 124—South-Eastern and Dover,

COTTON-MARKET.—We have again to report an extensive demand: for cotton, to-day's business exceeding 20,000 bales, 12,000 of which are Prices of all descriptions are id. per pound higher. MANCHESTER, Sept. 17. STOCK-EXCHANGE.—There has been an animated market to-day, and

61—York, Newcastle, and Berwick, G.N.E., 6 per cent. till 1850, 42 dis.—York and North-Midland, 195 c.

good amount of business done, but little doing at the second meeting, prices in some stock closing not quite so firm at great returns. Leeds Stock, 491—Leeds, fifths, 8 dis.—London stock, 115—ditto, ( 5-16—Great Northern, 12 5-16 dis.—Sheffield Stock, 17½ 18—ditte, No. 1,87-16—ditto, preference, 8\frac{1}{2} ——East Lancashire, 9\frac{1}{2}—London, new quarters, 2 pm.—North Staffordshire, 10\frac{1}{2} dis.—North British, 6\frac{1}{2}. LEEDS, Sept. 17.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—At the first meeting on 'Change this morning above an average amount of business has been done in shares, at the lowing prices:-Thirsk Extension, No. 1, 42 dis-West Riding nion, 74 dis -Matlock and Buxton (guaranteed registration), 41 dis. East Lancashire. £9 16s. 3d.—Thirsk Extensions. No. 3, 2 dis —Lanshire and Yorkshire, 481—Great Northern, 121 dis.-Leeds and Thirsk, 92-York and North Midland, 197 20-Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole, 181-North-Western, £13 13s. 9d. dis. -- Lancashire and York-Yesterday's sales were—Caledonian, 81—East Lancashire, £9 8s. 9d.

95 £9 8s. 9d. 94 £9 8s. 9d. 9½ £9 8s. 9d.——ditto, quarters, £2 6s. 3d.—Great Northern, 125 12½ dis. £12 11s. 3d. dis.—Leeds and Thirsk, 85 9 9½ 1 9 9 11s. 3d.—ditto, preference, 6 per cent., No. 3, 2½ 2 dis. ondon and North-Western, 114-Midland, preference, 23g dis.-North-Western, £13 13s. 9d. dis,—South-Eastern and Dover, 19.

York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Newcastle Extension), 114. BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 17. STOCK-EXCHANGE.—The improved state of the London Stock-Ex-

STOCK-EXCHANGE.—The following were the transactions to-day:-

change, as usual. produced a corresponding favourable result in the share-market of this town. A fair amount of business was transacted, and as will be seen from the following sales, reported prices in some ters, £1 18s. 9d. pm.—ditto, fifths, 2g pm.—Coventry and Nuncaton, 2g pm.—Shrewsbury and Birmingham (A), 8g and 9 dis.—South Stafford-shire, 3g dis.—Birmingham Old Canal, 6g.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—I went to Barnet on Saturday by this railway, and intended to return by the train appointed to leave that station at 22 minutes past 7. No train, however, arrived until five minutes past 9, when the one due at 27 minutes past 8 arrived, having passed the one which had then been due one hour and 45 minutes lower down the line. We reached the London terminus at half-past 9 instead of a quarter before , as the time bills promised us we should. At least 100 passengers, many of them respectable women, were kept waiting on the platform at Barnet one hour and three quarters. Many of our sex lighted pipes and cigars, and on the porter's remonstrating with them the coldness of the night and the length of time they had been detained were urged as reasons for breaking the regulations of the company in this respect, and the porters felt themselves bound to give way. Delays on this railway are not infrequent, and as a line in The Times has more weight than any remonstrance to the board of directors I shall feel obliged if you will give this

I inclose my card in accordance with your rule, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant, ARCANUM. NORTH KENT RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—May I beg the favour of the insertion of the follow-I travelled from Gravesend last Sunday by a first class carriage, and was constantly annoyed by the admittance at all the stations of third class passengers; three of whomwere intoxicated and used the most disgusting language. When I arrived at the London-bridge terminus I inquired the reason, and the reply was—that it being Sunday, and not having room in the other carriages, they were obliged to admit them into the first class rather than leave them behind; and before we arrived in London the carriage contained 27 passengers, half the number being obliged to stand. I merely wish to expose this frightful mismanagement, as I consider that extra carriages should have been attached, and that a person who pays first-class fare is entitled to be secluded Apologising most sincerely for thus intruding on your

WITCHCRAFT IN TIPPERARY.

valuable time, allow me to remain, Sir, yours very truly,

The following most extraordinary instance of Irish superstition has just occurred in the town of Roscrea. The facts are as follows:—A poor little girl aged 6 years, named Mary Anne Kelly, daughter of Thomas Kelly, a resident of this town, has been for six months past in a dying state, under the care of the dispensary physician. An old hagwho professed to be one of those rare characters a "fairy

woman." persuaded the parents of the child that it was fairy struck," and offered to cure her if they would comply with her directions. To those terms they agreed. The hild was to be placed on a shovel at night in the open air, in the name of the D-l, after having a prayer or invocation in the same name said over it. In the course of the night the mother was to say to her, "Mary Anne, if you are able to come in, do so." This was done for three nights in succession, on the last of which the child died, a victim to the credulity of its father and mother. While enduring the cold of the nights the cries of the little sufferer were most iteous; and who can but wonder that a woman, and that woman a mother, should not be softened by the distressing cries of the child of her bosom, who was an idiot, had been born blind, and, although 6 years of age, had never

On Sunday last Mr. O'Meagher, coroner, held an inquest the body of the child. The following persons were sworn n the jury, namely, John Delany (foreman), W. Corcoran, lichael Doherty, Patrick Cahill, Richard Quin, Thomas Healey. John Corcoran, Jeremiah Maher, W. Saunders, Joseph Glennon, James Phelan, jun., and Solomon B. Bridget Peters, the "fairy doctress," and Mary Kelly, the mother of the deceased, were present in the custody of

The first witness produced was Mary Maher, who stated that the "fairy woman" administered herbs in milk to the child, and said that it did not belong to Mary Kelly, as if was a fairy. Mary Kelly's own child she represented as having been taken away by the "good people;" she also stated that she would either "kill or cure" the child. She blistered the child, and steeped it in water. after which she out the child out on the shovel in the air for three nights. The child cried, and called to its mother to bring her in-The "fairy woman" used to say to the child. "Mary Anne, get up and come in." The mother and she helped the child The "doctress" said that on the last night the child would be very black, as there would be some fairies beating it; and that she would either live or die after it. The witness also added, that "the witch" had been in the house of

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the mother of the child for several weeks for the purpose,

and that she heard Mary Kelly, the mother, say to the doc-

tress, "Why don't you do it quick?" On the third night

the witness, who was a servant in the house, was ordered to

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