

sawyers had a similar result. Circular saws, driven by machinery, entered the field on the side of the masters, and the recusant sawyers of flesh-and-blood went to the wall in the competition that ensued. But in both cases the trade of the district in which the strikes occurred was not permanently injured. Wood-and-metal hecklers and sawyers, with the strength of giants in their iron arms, and that fed on coke and charcoal, took the place of the greatly feebler human ones; and that was just all. But in certain other cases the result has been, as we have intimated, more disastrous. During the season of strikes and combinations that followed the passing of the Reform Bill, a combination of the ship-carpenters of Dublin, accompanied by more than the ordinary Irish violence and coercion, was completely successful. The terrified masters broke down, and, yielding to the terms imposed, gave their workmen the wages they demanded. But though they escaped, in consequence, the bludgeon and the brick-bat, they could not escape the ordinary laws of trade and manufacture. They of course looked for the proper return from the capital invested in their business; they expected the proper remuneration for the time, anxiety, and trouble which it cost them. Profit was as indispensable to them as wages to their operatives. They found, further, that on the new terms, and with the competition of the western coast of Britain, especially that of the ship-builders of Liverpool and the Clyde, to contend with, profit could no longer be realized, and so they had to shut up their work-yards, one after another; and Dublin has now scarce any trade in ship-building. Its ship-carpenters have become very few, and, of consequence, very weak; and, no longer able to dictate terms as before, they have to work for wages quite as low as in any other part of the United Kingdom. But though carpenter-work may now be had as cheaply in the Irish capital as in Liverpool or Glasgow, the trade, fairly scared away, failed to