

The Commission, on 20 December 1840, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons, which was moved by the benevolent Lord Ashley, the Commissioners being Thomas Tooke, Reg. Dr. Thomas Southwood Smith, together with Leonard Horner, Esq., and John Sandars, Esq., the Inspectors of Factories.

Since the presentation of the First Report, which is exclusively confined to a description of the condition of children and young persons employed in mines, the Commission has been intended to be devoted to the condition of children and young persons employed in manufacturing, there have been also laid before the House of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, the 1st, 2^d and 3^d of the Appendix, containing the Reports of the Commission, the first two being blue folios, on the first two containing exactly 900 pages, and the other 886 pages.

But even nearer home the practices detailed seemed quite as distressing as those in the distant colonies. The great difficulty in selecting from the large number of witnesses a few whose testimony adduced a few passages that would give an adequate idea of the condition of the miners was the following, which relate to our immediate neighborhood, will be found in the following pages. The first commissioner states that "instances of oppressively hard work performed by young families presented themselves at collieries near Barnsley." The evidence of Elizabeth Day, and of Ann and Mary Eggleston, is given in full, as the more so because I believe both the elder of these witnesses to be respectable and credible, and both gave their evidence with much good feeling and propriety. The work of Elizabeth Day is somewhat more than ordinary, but very unusual circumstances. She was obliged to carry a very unusual number of coals. The Egglestons are, however, doing the ordinary work of hurriers in their colliery. It is a large, well-ventilated, and well-regulated one, the owner is a Quaker, and the management is good. The work was very beyond the strength of females at any age, especially females of sixteen and eighteen years old. After asking the evidence of the two Egglestons I saw them both at their work, and hurried their conversation and performance as much as possible. The elder Eggleston can not only corroborate their statements, but have no hesitation in adding that were they galley-slaves their work could not be more oppressive, and I believe would not in all probability be so much improved by any change of work. The younger one is a Quaker, whilst doing what is called topping the colves, lifted a coal which must have weighed at least a hundred pounds. It measured thirty inches in length, and three by ten inches in breadth. She lifted it with one hand, and placed on the top of the corve, above ten feet and a half high. She afterwards lifted a still larger one. The former one was lifted in the ordinary course of her work. This girl was working for her father and mother, and her two brothers, at the colliery of Simpson, Esq., Barnsley, S. H. T. & Co., Aug. 21, 1842.

These children have been employed for some time at the
times to pass along the gate, which is about the
of a tolerably large drain. I would beg particularly
call your attention to the evidence of the manager of
the colliery, No. 35, whose evidence respecting the
of the girls employed by him is very interesting, as
obtained by Harriet Morton. No. 38, an intelligent
girl, who seemed to feel the degradation of her lot
so keenly that it was quite painful to take her evi-
dence.

There were two other girls in the Huddersfield Union I have
seen the same sight. In one, near New Mills, the chain,
passing high up between the legs of these two girls, had
made large holes in their trousers, and any sight more
disgustingly indecent or revolting can scarcely be imagined
than these girls at work. No brothel can be more
gross than the girls employed by the collieries. I was sent
to one washed and dressed, and one of them, at least,
was evidently crammed with her evidence. (J.C.
Symonds, Esq., Report, p. 113-116: App. Pt. I, p.
81.)

BRADFORD AND LEEDS.—According to Mr. Thomas Markley, surgeon, Wetherill, it is the common practice among employers in Bradford and Leeds to employ heavy labour built about the waist, which passes between the legs of the female, and is hooked on to the wagon of coals, which they pull from the place where the men work to the bottom of the shaft. I should like to see the men who do this work.

(W. R. Wood, *Evid. Excerpt*, No. 61; App. Pt. II., p. 228, 1. 9.)

HALIFAX.—In this district, in which, as has been shown, the seams of coal in many of the mines are not more than 12 or 14 inches thick, the men are forced to crawl, the space between the workings is sometimes so small to allow the male ciliars to carry on their operations even in a sloping pasture; they are obliged to work lying on their whole length along the bottom of a steep shaft, their heads upon a board or short "crutch," as is shown in the illustrative woodcut at p. 66, in Part II. of the Appendix. When they are able to obtain a little more space, they work "sitting upon their heels," as is shown in the woodcut at p. 67, in Part II. of the Appendix. In these "low, dark, heated, and dismal chambers they work perfectly naked" (S. S. Scriven, *Evid. R-report*, sec. 40: Figures 4, 5, 6; App. Pt. II., pp.

In this district the loaded carriages drawn by the burrios weigh from two to five cwt.; these carriages are mounted upon four cast-iron wheels of five inches in diameter, these being in general no rails from the bearings to the main-gates. The children have to drag these carriages through passages in some cases not more than from sixteen to twenty inches high. *Of course* to account for this the children must crawl on their hands and feet to render their labour the more easy, the Sul-Commissioner states that "they buckie round their naked persons a broad leather strap, to which is attached in front a ring and about four feet of chain terminating in a hook."

The command they hold over it at every curve and angle, considering the pace, the unevenness of the floors and rails, and the mud, water, and stones, is truly astonishing. The younger children thrust in pairs." (S. S. Scriven, Esq., Report, §§ 49-52: App. Pt. II, p. 25, 66.)

John Morsen, aged eight and a half. Wike-lum Pit. "I hurry a 'dum and twelve corves a day, that is twenty to a 'dum"; my brother Lawrence helps me. I have a 'dum of twelve corves about 160 pards, and a 'dum of twelve corves about 160 pards." (S. Scriven, Esq. Buxton, 18th April 1877. 113. 1. 14.) Joseph Radwell, aged ten years, Weigh Pit. "I hurry about forty corves a day; they weigh 160 pards. I have a 'dum of three score pards, and a 'dum of three score pards." (S. Scriven, Esq. Buxton, 18th April 1877. 117. 1. 50.) Joseph Barker, aged forty-three, Collier. "I take Winkind pit. They hurry the corves in the morning. Doubt. The weight of the corves is about two cwt. In the afternoon they hurry the corves in the workings; they hurry about seventeen corves a day; as much as men can take that is too much, but they are not so strong as in the morning." (S. Scriven, Esq. Buxton, 18th April 1877. 117. 1. 176.) William Dyson, aged thirty, Collier. "I hurry about thirty corves a day. I have a 'dum of thirty corves, and a 'dum of thirty corves." (S. Scriven, Esq. Buxton, 18th April 1877. 117. 1. 176.) Thomas Ditchforth, and Gary. "We have but one girl working with us, by name Ann Audler, who goes down with us upon the clatch tress; she wears her breeches when she is at work, and comes up the clatch tress with a 'dum of three score pards, and a 'dum of three score pards." (S. Scriven, Esq. Buxton, 18th April 1877. 117. 1. 176.) "We hurry with us in the same way as we do, without shoes or stockings." (Ibid. No. 37. p. 102. 1. 176.) "We hurry with us in the same way as we do, without shoes or stockings." (Ibid. No. 37. p. 102. 1. 176.)

"The sketch given in p. 79 fig. 1, is intended to represent Ann Ambler and William Dyson, the witness that quoted, harriers in Messrs. Ditchford and Clay's colliery at Elland, in the act of being drawn up cross-belted by a rope, and hauled up by a woman. As soon as they arrived at the top of the shaft, the woman fast by her belt drew down the rope, and the men, fast by a belt drawn from the upright post, the woman then grasped the hand of both at the same time, and by main force brought them to land. The corvee on these occasions is detained from the hocks to render the load lighter."—S. S. Suriven, Esq, Report 36: App. 11, p. 61.

"Girls from five to eighteen perform all the work of boys. There is no distinction whatever in their coming up the shaft or going down—in the mode of hurrying or thrusting—in the weights of corves, or in the distances they are hurried—in wages, or dress. Indeed, the girls are sometimes sent down in darkness or at the gates in which they are not permitted to see the broad light of day, an atom of difference between men and sex and other," Abid 897, p. 73.

SASTRIDGE.—Several fatal accidents have occurred in this neighbourhood during the last few days. Last night at about half-past eight, a young man named John Richard O'Grady, Esq., and a jury, on the body of Bridget Duffey, a child who had been suffocated while in bed with its parents. Doctor A. Dillon returned a verdict in accordance with that opinion; he expressed their belief that the suffocation was accidental, and a few days since while a man named James O'Sullivan was engaged in cutting turf, he suddenly took flight, and plunged and kicked so violently that he was thrown from it, the wheel passing over his leg and thigh, and inflicting a severe lacerated wound. In consequence of which he died yesterday morning. An inquest was held on three days after the death of the deceased, and the coroner pronounced there was no medical assistance sought for or afforded, the man dying in great agony in three days after the accident. Another case was heard on Thursday before the coroner, in which the jury returned a verdict against the parish of Kilcommon, on the body of Pat Meginty, who had died from the effects of injuries inflicted on his person by Andrew Cleary and others. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been struck between the deceased and several others, and that his death was caused by the fracture of his skull on that point. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

NENGA.—I am sorry to inform you that outrage and incendiarism still prevail in this district. On the 10th inst. a party of about 150 men, armed with muskets, and some with swords, proceeded to the property of Mr. John Cunningham, of this town, and beat a workman, of the name of Walsh, with bones, until they were alarmed by the shouting of three women, when they decamped. Between one and two o'clock on the next day, a man entered the dwelling house of Mr. John Cunningham, the above-mentioned, and delivered a threatening notice to his servant to give to her master. As constable Peter Ryan, of this town, and three soldiers, were passing by at the time, they saw the man, and were ordered to shoot at him at some distance from them, and were the act of cautiously approaching the spot, when a woman gave the alarm, and the rascals (four in number) fled, pursued by the police. The next day, on the timely approach of the police prevented, it is probable, another addition to the number of attempts at assassination, now so prevalent, in this disturbed district. On the 12th inst. a party of about 150 men, dwelling-house of James Shimmers, in the town of Omavara, the greater part of which was consumed, and were it not that it was discovered so soon, it is difficult to calculate what the extent of the injury to the property of the above-mentioned would have been. Unfortunately disposed persons destroyed a new plough on the lands of Ballinrich, the property of Thomas Kennedy, of same place.

PARSON STOWN.—EXTRAORDINARY EMPLOYMENT.—The dullest event which has occurred here during the last dozen years, is, harriding of course Lord Ross's never to be sufficiently wounded at piece of machinery, happened last Saturday. The accident was of a great and unusual character, and the fresh horses at one of the posting stables, drove in, sidly up to T—, the residence of a young gentleman named R—, on, sent in her name requesting an interview. R—, which he made his appearance with his car of the day, bolted into the carriage, drove off, and none of the parties, strange to say, have been heard of since. This startling affair of the day has excited the curiosity of the young gentleman here, who has written to the editor of the "Times" to state the matter, and to bear giving names, hoping that the parties may "turn up" and account for themselves one next day.

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On the bench were Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Colman, and the Recorder; and by the side of the Bench sat the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, several Aldermen, and Mr. John Denistoun, I.P.

With Good, Molly's reputed wife was placed at the bar, which both the prisoners approached with a firm and confident step, and both pleaded "Not Guilty." Molly's Good was removed; and the trial of Daniel proceeded.

It was conducted by the Attorney-General; whose statements with the witness evidence already given, added to the interest of the inquiry. It was known, only that the prisoners were married in a more skillful order.

Lydia Susannah Butcher now appeared to admit that her intercourse with Good had been more familiar than that of a sister with a brother; but she denied that she had been at the public house at which Good called after the murder.

With Mary Good, overheard him say that she "would not be troubled with that any more." The son of the man who was brought into court, but who was not examined, and who was the father of the fourth child, and who, in the prisoner's defence, reminded the Jury that the case against the prisoner rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and that there was no proof that the woman had been at the public house, while there was a total absence of any probable motive.

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As soon as the learned judge had concluded his remarks, the prisoner, who appeared to be quite unimpaired by the life of that woman. Susan Butcher is the cause of all my trouble, and the cause of this woman's prison being lost. When we left Mrs. Hester's residence, she declared that she would destroy herself. The prisoner then proceeded in a very incoherent state to the residence of Butcher, who he described as being very fat, and getting intoxicated. He then said, that after that time, on his return he had destroyed himself. He

[illegible]

happened, and she said she was glad to hear it, as she
was now out of the way. "I took a terrible fancy to
that man lives that I have been speaking of, but I believe it
is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Brompton
Road." Butcher is a very bad man, although she said she
would act as a mother to my wife," I declared to George
that I had been in the house all night, but for Sunday
morning. Butcher, who has been the source of all my misfor-
tunes."

The prisoner then turning himself round and address-
ing the audience said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I wish
you all very good night. I have a great deal more to
say, but I am too much fatigued to say it now."

He was then removed from the bar.

Mr. Doane assured the Court that the defence had
been considered it his duty to make had not been
suggested by the prisoner, arose entirely from his
own feelings and was not intended to offend. The prisoner
had never mentioned a deposit upon the subject to his
counselor.

A large concourse of persons had assembled in the
street opposite the court, and as soon as they had learned
that the prisoner had been convicted their cheers
were vociferous.

The Court was not nearly much crowded as on Friday, and the prices of admission to the gallery were lowered. It is said, to one-fifth "the price" that was demanded for the exhibition of Good.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Russell Gurney, attended, on behalf of the Crown, to prosecute, and Mr. Ballantine attended for the prisoner.

Mr. Ballantine thanked his learned friends for the facts contained in his instructions before them, and the liberal construction they had placed upon the evidence he had intended to present on behalf of the prisoner before the jury. He saved the prisoner the pains of a long trial in a doubtful case, which, in all probability, would have ended in a doubtful result. He was another proof of the spirit of forbearance which had characterized this prosecution throughout; and his sincere thanks to his learned friends for the course which, in their better judgment, they had thought proper to pursue.

The Jury, under the direction of the Learned Judge then acquitted the prisoner.

Mary Good was then arraigned for feloniously receiving three pieces of silk, the property of Jane Jones otherwise Jane Good.

The Counsel for the prosecution in this case declined to offer any evidence, and she was acquitted.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUPERSTITION.
At the adjourned sessions for the county of Essex held last week, a gipsy, named *Louisa Dolton*, aged 30, was indicted under very singular circumstances for stealing two sovereigns, three half sovereigns, and

[illegible][illegible]

shop, and attend to her business, and she has reason to find fault with my conduct at all; we buy grocery, flour, and bread; I never get scolded by mother for making mistakes. I gave all this money under the idea of getting myself better; if I had quite well, I should have had no objection to keeping the money if I could have got my mother

The Chairman—This was an extraordinary condition because if she did not bring it back, she would not have there to have her throat cut. (Laughter.) Elizabeth Guiver, the mother—I recollect that in beginning of March my daughter was in a bad state of health, and had been so some time. I saw the

The examination before the magistrates was put off till the next day. The prisoner then said, she went into the shop for a quarter of an ounce of tea; the young woman and sister smiled, as if they wished her to speak to the shopkeeper. She then said, "You do not look happy to see me, I think it is about a young man." She said it was, but she should not mind what she gave if she could help him. She (prisoner) said she would do all she could for her, but she must have some money. She gave her some, but she did not promise her the day or the hour she would carry it back. She was ill and had

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dowling then addressed the Jury for the soner. He said, if questions of this sort were to made subjects for inquiry in courts of justice, would be occupied with them every day in the year. He said, he did not see a day in which persons who were in love or in the habit of being in love to a "woman" for her advice; but were those who were to buy their spells and advice, such as there were, to turn round and prosecute them for felonies. He would doubtless be told that the mother was not the benefit of the public at large, the proceeding was a sort of pressure on the soner or her husband to get the money back. To that he would say, that if a man was a woman who was supposed to have influence in superstitious affairs; and though the law was to protect the weak against the strong, a person grown up to twenty-five years of age, and conducting the business of a petty tradesman, and a person who was to give those to pay a fancy price for anything she was to be protected by a criminal prosecution, because afterwards she did not like her bargain. If a person gave a whip in a window, and the tradesman was sitting in the street, and the person who was given a afterwards found it worth only 2s. 6d. was the tradesman to be prosecuted as a criminal? He said at the Strawberry Hill sale—there were old things

enormous prices for them to complete the libraries or curiosities, and it would be hard on Mr. George Robins if when he were to make up his accounts, some of the noblemen should demand their money, or prosecute him. The present chairman had many bronzes which to an artist were of great value, but which he (Mr. D.) thought might be sold at a high price. The Duke of the July night, and the Duke of the high cultivated minds enjoyed them, and probably when Rome he might have given £50 for a small piece of brass, but he would think it unwise to say, "If you do not give me my money back I will prosecute you." Here this girl went to the prisoner, who performed

[illegible]

The Chairman said, the only question was, whether the prisoner obtained the money legally. He said the taking was with a felonious intention. Did the woman at the time she went into the shop cook this story to get possession of the money feloniously? There were several cases on this subject. There was one in which a petty thief went to a coach-maker, and said he wanted a chariot to go into the North; coach-maker let him have it, and he went and sold it with a mere cloak to get possession of it, and was convicted of the felony. There was another case in which a person went to a jeweller and asked him to change, but walked off and did not bring them back, and it was held that that being a false pretence, there was a felonious intent to get possession of the money, and he was convicted. This case went all right. But that. The prisoner supplied the money, would bring the money back—there was no borrowing; and appeared to him to be a trumped up story of this kind, to get possession of the money from this young girl, who was the great object of his anxiety. The young girl might not be so clever as the woman, and he hoped she never would be, for she had not made a good use of her talents. It appeared that the case came within the description of larceny.

The Jury asked the prosecutor whether, before he gave her the money, the prisoner positively promised to bring it back?

The witness said she did.

The Chairman said, the prisoner guilty.

The Chairman briefly addressed the prisoner, and sentenced her to be "Transported for seven years."

The Court ordered the money found on the prisoner

Sir: You will oblige me by announcing the

delegates from each locality, capable of sending the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent meet on Sunday, the 6th of June, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, and there to form a Delegate Council, which shall monthly, and transact all business regarding the action and organisation of the four counties.

By order of Executive,
P. M. M'DONALD

P.S.—One sovereign has been received from Pitkethly, thereby lessening the deficiency in

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1842.					
<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
4795	536	329	—	156	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—We are still with
exciting cause to revive the drooping commerce
this neighbourhood, and the transactions in business
to any extent, are very few and far between.

least so far as the Cloth Halls are concerned; these, as we have said before, we do not look up as a correct index of the real state of trade. In warehouses there is rather more animation, and perhaps there have been on the whole more goods taken out of the Halls during the week, than was the case in the week previous.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 1
 Little business was transacted here to-day, nor
 there much looked for. The thought of having
 good market appears to have deserted the man-
 ufacturers altogether. The town was crowded
 day with visitors to the fair, it being a general
 holiday, but the universal cry of no money
 looked for.

heard in every direction.

YORK CORN MARKET, MAY 14.—We continue to be very moderately supplied with grain. Foreign Wheat is in good demand, at an advance of 1s. 6d. per qr. Oats are also ready sale, and 1d. per st. higher. Barley nominal. Beans fully as dear. Red Wheat 58s. to 64s., very fine 66s. per quarter.

36 stones; White Wheat 64s. to 68s., very fine
per quarter of 36 stones; Oats 10d. to 11d. per stone
Beans 11s to 13s per load.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, MAY 1.
We have had rather a larger supply of Cattle
market to-day than last week, but prices very high.
Beef 6½d. to 7d.; Mutton 7d. to 7½d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY—The limited stock of prime English Flour enables factors to effect a ready sale on arrival of fresh supplies, which move off into consumption at improved prices as they come forward. For chambered peels, of inferior quality, which for some time past have been neglected, an inquiry has taken place.

and a few sales were made. A steady demand for Oatmeal has also been experienced, and suitable qualities have realised 28s. 6d. per load. At the market to-day choice qualities of English Wheat were firmly held for an advance of fully 2d. per 70 lbs. ; and on Friday we raise our quotations 1s. per sack : this arises from its scarcity, commands a free sale.

but not complied with to any extent. In Oats, Beans, or other articles there was but little passed, and prices unvaried.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, MAY 14.—We have a very short supply of Wheat from the country market this morning, and the arrivals from the coast are small.

being also exceedingly light, the trade ruled but the whole was readily cleared off at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the prices of this seasonlight. For fine foreign Wheat there was a good demand at 1s. per quarter advance. Bonedecor was held for more money. A cargo of Wolgast was sold to-day at 52s. 6d. per quarter. 62lbs. per bushel.

There is little demand for Rye. Some retail sales of Barley continue to be made for malting purposes, but they are very trifling. Grinding and distilling areals are in request. In Malt there is little demand. White Peas continue in demand at full prices, and Beans are almost unsaleable. We had an exceptionally short supply of Oats to-day, which was

readily bought up on the terms of last week. millers having come to the determination of raise the price of their Flour 3s. per sack, we have raised our quotations for Norfolk and Suffolk household 47s., at which price we may expect a fair demand next week.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET MONDAY MAY 16

The imports of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal into this port during the last seven days, are very light; and the arrivals from abroad are comprised in 5,311 qrs. of Wheat, 1,759 qrs. of Beans, and 2 barrels of Flour. At Tuesday's market there was a better sale for Wheat, and although some of the recently-imported Lower Baltic red was sold, the

The business in that grain has been on a moderate scale, without causing variation in the quotations. The sales of Flour have been very much in retail—say 9s. 3d. per 70 lbs., prices generally maintained much the same as at the close of last week. The business in that grain has been on a moderate scale, without causing variation in the quotations. The sales of Flour have been very much in retail—say 9s. 3d. per 70 lbs., prices generally maintained much the same as at the close of last week.

thing like activity in the demand, the scarcity of Oats has put up their value 3d. to 1d. per bush and secondary runs are also held for rather unmoney. Oatmeal is quoted 3d. to 6d. per load dear but little has been done at the amendment. change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas, considerable transactions have occurred in the bonded

ket; a cargo of Barletta Wheat afloat has char hands at 47s. 6d. per qr., cost and freight; two three of Stettin red at 48s. per qr., free on board and of fine white at 8s. 2d. per 70 lbs. delivered by Egyptian in store at 5s.; several parcels of corn Odessa soft at 6s. 3d., and Polish Odessa at 6s. per 70 lbs. A cargo of Egyptian Beans has

LONDON CORN MARKET.—**MONDAY, MAY 16.**—supply of wheat was rather limited from Essex, moderate fair from Kent, but very small from Suffolk, with only a limited show of barley, beans and peas; from all these counties there were a fresh arrival of oats having several vessels in the

our own coast and Ireland, in addition to a large supply during last week, a great portion of the wheat remained over for this day's market. The importation of foreign wheat has been tolerably large all this day week. The weather has been variable during the past week, with occasional heavy showers, but nights cold, and the wind is now turning

north-east. There was a good demand for English wheat this morning at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on all fine qualities, particularly those which were fresh thrashed, and a fair steady sale for foreign at an improvement of 1s per quarter. The bond was held for full or even higher prices, and buyers are willing to take some quantity on for

terms. Good marks of ship flour were quite as scarce and in fair request. Barley brought last week's currency for distilling and grinding purposes.—Wheat was without alteration in value. Beans and peas realized full as much money. Oats were held at last week's prices, which the consumers gave for good corn whilst the large dealers are trying to

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 1.—The supply of beasts in our market of to-day the time of year considered, moderately good,

generally speaking, of fair average quality—being a great comparative improvement apparent in the condition of the Scots, Devons, runts, fords, shorthorns, and homebreds. From Norfolk and Suffolk, we received 1450 Scots and homebreds from others of our grazing districts, 220 of various breeds; from Scotland, by steamers, 300 Scots.

attendance of buyers being not very numerous, beef trade was in a depressed state, and, in order to effect a clearance, a decline, in the current market, was noted on Monday last, of quite 2d per 8 lb, was permitted to by the salesmen. The number of sales was extensive, which produced much heaviness in the demand for them, and the rates suffered an amount of quite 4d per 8 lb, with the exception of

ment of quite 4d per 8 lb; the very highest price obtained for the best Downs out of their wool, being mostly all shorn, was 4s 4d per 8 lb. From the Isle of Wight, 280 lambs came to hand by way. The lamb trade was heavy, at an abatement of quite 4d per 8 lb.

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