

Trades' Movements.

OBJECTS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SCOTTISH
GENERAL TRADES UNION.

**PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter**

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I have this week concluded my observations upon the attacks recently made upon me in the *National Reformer*, and when you reflect on the times we live in, the mind we have to appeal to, and the allegations set forth in the letters of so several opponents, you will not say that I have devoted more space to the subject than its necessity demands. One of the principal objects of my life has been to compel those who put themselves prominently forward in any movement, to submit to vigorous and popular investigation. In the outset of my Charter career, I promised at all times to submit my conduct to popular investigation, and one of my chief endeavours since, has been to create an enlightened opinion for public men to appeal to. I have found great benefit from my resolution, and for this reason have made the working classes, who know me long, and watched me well, will not condemn me upon the mere fabricated charges of any man.

I never have and I never shall flinch from appearing before a popular tribunal, to whom I shall at all times be willing and ready to submit my conduct. In talking over this subject, there is one fact which must inevitably present itself to every mind: it is this—that each and every man who has attacked me has first abandoned the national movement and has sought some frivolous cause of quarrel with me as a justification for desertion, whereas the true and honourable course for all who differed, whether slightly or extensively, with me, would have been to have remained in the ranks, where they could have better combated against error and exposed unwarrantable principle. I was always aware that the "poor grocer" would abandon the people's cause when the Charter party was unable or unwilling to support them. To a man deprived of the means of living, however, no matter how he obtained his living, the loss of bread is not borne quietly. I dare say the thousands whose intentions are frustrated by the vigilance of the policeman, looks upon the policeman as a grocer's "tyrant" and a "despot."

In 1837, about the last time I saw poor John Knight, of Oldham, as good a man as ever lived, called after me as I was leaving his house, and said, "Oh, Feargus, they'll kill thee, as sure as thou art alive." "Who," said I. "Why, them London folk Lovett, Vincent, and them chap; they killed Henry Hunt) and they'll kill thee." "Why, kill me, John?" "Why! because, mun, thou'rt taking too much out of their mouths;" and I replied, "Jo, I'll kill them all." Now, my friends, trace the course of vituperation to which I have been exposed from that day to the present, and you will find it John Knight's right, and every attack made upon me, has, and those fellows who were too proud to work, and too poor to live without labour, have a trifling circumstance, indeed, is sufficient to maintain them quarrel with me. A stray sentence, an inadvertent word, a single hasty expression is caught up, and constitutes ample cause of quarrel, while it is remarkable that any difference with Feargus O'Connor is at once the signal for all to have been in daggers drawn to sink all their "mis-differences."

There is one fact which I must now state to the English people. It is this; my greatest enemies have been those who owe me large sums of money, especially those who entered upon the new age of business with the intention of "PUSING THE NORTH STAR." Those gentlemen imagined that by best served their own interests by advocating the *North Star* as long as they were making profit, but the moment they were asked for payment, then Feargus O'Connor was a "tyrant," and the *North Star* was a "rascally paper." Now I say you will be astonished to hear, that, independent of those who have received gifts of money from me, there is now due to me by agents, who experimented upon the sale of the *Star*, no less a sum of £2200 and upwards; some of them who are loaded in abuse of me, owing me between £400 and £500 each. In this list I do not include a number of good honest fellows, who, as agents, actually did spend their profits and mine in "pushing" the cause of Chartism, and to whom I never have and never shall pay anything. In fact, I have felt a strong affection for those men, exceptions to the general rule; the practice being abuse me by sliding scale, those who owe me the most, abusing me best.

With respect to the revelations of Mosley, Kings, and Hill, fathered by O'Brien, I must doubt that every Chartist in England, Scotland, and Wales, will exult in the answer that I have given to their fabrications, and will laugh at the manner in which they have enabled me to "poach" their own cause. Ashford's wife is sick, he says, and he is a poor waverer, therefore cannot answer me, and he says he had nothing to answer except his own letters. Mosley makes a hedgehog about 1889, 1842, and Mr. Hobson of the Town Council, Leeds, with which I have nothing whatever to do, and Hill in his own mouth now, whatever

measure, of which he gloried in sharing the credit so usefully applied." And I," exclaimed De Lamarine, "so far from shaming the sentiment of M. De Retz, that he desired to see his name inscribed upon the walls of the Chamber, so that mine shall one day be inscribed upon their ruins."

But the incidents of the debate were not to end here, for M. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the left, formally separated himself and his party from M. Thiers upon this point.

While this scene was passing within the walls of the chamber, one not less exciting was taking place out of doors. The funeral of M. De Cavaignac, editor of the *Morgue*, attended by some five thousand or six of the Democratic party, who had been the organ, was turned into an occasion for declamatory attacks against the fortifications of Paris. M. Ledru Rollin, in a general oration, recalled to mind that each revolutionary, upon public liberty had been attacked by the despotism of the day; and M. Armand Carrel fell at the period of the passing of the restrictive laws against the press : Garnier Pages last came to vote against the fortifications of Paris, and Garnier Pages was buried upon the day when their armament was to be decreed. Several other speakers followed in the same sense, among whom appeared Louis Blanc, the hostile historian of the present reign.

On Thursday the Chamber resumed the discussion on the Fortifications. Armand Reus, M. De Larochette-Jaquelin proposed as an amendment—"That the keys necessary for the fortifications of Paris should be deposited at Toulouse—a special law authorising the Government would be required for the arming of the fortifications of Paris. In the case of their being armed, the Parliament should not be assembled in Paris, but in some other city less liable to the attack of the enemy. Any deviation from the above must be declared void." The attempt against the constitution of the country."

The hon. deputy developed his amendment at some length, but as it was not supported, it fell to the ground.

M. Bethmont proposed an amendment that the keys necessary for the fortifications should be deposited at Bourges, and should not be carried to Paris but in virtue of a special law.

M. Luchas opposed the amendment, and M. De Tocqueville rose up and was left addressing the chamber when the courier left.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The project of law relative to the arming of the fortifications of Paris passed the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, by the great majority of 287 to 10. Notwithstanding this decision, however, the amendment proposed by M. Ledru Rollin to the effect that the cannon to be deposited at Bourges should not be allowed to be removed to Paris except by virtue of a special law, was only rejected by a majority of 27, and that notwithstanding the fact that the amendment proposed by M. Ledru Rollin only brought to the capital in case of war, a pretty strong proof of the uneasiness with which the opposition group upon the walls they were in such a hurry to raise.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND ?—*The Renue de Paris* states that the separation between the Emperor and Empress of several crowned heads was daily increasing. "Well informed persons have assured us," says that paper, "that this congress of constitutional royalties will take place in Paris next July. The illustrious monarchs who will be guests are M. the King of the French are the Queen of Great Britain, (the young Queen of Spain, the King and the Queen of Naples, and the King of Holland ! The Duke and Duchess de Nemours will proceed to the coast to meet them, and will arrive first, to be followed by the Prince de Joinville will come, and Isabella at the Spanish frontier ; the Duke d'Aumale will accompany his uncle, the King of Naples, from Naples to Paris; and the Duke de Montpensier will regard the occasion as favourable to visit his fatherland, who is to land in that harbour. The King has ordered several apartments in the Palace of the Tuilleries, together with those formerly occupied by the restored Bourbon dynasty, which have been richly restored and furnished, to be prepared for the reception of his august visitors."

THE UNCONQUERABLE ARAB.—The Paris papers of Sunday are without interest. The late movements of Abd-el-Kader have caused so much concern to the authorities under the *Constitutionnel*, the French Government, and the Emperor, that they have granted him plenipotentiary powers, to the Emperor of Morocco with a view of obliging the latter to fulfil that article of the treaty of Tanger, by which his Majesty bound himself to make the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from his dominion.

POSITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—M. Ledru Rollin presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday a petition signed by 25,000 persons, who prayed that an inquiry be instituted into the condition of the labouring classes of France.

The *Montreux* announces that Mr. Daniel O'Connell, after having been refused admittance, had applied to the Keeper of the Seal for an audience, which before his name that of "Sir Daniel O'Connell," which that of his mother, the only child of the celebrated Concorde.

THE DEBATES.—The *National* states that—"Shortly after the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies relative to religious concord, M. Rostand, Minister of Justice, had sent for the celebrated preacher Father Ravignan, and endeavoured to persuade him to announce in his discourse to the Assembly, his views upon religion in connection with the political system which would be clearly and avowedly his own responsibility under cover. The minister presented to M. Ravignan, that 'after the decision of the Chamber he could no longer walk at the expense of his conscience, and that he ought to devote his whole soul for the interests of religious communities.' He replied to expect that the clergy would give him a position so delicate—and that he relied on his own authority to induce the congregation in the Rue de Potes to dissolve itself and join the great body of the

travelling accounts of the hardships of his exiled com-
rades that prompted him to join them, and, notwith-
standing his position, he calls upon the Government
to revoke their invitation to the Jesuits, or else there
will be no more of them. He says, it is well known
state that the life of Dr. Steiger has been saved
canton of Uri and Unterwalden. He is present
travelling with Lucerne about the money paid by
of ransom for the prisoners, of which the latter
is in a good way of paying. He says that in which
is miserable civil war is terminating.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.—The accounts from
Switzerland of the 7th inst., state that all the pri-
soners who are not natives of Lucerne had been re-
maining, 381 in number, belonged to the canton.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SENTENCE ON DR. STEIGER.—
The letters from Zurich of the 7th inst. state that the
cappital sentence pronounced against Dr. Steiger has
been confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal of Lucerne.
It is last hope in his life. He is now in prison in
in pardon him. The Governments of Zurich and
Lucerne had each sent one of their members to
to Lucerne to intercede in his favour.

UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL.—The Royal mail steamer
Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in the Mersey
Tuesday, a little before midnight, bringing New
York advices to the 30th ult., and late accounts from
Canada, Washington, Mexico, &c., and a large
number of passengers. Amongst the latter, was
minis, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, whose mission,
according to the *New York Herald*, is, "to see what
new conditions they may procure for Texas, provided
the Government is independent, and refuse annexation to
this country."

THE OREGON.—The papers received about in
concernments upon the Oregon declarations. The Polli-
cations are all for war; but this insanity is anything
but a new thing. The semi-official Washington
Globe calls upon the President to order the declara-
tion. It is the *Globe* which is the most influential
and even the letter of his inaugural address, and says,
"it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be
called on to take up arms against our former and only
friend, and we shall do so, and together, the avowed and
unacknowledged organ of Mr. Fremont, for the de-
struction of the United States."

Whilst we would most earnestly deprecate a war with
England—of which we see no prospect—we would not
be concerned as much from our national rights. If Oregon
be lost, let us maintain it at all costs. Let, however, no
war be commenced mark the course of our Govern-
ment. Let us be wise, prudent, dignified, and enlightened in our
conduct. Let all fair and honourable measures be re-
course to, which, while they will maintain our rights, will
settle the controversy to the satisfaction of both nations,
if it be possible.

As a specimen of the arguments on the "other
side" we quote the following from the *New York
Courier and Enquirer*, in reply to the *Globe*—

This, so far as it goes, certainly indicated a disposition,
on the part of the dominant party, to insist upon our
whole claim to Oregon, even at the hazard of war. We
do not believe any such action could be sustained by the
people of the United States. It is eminently for the inter-
est of our country to have peace with England. If
our claim is not just, we ought not to insist upon it.
Great Britain has heretofore offered to submit to it
on each arbitration under the most liberal conditions.
This proffer of peace is rejected, with more emphasis
than ever, by our Government. We have no reason to
believe that our Government is so stupid as to refuse
we have no hesitation in saying that it should be at once
accepted. We shall run no risk of losing anything to
which we have a right; and when rights are conflicting,
we shall not shrink from the use of force. If we should
which we deem just—should reconcile them. If we should
be plunged, by madness or folly, into war with England
or with the world, we should do all in our power to insure
its vigorous prosecution and successful issue; but we
should not shrink from the use of force. If we should
contest, without having exhausted all honourable efforts
for the preservation of peace.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th
ult., publishes a rumour—

"The President of the United States, in his delibera-
tions with his cabinet on the Oregon question was a determination
to follow the example of the British Government on the
Maine boundary affair, and send a special minister to
London. Even the minister has been named—Mr. Van
Buren. It is not known whether this connection, the
appointment of another distinguished leader in the Democratic
party."

The *Commercial* does not know whether to believe
this or not; but, if anything, leans in its favour,
notwithstanding that it had "not been able to trace it
to any source."

THE BOWERY TREASURE IN NEW YORK HAS BEEN
AGAIN TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

MEXICO.

THE ANXIATION QUESTION.—The papers of the
city of Mexico and of Vera Cruz continue to be occu-
pied with the question of the United States. The
Tribune. The official paper, *El Diario del Gobierno*, of
the 3rd inst., announces that it is in possession of
certain movements on the part of the Government
of a warlike character, which it is constrained to
maintain. It says that the Government is in the
military operations of the United States. The Govern-
ment has issued orders for the defence of the
ports, fortresses, &c., and it is acknowledged that
if Texas does not comply with their last request, war
will be thereby declared.

And the *Commercial Bulletin* gives us—"A
letter from a respectable source in Vera Cruz, under
date of the 2nd inst., says, that an act had passed to
a second reading in the Mexican Congress, making it
highly punishable for any person to propose a recognition
of the independence of Texas, or the peaceful solu-
tion of that question. The United States, in the
majority of the country, it is further stated, are in
favour of active hostilities against Texas, in order to
provoke a war and throw the onus of it on the
United States."

[illegible][illegible]

Вот и подошла к концу наша презентация. Мы надеемся, что вы получили удовольствие от просмотра и узнали много нового и интересного о нашей компании. Если у вас остались вопросы, пожалуйста, свяжитесь с нами по телефону или электронной почте. Спасибо за внимание!

evening, at eight o'clock.

DAY EVENING
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at the commencement to form a district committee, are requested to appoint a secretary and treasurer in accordance with the rules. Cards of membership and rules can be immediately procured from the general secretary, for which the sum of one shilling and fourpence will be charged by the subscriber, one shilling of which will be retained by the district treasurer as an instalment of the share: the remaining fourpence must be remitted by Post-order or otherwise to the general secretary—order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS MARTIN ELLER, Secretary. P. S. Persons residing in institutions can be enrolled by the general secretary on furnishing him with the instalment of their subscription and to defray the postage of the same. All monies remitted to the general secretary or treasurer will be acknowledged each week in "Northern Star."

CHARIEST LAND SOCIETY.

RSONS desires of joining the Land Co-operative Society propounded by the late Chariest Convention, informed that a Public Meeting of the Subscribers, of persons willing to become subscribers, will be held on Tuesday evening, at the South London Chariest Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, to form a Metropolitan Branch; pay a first instalment on their shares; and as Sub-Treasurer, Sub-Secretary, and other officers, to be taken at Right of View. precisely.

of £100, each, which will be paid in instalments of £20, at 15, or upwards per week.

any person, whether a Member or not a Member of National Charter Association, is eligible to become a shareholder in the above Society.

The Directors will attend and give any information to be required.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS MARTIN WIEBELER,
Secretary.

DR. COFFIN'S BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH.

IS Important Work for family use is now ready for
 delivery. Letters addressed to the Author, 16,
 Edgar-street, Leeds; or, J. Watson, 5, Pan's-alley,
 Gloucester, London, will meet with attention.
 Price six shillings.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TOWNMENT OF THE SPRING SESSIONS FOR
 THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, that the SPRING GE-
 NERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, for the
 Riding of the County of York, will be holden by ad-
 judgment, at BRADFORD, on MONDAY, the 23 day of JUNE
 next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and by further ad-
 judgment from thence will be holden at SHEFFIELD, on
 WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of the same month of JUNE
 next, at half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, FOR THE
 TRIAL OF FELONS and PERSONS INDICTED FOR
 BARRATRIES, when, all Jurors, Solicitors, Persons
 stand upon Recognizance, and others having busi-
 ness at the said Sessions, are required to attend the
 Court.

Assessors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Stainfield and Ticknongross, Clara Ainsley, Wakefield and Morley, Shylock and Westonsall, must attend the Sessions at BAURDON; those from the Wapontakes of Strathford and Ticknongross, must attend the sessions, being the remainder of the Riding, must attend the sessions at SHEPHERD.

C. H. EDSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

12th May, 1846.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS,
EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THE VALUE of these Lozenges (WHICH ARE UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, NOBILITY, AND CLERGY) admits of no possible question, both on account of the numerous orders constantly received, and the most various and respectable testimonials granted. Still further forwarded.—*Thirty years' experience* has fully proved their great effect, not only in ordinary cases of cough and

And, but in various kinds of asthmatic and consumptive affections, whether constitutional or otherwise. They are also useful in the very dissimilar cases in which they are used to procure a cure of these maladies in an incredibly short space of time.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1/2.; and 5s. 2s. 9d., 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The following are from among a great many letters the proprietor has received, in proof of the efficacy of these lozenges:

Dover, January 25th, 1846.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that the No. 9d. box of Keating's Cough Lozenges, which you have sent me three weeks since, has relieved Mrs. Miller of a bad cough, to which she has been subject many years, especially in the winter season. A considerable portion of the lozenges are on hand, nor has she for the last fortnight any occasion to use them.

Yours respectfully,

Mr. S. Marten, Dover.

W. J. MILLER, Junr.
Chertford Hill near Manaychester

August 21st, 1844.

Sir,—I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. Keating's Cough Lozenges, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them, since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
SARAH FLETCHER,
Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844.

Sir,—I have used Keating's Cough Lozenges these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago, I was exceedingly ill with a cough, and could get no relief from any other medicine. A gentleman recommended me to try these Lozenges, which I did, and found immediate relief; and I think two courses effected a complete cure. I had already laid the advice of an eminent physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
J. MILES.

To Mr. Keating.

P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest obligations to

I, North Feltham-place, near Hounslow,
 Feb. 22nd, 1846.
 Sir,—I should feel extremely obliged to you if you
 would send me a Tin of your most excellent lozenges, for,
 I am suffering from a cold, and I find that I have
 enough that can possibly be had, this I can testify from
 experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent
 cough for many years; and have tried many things, but
 without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and
 they afforded me instant relief.
 I remain, Sir, yours truly,
 HENRY WOODSON.

To Mr. James St. Paulin,
 5, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1846.

Dear Sir,—Having been for a considerable time during
 the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at
 night, and having tried many medicines without the
 slightest relief, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and
 by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-
 four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been
 perfectly free from it ever since.

1 am, dear sir, your papers very respectfully,
 Yrs. &c. J. M. LALOR.
 (Late proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's).
 To Mr. Keating.

Agents for the North of England.

Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street.
Cheetham Hill, Mr. Croft, Druggist, Union-terrace; *Leeds*,
 Messrs. Reinhardt and Son; Mr. Smeaton, Druggist;
Manchester, Messrs. W. H. Newsome, Booksellers; *Hatfield*, Mr.
 W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse,
 Chemist; *Bradford*, Mr. M. R. Rogerson, Chemist, Darley-
 street; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist,legate; *Salisbury*, Mr.
 Wm. Bevan, Druggist; *Hull*, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist;
 Mr. J. Simpson, Chemist; Messrs. Toos and Burton,
 Chemists, Market-street; *Sheffield*, Messrs. Toos &c.
 Market-place; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Church-
 street; *Bury*, Mr. Bowman, Druggist; *Birmingham*, W. Wood,
 Chemist; *Aston-under-Lyne*, Mr. Stanfield, Druggist; *Bolton*,
 Mr. Riddle, Bookseller, Black-roof; Mr. P. Fish, Druggist;
Manchester, Mr. H. Hodgkin, Druggist; *Leeds*, Mr. T. Hassall,
 Druggist; *Sheffield*, Mr. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; *Leeds*,
 Druggist, Victoria-street; R. Bryers, Druggist; Jones and
 Hewitt, Druggists; J. Greensmith, Druggist, *Mercury*

Office: *Presbyterian*, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George Staples, Chemist, Fishergate; *Rochdale*, Mr. Leech, Druggist; *Salford*, Mr. Taylor, Druggist; *Stockport*, Mr. Rayner, Druggist; *Tameside*, Mr. Goss, Druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, Druggists; *Barnoldswick*, Mrs. Povey, Druggist; *Warrington*, Mr. Williams, Druggist; *Wigan*, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; *Wilmslow*, James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist; *Huddersfield*, Mr. Jacob Pell, Chemist, Market-place; Mr. H. Fell, Druggist; *Rawley*, Charles Jones, Druggist; *Loughton*, George Sibary, Druggist; *Leicester*, T. W. Palmer, Druggist; *Macclesfield*, Stock-upon-Tyne, Wm. Dean, Druggist; *Norwich*, H. Moxon, Druggist; *Preston*, Mr. Druggist; William Cooke, Druggist, *Norfolk Chronicle* office; *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, W. Fordyce, 16, Grey-street; *South Shields*, Bell and Co., Wallace, J. H. Watt, Druggist; *York*, Wm. R. Fowke, Druggist; *Doncaster*, John B. Fawcett, Druggist; *Sheffield*, Sidney, Chemist; *Holyhead*, W. H. Schell, Druggist; *Ashbourne*, John Whitnam, Druggist; *Thirsk*, T. J. Foggart, and all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

Small Wholesale, J THOMAS EYRE & Co., Dispensaries,

Liverpool,

THE COLOSSEUM.

'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome ;
The trees which grew along the broken arc
Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the
Shore through the rents of midnight,
BROWN'S M.

On Tuesday we were favoured with a private view of the new arrangements, improvements, additions which have been effected at the Colosseum Regent's Park, now opened to the public as a new place of recreation.
We thought it important to our readers some idea of them and the beauties that abound in the exhibit the hope of inciting in them a desire to see "for themselves."

The structure itself—a vast polygon of sides, with a cupola and a massive Doric entablature—was seen from all points of view. Originally the leading feature of its interior was the grand panoramic view of London, covering more than 4600 square feet of canvas. It is now three-and-thirty years ago that T. Horn built the Colosseum, filled it with painted scenes, summer of the cross of St. Paul's cathedral in an observatory erected upon scaffolding

feet above the top of the cross, he took up evidence for many months (sometimes more than a night) for the purpose of making accurate drawings of the visible parts of the structure. He used many hundreds of sheets of paper, the drawings which constituted the material for the engraving. The painting was produced partly by Mr. G. H. Lewis, and chiefly by E. T. Parriss, Esq. By the skill of the latter, it has just been almost entirely re-painted, and embracing all the modern improvements in the art, it will now possess a higher interest than ever. Through a variety of unforeseen circumstances, the painting has been subjected to a most successful though a somewhat expensive restoration. In the numerous failures, there was evidently a deficiency of *color in tunc*, in the general character of the coloring, and of the entertainments introduced. Mr. Parriss, the vocalist, who purchased the establishment

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wrought wonders—wonders which, he maintained, would have been, with an air of feasibility, due to magic. In addition to the original entrance to the park, there is a new one, of a most remarkable character, from Albany-street. It is a vast and airy passage, with flights of stairs, easy of descent, with several landings. On each side are the gardens of state, or, as they call it here, and at the entrance cut by the river, and the surrounding wallows and mellowness to impart. Ascending a few steps, we find ourselves in the rotunda, or museum of sculpture; the walls of which—a lofty dome of several thousand richly-cut glass—has been entirely reconstructed by Mr. Bradwell. The frieze of this is embellished with the entire Pæthanian preceps, and the ceiling is adorned with figures, in panelled, and enlaid subjects, over the whole.

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ramic pictures, with a camera obscura, the beautiful scenery of the Regent's park must return to the rotunda. This is the most classical and most exquisitely-beautifully-chosen in the whole establishment. Just as I was about to go in to a whole page of disquisitions. Around the Regent's are recesses of equestrian and other groups, in which figures, historical and allegorical subjects, in all of them the production of contemporaneous artists. Baily, Carew, the Wyatts, Ternoouth, &c. Many of these productions are in marble. The statues of the Astronauta are resplendent and embroidery; the rest are in the most tastefully ever presiding. And then, a park vestibule, passing the fountain to the lodge, we wander through a maze of firs, abounding in rare plants, trees, a

ESOTIC; with birds of song in cages, gold
in globes and vases, and innumerable
flowers and plants. The decorations are
in the richest style of arabesque, and afford
ground for our imagination the elements of
Arcadia, or those not less fascinating of
Arabia. Another of the wonders of the scene
at defiance all powers of description, is the
fountain of the Sultana, which, by means
with its magical mirrors, its birds, its fountains,
thousand other elements. Hence we proceed
to the fountain of the Sultana, which, by means
to a scene of romantic sublimity seldom
alone could adequately describe. Amongst
may be particularly mentioned those of the
of Venus, the Parthenon, a Roman Forum,
Arch of Titus, the Temple of Vesta, the
Theseus, some portions of the Parthenon
Temple of the Sibyls at Torni. There is

The remains of the fresco painting are still visible on the walls, in their delicate though faded colors, and wonderful. We have yet to mention our acquaintance, the Swiss Cottage, all the apartments of which are surprisingly improved. And the lake, the distant mill, the cottage, and the mountains. Beyond the lake, it is the Mer de Glace, the sea of ice, as Mont Blanc, with huge piles of rocks above below, all admirably painted by Dancers the rock rushes a cataract discharging millions the rate of eight hundred gallons in the exhibition, we believe, for a separate at the "Sialacetic Cavern" the duty of Carrara marble was described by John Ruskin in his German tour. It is very

the tent. In one part it is intersected by the
of the river Poicé. "Throughout the
occasional Mr. Russell, "not a sound is he
the observes a plashing of the dew-drop
formed pillar. No living thing, no trace
the the cold walls, or the pines
for stalactites. Yet, the place, the abso-
upon always so still and deserted. Once a
the of their patron saint, the saint, the
burgh and the neighbourhood huddled in
to a ball. Here, many hundred feet
the of the earth, and a mile from the
the rude mists of the Camélain resour-
the the magnificent walls of the ever-
the stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-
and amid its dancing refugience the vil-
and village beauties wheel round in the

the dreams of the Rostersians had at last their fulfillment, and gnomes and kobolds were to be seen in the jewels of our globe. Only a single portion of our globe was to be the scene of this marvellous event. It is marvellous, however, to observe that, as indicated by Mr. Bradwell in this place of seemingly interminable distances, illumined by miners fires and rude chandeliers, the lights are reflected from the dropping crying and trembling as they fall; the mingled voices saying, "what appear to be the most precious stones, calling the lustre of the have read or heard of in eastern lore.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ISLIM-
WAY'S PILLS.—Mrs. Long, residing in
Walworth, had been suffering from

declining state of health, owing to her habit at that period termed "the turn of life" situation appeared to be almost broken considered by many as fast approaching a sumptive state. She is now restored to a state of health by these invaluable Pills. Those by their age may be near to that which would have taken the Pills the only effectual such a dangerous time requires. This likewise invaluable to all young persons the term of womanhood.

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WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Surrey, at the Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, City of Westminster

Saturday, May 17, 1846