

THE LONDON NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 373. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

BRITISH CONVICTION WARD.—At the last meeting Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, presided. A letter was read by Mr. Freely, R.W., which he had received from Mr. Ray, the secretary of the Association in Dublin; the following is an extract:—"That some persons professing Chartism and Socialist principles have got in amongst you, and are determined to do you wrong, and to do so, to exclude from our body such dangerous characters." It appears that some persons had collected notices for the Association, which were returned, and which led to the letter above quoted. The names of the parties were expunged from the books of the association. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Ray for the prompt manner in which he had acted.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

CITY OF LONDON.—The public discussion will be resumed in the Chartists' Hall, 1, Farnagin-lane, on Sunday morning, January 5th, at half-past ten. A meeting of the shareholders of the above Hall will be held in the Coffee Room, at the same hour on the same day. SOUTH-WARKE AND LAMBETH.—Mr. J. F. Linden will lecture in the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road, corner of Webster-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at seven precisely. CAMBERWELL AND WALTHAM.—A meeting will be held by the Standard of Liberty, Green-street, on Monday evening next, January 6th, at eight o'clock precisely. HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening, January 7th, at eight precisely. SOLEBURY.—Mr. P. M. McGrath, president of the Executive, will lecture on Free Trade, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Lambeth-street, Green-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past seven. WHITECHAPEL.—Mr. J. Dowling will lecture at the White-house, St. Mary-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past seven. TOWER HAMILTS.—Mr. John Sewell will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-ward, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at seven o'clock precisely. WESTMINSTER.—A lecture will be delivered in the Standard of Liberty, Green-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at eight o'clock. KING OF PRUSSIA, DOOLEY-STREET.—The members of the St. John's and St. Olava's locality are requested to attend on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock. TOWER HAMILTS.—The members of this locality are requested to meet at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening next, January 7th, when Mr. S. Duncumb's letter will be taken into consideration. WHITTINGTON AND CAT CHURCH.—BETHNAL-GREEN.—Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. SUFFOLK-HILL.—On Tuesday evening, January 11th, a meeting will be held at the Standard of Liberty, Green-street, for the purpose of re-organizing the locality. TOWER HAMILTS.—The general committee meeting in the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet at the Standard of Liberty, 171, Brick-lane, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Mr. West will lecture at the following places on his route to Macclesfield, where he is going to reside: Leeds, on Sunday, Jan. 5th; Bradford, Monday, 6th; Leeds, Tuesday, 7th; Doncaster, Wednesday, 8th; and at the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, Sunday, 12th. WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting will be held at the Working Man's Hall, Billings-lane, Halifax, on Sunday, Jan. 12th, 1845, to consider the proposed amalgamation of the Yorkshire and West Riding localities. Mr. J. B. F. Harrison, 14th; Accrington, 15th; Halifax, 16th; Whetstone-lane, 17th; Manchester, 18th; Salford, 19th; Bradford, 20th; Harrogate, 21st; Colne, 22d; Harrogate, 23d; Clitheroe, 24th; Haggate, 25th; Burnley, 26th. THE CHARTISTS OF DUBLIN are requested to attend a general meeting, on Sunday next, January 5th, at six o'clock in the evening; to be held at Mr. Thomas Chester's No. 10, Castle-place, Siddell's Lane. All communications for the Chartist Association of Ireland, must, in future, be directed to Mr. William Chandler, Upper Belemore-street, Dublin. NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Dorman will lecture in the Chapel, Rice-place, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Subject: A Review of Mr. T. Bailey's pamphlet, entitled 'Rights of Labour.' The members of the Byron Ward locality will meet at Mr. J. Sweet's on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

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GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

MEETING.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the above locality, Mr. Turner in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That the thanks of this meeting be due to Mr. H. G. Clark, for the pamphlet of Messrs. Chambers and Co."

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette.) George Edward Lushan, Southampton, builder—John Weightman, Cotton-rod, Northampton, wharfinger—Benjamin Wynne Palmer, Daventry, wine-merchant—Arthur Pulbury, jun., grocer—John New, grocer—John Wood, Nottingham, tailor—James Ward, Manchester, engineer—John Woolford, Tottenham, Yorkshire, clogger.

DIVERSITY.

Jan. 24, W. Gack, Hildesheim, grocer—Jan. 30, J. Crich, Sheffield, millwright—Jan. 30, T. Fisher, Seely, Yorkshire, iron-drugger—Jan. 30, J. Jackson, Kingston-upon-Thames, innkeeper—Jan. 30, G. Sheppard, Thornton Le Clay, Yorkshire, corn-dealer—Jan. 30, J. Looney, Messrs. Gorton, baker—Feb. 1, G. Grautman, Manchester, grocer—Jan. 25, T. Robinson, Leicester, wine-merchant.

DR. WOLF.

Authentic information has reached Bombay from Persia respecting the adventurous Doctor. The tyrant of Bokhara had permitted him to leave, and he was, when the Elphinstone left the Persian Gulf, safe in Persia.

DESTRUCTION OF DOLGYN-HALL BY FIRE.

Letters have been received, announcing the destruction of Dolgyn-hall, the seat of Sir L. H. Lewis, situated near the town of Dolgely, in Wales. From the particulars received, it appears that the fire broke out on Monday evening, at ten o'clock (yesterday week); but it seems that the inmates were fearful of an accident some hours previously, the interior being filled with smoke. Before assistance could be obtained the whole of the roof was in a blaze, and the flames were burning downwards to the apartments. Shortly afterwards the destructive element forced its way through the ceiling of the drawing-room, as well as into the other apartments on that floor, and within an hour the entire edifice was in flames. Nothing now remains but the bare blackened walls. All the floors have fallen into the basement.

MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

This contest between the Carpenters and Joiners of the town and Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey and Co., still continues, the latter party being a disposition to relinquish the contest; notwithstanding the paragraphs which have appeared in some of the newspapers, stating that the strike was at an end; that Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., had conceded to the men all they wanted, and agreed to the terms of the strike, and the men had returned to their work. These reports are calculated to do much harm, inasmuch as parties at a distance, who have been in the habit of sending their orders, believing these statements to be true, have naturally ceased sending the supplies. To prevent these evil consequences the following statement of facts may be necessary:—"The men were included in the strike on Monday, and were not in the hands of the Joiners and Carpenters, but in the hands of the Building Trades of Manchester; and they would not work for that firm until they agreed to the terms of the strike. Parties who have been misled by the press, will now see that the strike stands as it did, and that there is no truth in the statement that it has been brought to a close.

ROCHDALE MINERS.

A PUBLIC DINNER was given to that sterling champion of Labour's rights, W. P. Roberts, Esq., by the Coal Miners of the Rochdale district, on New Year's Day. The party met at the Amen Corner Inn, the large room of which was filled with respectable company of Miners. The dinner was one of the old substantial John Bull description, and did much credit to the host and hostess. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given, and responded to by W. P. Roberts, Esq., Mr. W. Crockett, and several of the agents of the Miners' Association.

THE CHARTIST DELEGATES elected, on Friday, 29th inst., as President, by a majority of 177 voices, M. Dupin having 120, and M. Odillon Barrot twenty votes. This is a Ministerial triumph, though, had M. Dupin been elected, it would have been a Ministerial defeat. CHARGES UPON THE MINISTRY.—It is stated that M. Villermain, Minister for Public Instruction, has been struck with insanity. Three persons are already indicated as likely to succeed him in office—namely, Count Montalivet, M. de Salvandy, and M. Rossi (Peer of France). The latter will be the man, in all probability. SPAIN. THE BLOOD GOVERNMENT.—A Madrid journal of Dec. 27th publishes the following list of individuals who have been shot for political offences in Spain from December 1st, 1843, to December 13th, 1844:— In the barracks of San Francisco, General Narvaez being present, three sergeants, a corporal, and a soldier. By the Capt. Genl. Ronelli, at Villafraña, Feb. 21, 1844, 14. By the Capt. Genl. Ronelli, at Villafraña, Feb. 14th, 1844, seven officers. By General Ronelli, at Alicante, March 11th, 1844, officers and peasants 24. In Galicia, March 13th, 1844, 24. By General Ronelli, March 13th, 1844, 24. By General Ronelli, at the barracks of Santiago, March 20th, 1844, 4. By the Baron de Meer, at Barcelona, March 23rd, 1844, 4. By the Baron de Meer, in Upper Catalonia, April 23rd, 1844, 6. By General Villanosa, in the Maestrago, about 120. This list affords a more complete view of those who fell in the field, July 1, 1844. By General Breton, at Saragossa, suspected of having been implicated in the shooting of Estella, July 13, 1844, 3. By General Breton, at Caspe, July 16, 1844, three officers. By the Baron de Meer, in Barcelona, suspected of being engaged in the Trade conspiracy, Nov. 1844, 4. By the Baron de Meer, Capt. Sanjust, Nov. 1844, 1. In Nov. 1844, at Valencia, two officers. In Nov. 1844, at Logrono, Zurbaron's two sons, brother-in-law, and five others. In Nov. 1844, at Anso, by Genl. Breton, 12. At Anso and Echo, by the same, 12. At the same places, Dec. 13, 1844, 21. ANNIHILATION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—M. Martinez de la Rusa has presented to the Cortes a bill for the abolition of the slave trade. The principle contained in this bill has been recognized by our Government, and is agreed to pending treaties, but a law was wanted, making the trade a penal offence, which is the object of the present measure. MORE ABJECTS.—M. Caballero, Minister of the Interior under Lopez, who was living in imprisonment at his country seat, has been arrested and secluded, as have also several respectable inhabitants of Cuenca. SWITZERLAND. THE Helvetic Diet has maintained the decree of the Assembly of Lucerne, ordering the re-organization of the laudarium, "to protect persons and property against the attack of foreign hordes of brigands." All men able to carry arms were to be incorporated with the laudarium, and to assemble in the chief town of their respective districts at the first sound of the tocsin, and "in order to destroy the cause of the evil." The Siegler, one of the prisoners taken during the last revolt, had been permitted to visit his patients, accompanied by two gendarmes and eight soldiers. The authorities of Lucerne had seized a sum of 80,000 fr. in specie, deposited by M. Jules Salzman in the hands of a banker of that city. Colonel Guggenbühl, who had been ordered to destroy the cause of the evil, had been permitted to visit his patients, accompanied by two gendarmes and eight soldiers. The authorities of Lucerne had seized a sum of 80,000 fr. in specie, deposited by M. Jules Salzman in the hands of a banker of that city. Colonel Guggenbühl, who had been ordered to destroy the cause of the evil, had been permitted to visit his patients, accompanied by two gendarmes and eight soldiers. 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Use up.

THE COMMISSION OF GENIUS. Up, thought! thou hast a mighty work— A glorious task to do, Better than squabbling with the Turk, Or babbling with the Jew; A wider field than Waterloo, Hast thou when victor to war; 'Gainst fiercer foes than Caesar knew, Or Russia's daring czar.

Remember, though I am away, Monmouth course is not home— at least as long as it belongs to me. I understand my father has turned Liberal, and is going to stand for one of the metropolitan districts; a friend of Lord Durham; perhaps I shall find him in it when I return. I fear there is evil day for the NEW GENERATION!" (To be continued.)

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW. QUARTERLY. PART I. We noticed some time ago the first monthly instalment of this new periodical, and it is now intended to appear in a quarterly as well as monthly shape. In the second and third numbers improvement in literary view is, we are glad to say, sufficiently evident. But we must add to our regret that the good sense of some articles should be neutralised by the unmitigated trash of others. As an example for the letter of the Review, we have selected the "Social Maladies from Partial Civilization" argues in favour of Savings Banks as one means of remedy for the distress of the working class. Adding that workmen should save on a high scale, which is a trade is bristly to lay by a store for a high scale of slacks! "The object sought," says this writer, "is to make the good cover the bad years, and this is perhaps possible, were the high wages paid in prosperous times not so imprudently dissipated." Never was a more calamitous remedy suggested for the working classes than this. It would be waste of time and patience to argue this point. Here is the fact, that all the people spend—no matter how they spend it—they have made for themselves. But over and above that, three-fourths of what they have made is taken from them by other classes. The mansions, the mills, the servants, the trades, the courts, and the habits of the wealthy, are all paid for by the poor. Every necessary, every luxury, enjoyed by the wealthy has been produced by the working man, or obtained in exchange for the fruits of his labour. How atrocious, then, is the brazen impudence of the men who charge on the working classes dissipation and improvident habits, when, owing to the robbery of the rich, the poor are obliged to spend their earnings on the necessities of life, or, criminally dissipated. And then the precious remedy this writer suggests for the distress he acknowledges to exist! We would recommend him, before he again attempts to play the part of statesman, to put himself under the tuition of the Bradford Democrat, who lately appeared in last week's Star, and who is sweating the combs, with the reward of comber's wages, to meet the wants of a comber's family, would put him up to a thing or two, and among other matters teach him the capabilities of "laying by a store" for the future. If the conductors of the New Edinburgh really wish to succeed, they will see the propriety of putting a stop to such emasculated puerilities as the sentences put forth by the writer of the article "Social Maladies," &c. &c.

A Dye-house likewise had he then, Wherein he kept full forty men, And likewise in his Filling Mill, Where twenty persons kept he still. Spent in his house for certain; Besides good butter, cheese, and fish, And many another wholesome dish. He kept a Butcher all the year: A Brewer also for Ale and Beer: A Baker for to bake his bread, And a Cook for his good good steed. Five Cakes with his kitchen cart, Were all the year to dress his meat; Six scullion boys unto his hands To make clean dishes, pots, and pans: Beside poor children that did stay To turn the brooches every day. Those farms for ever small indeed.

THE WHOLE ART OF GIESS AND DRAUGHTS. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. We must confess our ignorance of the art of which this little treatise, and, therefore, our incapacity to decide on its merits. It has been described as the "Amusement of princes, sages, and conquerors;" and it will not be the fault of the publisher of this little work if it be not also the amusement of the million. We submit the introduction for very full instructions on every point connected with this game, and we would refer our readers to the book itself, which may be had at a cost within the reach of the humblest.

GOOD LAW FOR THE GIRLS.—By an ancient Act of the good old Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Margaret, about 1288, it was ordained that during the reign of her most blessed Majesty, the maiden who should be first married in each parish, should speak ye man she likes; if he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be muled in the sum of an hundred pundis or less, as his estate may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free. The Law.—How would you like a rural cottage with a flower garden on one hand, and a vegetable garden on the other; a green lawn in front bordered with fruit trees? Would it not be rather better than stilted up apartments in a crowded street? Would not the fifty sighs and sounds that greet them in the city? Would they not grow up better both in body and mind, for having all the wholesome and gentle influence of nature springing up around them? WASTED A STREAM.—An iron church has been built at Glasgow, to be sent to Jamaica. THE LADY OF EDOX.—The following is the address of the principal of a boarding-school, in the vicinity of Sydney, New South Wales.—Mrs. Love, Harmony-house, Concord, near Kissing Point. NEW OCCUPATIONS FOR A DENTIST.—An itinerant dentist lately called at a house in one of the great towns, and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" says he to the owner. "No." "Don't your wife?" "No." "No." "Give me some sort of a job?" asked the dentist. "Why," replied the man, "I have an old cross-tooth, the teeth of which are out of order; you can have a job if you'll fix 'em up." AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.—At a meeting, convened by the friends of Clay, held in Woodstock, Vermont, one of the orators grew amazingly eloquent, exclaiming, "Who ever heard of a woman's naming her son after James K. Polk?" and then made a significant pause, as if inviting an answer. "I never did," exclaimed a fair democrat in the crowd, who had been married about six months previous, "but I know one that intends to."

Reviews.

CONINGSBY; OR, THE NEW GENERATION. By B. D'ISRAELI, Esq., M.P. London: Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has expended no small quantity of fine writing on the glories of Eton, and the joys, excitements, hopes, and competitive struggles of its youthful inmates. Few themes will probably be more interesting to those of the readers of Coningsby, who have had the privilege of receiving instruction at that famous school; but to the mass of our readers this applies not, and to poster they with descriptions of Eton life would be but adding insult to injury. At Eton the children of the landed aristocrat, the speculating profiteer, the tricky lawyer—in short, all who have money, may congregate and compete in common for glories, prizes, and knowledge awarded to successful victors; and this is denied to the children of the poor man, the offspring of the class whose labour is the support of the classes we have enumerated. There is a subject in connection with Eton, as with every other great public school, which we should have been glad to have seen handled something more severely than it has been by Mr. D'ISRAELI—namely, the abominable fogging system. Mr. D'ISRAELI has himself borne, and perpetrate himself because its fruits have been the perpetuity of inequality, and the prolongation of the reign of caste. Any scheme of educational reform which shall not extinguish every vestige of the fogging system must fail in producing any results widely differing from the existing state of things.

THE CLOTHWORKERS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, The able, though mind-paining prose picture of the cloth-workers of Bradford, as given, from a correspondent, in your last number of the just-departed year, has suggested to me the propriety of transcribing, for the first number of the new year, a companion-piece, by way of contrast, in a picture in poetry, as written about two centuries and a half ago, and referring to a period much more remote. The author of the present composition of the male and female cloth-workers of Bradford, as given, from a correspondent, in your last number of the just-departed year, has suggested to me the propriety of transcribing, for the first number of the new year, a companion-piece, by way of contrast, in a picture in poetry, as written about two centuries and a half ago, and referring to a period much more remote. The author of the present composition of the male and female cloth-workers of Bradford, as given, from a correspondent, in your last number of the just-departed year, has suggested to me the propriety of transcribing, for the first number of the new year, a companion-piece, by way of contrast, in a picture in poetry, as written about two centuries and a half ago, and referring to a period much more remote.

THE BISHOPS.

Certainly there is something the matter with the Bishops. It is not for Punch to criticise the lawn with the eye and finger of a lady who would by pocket-handkerchiefs; but there is something the matter with the Bishops. It is not for Punch to criticise the lawn with the eye and finger of a lady who would by pocket-handkerchiefs; but there is something the matter with the Bishops. It is not for Punch to criticise the lawn with the eye and finger of a lady who would by pocket-handkerchiefs; but there is something the matter with the Bishops.

A BOWL OF PUNCH, FRESH BREWED.

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GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—The great pedestrian match between the English and American runners, for 1,200 dollars, came off on the 19th ult. on the Beacon Course, at Tolbooth, opposite New York, and was witnessed by an immense assembly of spectators. Competitors were—John Barlow and Thomas Greenhalgh, two Englishmen, natives of Lancashire; Thomas McCabe, an Irishman; John Steeprock, an Indian; John Underhill and Thomas Jackson, Americans; John Gildersleeve and Joseph Smith, of New York; and J. P. Taylor, of Connecticut. The match was performed on ten courses, over ground extremely heavy, from the start to the goal, being a mile and a half. The betting was decidedly in favour of Barlow and Greenhalgh, who had obtained considerable reputation in this country as pedestrians, and also from their having carried off prizes at a former trial of speed over the same course. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries, the start for the place, the two Englishmen leading, at a tremendous pace, closely followed by the Indian and Gildersleeve. Barlow accomplished the first mile in the short space of 5 minutes 10 seconds, the Indian being fourth, and Gildersleeve and Greenhalgh third and second; behind them McCabe and Taylor, and the rest nowhere. Barlow maintained his position in the second mile, which he ran in 5 minutes 15 seconds, the Indian well up, Gildersleeve and Greenhalgh as before. Barlow did the third mile in 5 minutes 22 seconds, and was now 60 yards ahead of the Indian, Gildersleeve and Greenhalgh being still third and fourth. Barlow from this mile kept increasing the distance between him and the other competitors. He closed the fourth mile in 5 minutes 25 seconds; fifth mile, 5 minutes 28 seconds; sixth mile, 5 minutes 30 seconds; eighth mile, 5 minutes 35 seconds; ninth mile, 5 minutes 35 seconds; and last mile, 5 minutes 25 seconds; thus accomplishing the ten miles in the unprecedented short time of 54 minutes 21 seconds. Steeprock, the Indian, was second; time, 54 minutes 33 seconds. Greenhalgh third; time, 55 minutes 10 seconds. Gildersleeve fourth; time, 55 minutes 51 seconds. Taylor sixth; time, 56 minutes 25 seconds. Underhill and Jackson were 60 minutes and 65 minutes respectively. The eighth mile was a most desperate effort, passed by Barlow and Greenhalgh, and gained 40 seconds on Barlow, though the latter ran this mile 10 seconds quicker than he did the ninth. Greenhalgh, it is supposed, must have run this mile in about 4 minutes 48 seconds. Barlow beat the Indian exactly 173 yards, while Greenhalgh was less than 40 yards behind him. It is supposed that the Englishmen made the most of the start, and instead of waiting for Gildersleeve, he would have beat the Indian, and thus become entitled to the second prize. The purse was thus divided—Barlow, 700 dollars; Steeprock, 250 dollars; Greenhalgh, 150 dollars; and McCabe, 25 dollars. Barlow has since returned to England, leaving Greenhalgh undisturbed to complete some matches he had undertaken. New York Paper.

THE STATE OF SALVATOR.

THE STATE OF SALVATOR.—On the high road to Glesham, a few miles before entering that ancient town, stands the picturesque village of Chelms. At the entrance of the village some gothic almshouses, erected by a Countess of Bedford, remain the last relic of the good old times, and the town was expiated by bestowing the gibbets in alms. The gothic that furnished the gibbets alluded to, was nestled in the reign of "bluff Ilary," and taken possession of by the ancestors of the present "Lord Finesilly" for conscience sake. In the village is a school for the perpetration of ignorance upon the children of the poor, and the school is attended by my Lady's patrons. A young dame, who had received a large share of "my lady's instruction," chanced to participate a young paragon-maker from a neighbouring mill. The happy day of wedlock arrived, when a goodly muster of villagers assembled to witness the ceremony, which, as a special mark of condescension, was performed by my Lord's own clergyman. Every thing passed off with the utmost decorum until the clergyman addressed the bride, "Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband?" &c., to which the damsel replied with infinite alacrity, "Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation!" My Lord looked very queer, and he seemed to be very serious about the year of laughter, in which she was at length compelled to join; rendering it evident that mirth is a thorough democrat, an out-and-out leveller.

THE ORPHAN; OR, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA.

THE ORPHAN; OR, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA. BY EUGENE SEZ. London: Newby, Mortimer-street. This excellent miscellany increases in interest as it increases in age. Its contents were limited only to the excellent translation of the Wandring Jew, it would be worth more than the price charged for it. At the present moment, when priestcraft, both abroad and at home, is making such mighty efforts to regain its old ascendancy, it behoves the friends of free thought to be everywhere on the alert to provide the antidote to the poison so widely diffused. The day is not far distant when the struggle commences for the civil power to interdict the printing of it; it is enough for you to know that the arch-hypocrite, the great impostor, the Mokanna of our time, Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, denounces and raves against this work—it is surely enough for the advocates of human liberty to know these things, to induce them to do their best to circulate a work so laud and feared by priests. To our readers, we say, buy the New Parley Library, and read the Wandring Jew.

THE NEW PARLEY LIBRARY.

THE NEW PARLEY LIBRARY. Within one room, being large and long, There stood two hundred loomes laid strong Two hundred men, the truth is so, Brought in these loomes all in a row. My ever one a pretty boy, Sate making quills with needle joy. And in another place, lurk'd by, An hundred women, merrily, Were carring hard with joyful cheer, Who singing sat with voices clear. And in a chamber, close beside, Two hundred maids did abide, In spinning so, with voices sweet, Like nightingales, and birds of sweet. Then to another room came they, Where children were in poor array; And every one sat picking wool, The finest from the coarse to cull: The number was seven score and ten, The children of poverty sly men. And there, their labours to requite, Beside their meate and drink alway, Was to be them a wondrous stay, Within another place likewise, Full fifty proper men he spies; And these were Shearers every one, Whose skill and cunning there was shewn. And hard by them there did remaine Full four score Thovers taking paine.

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