THE PRESS,
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THE WEEKLY PRESS.
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Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES.
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Offers at
VERY REDUCED PRICES
The largest assortment in the Union, all of New Designs
Call and examine before purchasing. se14 3m

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☞ The quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. aug3-3m

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No. 1—FOR FAMILY USE.
No. 2—A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND
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Both sew from two spools without the trouble of rewinding, and runs with little or no noise.
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SEWING MACHINES
IN THE WORLD, AT
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S,
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One Dollar Silks for 75c.!
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Beautiful Cloaks for $8.
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Richly and Elegantly Trimmed for $12, $15, $18, $20, and $25.
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BEST BLACK SILKS!!!
Good Quality Black Silks, will wear well, for $1.
Heavy Black Silks, Black Figured Silks, &c., &c.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR!!!
A Large Stock of Cloths.
A Large Stock of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, & Vestings.
Blankets, Flannels, Linens, and Muslins.
N. B. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN Sts.
N. B.—Every article bought for cash. no1

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Eighth-street Cloak Emporium!
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EVERY VARIETY AT LOW PRICES!
Every Variety at Low Prices!
Every Variety at Low Prices!
MADE TO ORDER IN ONE DAY'S NOTICE!
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ADAMS & SON, EIGHTH and ARCH!
Adams & Son, Eighth and Arch!
Adams & Son, Eighth and Arch! oc10

WINTER POPLINS.
Ribbed Poplins, Striped Chine,
Bright Scotch Plaids, Plain Colors,
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Small Plaids, Designs for Children.
Styles for Friends,
At prices reduced below the autumn rates.
Plain colors and Plaid real Irish.
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LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
A full line of widths and qualities
Lyons Black Figured Silk Velvets,
Manufactured for our retail trade.
Perfect in quality and color.
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LOW RENTS AND
LIGHT EXPENSES MAKE
CHEAP GOODS AT
The Model Lace and Embroidery Stores.
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CLOAKS.—The largest stock, the best assortment, the choicest colors, the finest qualities, the most superb trimmings, the newest styles, the best work, and decidedly the lowest prices in the city, at IVENS', 23 South NINTH Street. no15-1m

CLOAKS. The CITY CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH. Every one is talking of the great bargains and superior quality of the CLOAKS at the new CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH Street. no15-1m

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. no15 1m

CLOAKS.—The CITY CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH, is said to be the best and cheapest store in the city. no15-1m

CLOAKS.—A magnificent assortment of all the newest styles imported this season, with every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition, at the Paris Cloak Store, northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. no15-1m

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WILL OPEN,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,
A Superb line
FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
FROM
AUCTION.
The attention of our customers is invited.
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
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WILLIAM YARNALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
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Immediately opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.)
TABLE CUTLERY, OVAL WAITERS,
KITCHEN TABLES, DOOR MATS.
CLOTHES MANGLES, &c., &c.
Persons commencing HOUSEKEEPING are particularly invited to an examination of this stock of USEFUL GOODS. se7-1mwfm

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B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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VENETIAN BLINDS
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WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. REPAIRING promptly attended to. oct-2m

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MADE FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT,
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C. H. MATTSON,
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The first invoice of this
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DEALER IN
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MANUFACTURED BY
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Always on hand, and in lots to suit purchasers, by
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No. 294 NORTH SECOND Street, above Race.
se13-tha3m-1p

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ELEGANT FURS.
The subscribers have now open
THE MOST EXTENSIVE
AND SUPERB
COLLECTION
OF
LADIES' FURS
TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY.
FINEST HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK MARTEN,
BEAUTIFUL CHINCHILLA,
ROYAL ERMINE,
FINEST DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
FITCH MARTEN, STONE MARTEN,
IN ALL
THE PREVAILING STYLES,
AND
WARRANTED GENUINE.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
no9-tf 708 CHESTNUT STREET.

FURS! FURS!
GEORGE F. WOMRATH,
NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET,
Has now Open
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' FURS,
To which the attention of the Public is invited. oc3-4m

MILLINERY GOODS.
MISSES' BONNETS,
SOMETHING NEW IN STYLE,
AND VERY DESIRABLE.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,
725 CHESTNUT STREET.
oc29-mwf tN21

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OF HATS, CAPS, AND TURBANS,
FOR
CHILDREN'S WEAR.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,
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729
CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,
Have opened a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES,
FEATHERS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS,
AND
BONNET MATERIALS,
AT LOW PRICES. se6-3m

PREPARED GLUE.
SPALDING'S
PREPARED GLUE.
A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.
ECONOMY. SAVE THE PIECES. DISPATCH.
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for mending Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B. A brush accompanies each bottle.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3600, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithographic SHOW-CARD accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list.
IT WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.
ap6-mwf-y

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PURE AND CHEAP BREAD,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MECHANICAL BAKERY,
MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:
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H. McNEIL, S. E. corner Sixth and Coates street.
JATHO & SON, No. 256 North Fifth street.
JOHN G. MOXEY, No. 1233 Vine street.
T. P. SMITH, No. 115 North Fifth street.
S. SOOY, S. E. corner Fifth and Spruce streets.
W. W. MATHEWS, S. E. corner Eleventh and Locust streets.
D. KNIGHT, Broad street, below Walnut.
GEORGE GARVIN, No. 1419 Lombard street.
D. COURTNEY, N. W. corner Sixteenth and Pine streets.
WM COURTNEY, No. 606 South Twelfth street.
S. R. WANAMAKER, Federal street, above Sixth.
S. LENTZ, Corner South Fourth and Johnston streets.
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DAVID SADDLER, No. 260 North Eleventh street.
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H BROOKS, S. W. corner of Seventh and Pine streets.
F. MORRIS, N. W. corner Tenth and Shippen streets.
E. B. TURNER, No. 1215 South Front street.
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THOS. T. BLEST, Corner Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.
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M. NIPPES, N. E. corner of Fourth and Green street.
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se3-tf

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No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH Street,
Opposite Independence Square.
Conducted on the European plan.
Accessible at all hours.
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MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
1036 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
fs14-1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

The Press.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

Thomas Muir--The Scottish Reform-Martyr.--(Second Article.)

We left off, on Friday, where the judge—the infamous McQueen, of Braxfield—having nominated the jury which was to try Thomas Muir, for the *awful* crime of agitating for Parliamentary Reform, "the panicl," as the prisoner is ludicrously miscalled, objected to them, because he *knew* that they had prejudged him unheard. This was a fact. Fifteen jurymen, nominated and picked by the judge, were members of an Anti-Reform Association, pledged to resist all Reformers. This picked and packed jury had virtually convicted Thomas Muir before they took their seats in the jury-box. The Court—that is, the five judges who were to try the case—stopped Muir in the middle of his objections. They were unanimous in declaring that "his conduct was extremely improper" in thus protesting against marked injustice! This was in Scotland, at the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, in August, 1793. So much for "the good old times."

The principal Judge, on this occasion, was Robert McQueen, the Lord Justice Clerk,—commonly called Lord Braxfield, from the name of his estate. This man, in many respects, was the modern prototype of infamous Judge Jeffreys, damned to everlasting contumely in Macaulay's history. Coarse in appearance, and brutal in manner, he was at once a brute and a bully. Once, when trying a man, who defended himself with some ability, he exclaimed, "You are a very clever chiel, but you'll be nane the waur (worse) of a hanging." And so, though there was some doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, the poor wretch *was* hanged. Sir Walter Scott, at the table of the Prince Regent, in 1815, told a story of this Lord Braxfield, which Mr. Lockhart has put into his Life of Scott. Whenever this Judge went on a particular circuit, he was in the habit of visiting a gentleman of good fortune in the neighborhood of one of the assize towns, and staying at least one night, which, being both of them ardent chess-players, they usually concluded with their favorite game. One Spring Circuit the battle was not decided at daybreak, so the Judge said: "Weel, Donald, I must o'en come back this gate in the harvest, and let the game lie over for the present;" and back he came in October, but not to his old friend's hospitable house; for that gentleman had, in the interim, been apprehended on a capital charge, (of forgery,) and his name stood on the *Porteous Roll*, or list of those who were about to be tried under his former friend's auspices. The laird was indicted and tried accordingly, and the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The Judge forthwith put on his cocked hat, (which answers to the black cap in England,) and pronounced the sentence of the law in the usual terms,—"To be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may the Lord have mercy upon your unhappy soul!" Having concluded this awful formula in his most sonorous cadence, the Judge, dismounting his formidable beaver, gave a familiar nod to his unfortunate acquaintance, and said to him in a sort of chuckling whisper—"And now, Donald, my man, I think I have checkmated you for once."

The brutal wretch who thus chuckled when sentencing one of his own familiar friends to the scaffold, was the self-same Lord Justice Clerk (or President of the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland) who presided at the trial of Muir. Alas! what feeble chance there was of that man's showing justice or mercy.

The trial took place at Edinburgh, in August, 1793. Muir appeared at the Bar, before the five Judges, and the Clerk of the Court read the indictment charging him with Sedition:—namely, with public speeches, with exhorting people to purchase and read publications which the Crown lawyers called "Seditious;" with himself having read such in public; and, particularly, with having read and recommended some of Thomas Paine's political writings.

Holding the belief that Paine's theological works had much better never have been written, we cannot ignore the fact that he was one of the very ablest politicians of his time, and that liberal minds, all over the world, recognized him as such. But the publication of his "Rights of Man," while the French Revolution was proceeding, had so greatly alarmed Pitt and the other members of the British Government, that a State-Prosecution was commenced, to crush his book and himself, and, only a few months before Muir's trial, he had produced the First Part of "The Age of Reason." It was believed that Muir had become acquainted with Paine, during his visit to Paris, and *this*, though it could not be set forth in the indictment, was another reason why the British Government desired to crush Muir.

When formally arraigned, Muir pleaded *Not Guilty*, and the substance of his defence was read. It was plain, and to the purpose, as follows: "The Criminal Libel is false and injurious. So far from exciting the People to riot and insurrection, it can easily be proved, by a numerous list of witnesses, that upon every occasion the Pannel (prisoner) exhorted them to pursue measures moderate—legal—peaceable—and constitutional. The charge of distributing seditious publications, and of advising the people to read them, is equally false and calumnious. The Pannel *admits that on the great national question, concerning an equal Representation of the People in the House of Commons, he exerted every effort to procure in that House a full, fair, and equal Representation of the People, as he considered it to be a measure (and still does) the most salutary for the interest of his country.* But the Pannel offers to prove, that, as he considered the information of the people to be the chief thing requisite to accomplish this great object, he uniformly advised them to read every publication, upon either side, which the important question of Parliamentary Reform had occasioned." Further, Muir stated that he had done all in his power to promote Parliamentary Reform; if *that* were sedition, he at once pleaded guilty to the charge. He added, "I also admit that I advised the people to read books of all kinds, not this book, nor that book, but books on either side, which would tend to inform their minds on the great and important national question which gave rise to their Association, nor shall I hesitate to declare my motives.—My Lords, *I consider the ignorance of the people to be the source from which despotism flows.* I am also of opinion that an *ignorant* people, impressed with a sense of grievances, and demanding redress, are exposed to much misery, and perhaps to ultimate ruin. Reformation ought always to be preceded by knowledge; and who will say that mankind should be precluded from that information, which concerns them so materially?" Finally, he averred, "I offer to prove by thousands of witnesses that, so far from 'recommending seditious practices,' I have uniformly advised the people to follow none but peaceable, orderly, and Constitutional measures. And, finally, that I exhorted them to connect knowledge with liberty, and both with morality. If these be crimes, then I am guilty."

The Judges then went through the form—for it was no more than a form and a mockery in this case—of giving their opinions on the relevancy of the indictment.

Lord Henderland said:—I hope the gentleman [Muir] will be able to exculpate himself, *but we are obliged to hold the indictment true*, and, if proved, it must be everything short of capital punishment. Here, we have a Judge declaring, not that a prisoner must be considered innocent until his guilt be proved, but that they were "obliged to hold the indictment true," and consider the prisoner guilty until he had proved his innocence. No Scottish Judge dare take a declaration of that sort now.

Lord Swinton, after Judge, "did not believe that, in the memory of man, there had ever been a libel of a more dangerous tendency read in that Court. There was hardly a line of it which, in his opinion, did not amount to *High Treason*."

Lords Dunsinnan and Abercrombie agreed that the imputed crime was of a dangerous tendency, and that, if proven, the highest punishment should be awarded against the prisoner.

Last came the Lord Justice Clerk, (Braxfield,) who spoke out plainly. He said, "The crime charged is sedition—and that crime is aggravated according to its tendency: The tendency here is plainly to overturn our present happy Constitution—the happiest, the best, and the most noble Constitution in the world; and I do not believe it possible to make it better. *The books which this gentleman has circulated* have a tendency to make the people believe that the Government of this country is venal and corrupt, and thereby to excite a rebellion. His Lordship agreed to find the libel relevant to infer the pains of law." Here the Judge cunningly assumed that Muir *had* circulated the publications in question!

After this, the same Judge proceeded to name the Jury. Muir, as we have already said, objected to them: the objection was overruled. Muir then addressed the Jury, when they were sworn, entreating them to do him justice, and the Court said "his conduct was extremely improper in taking up their time, as they had already repelled his objection."

So the trial went on. We need not enter particularly into it.

The first witness was objected to by Mr. Muir, who offered to prove, by respectable witnesses, that this man had declared he would do all he could to get him (Mr. Muir) hanged. Yet, with such *malice prepense*, the witness was allowed to give his testimony. After all, it seemed that, at the meeting of a Reform Society, at a place called Kirkintilloch, Mr. Muir had made a speech, and "mentioned the disadvantages under which this country labored from an unequal representation of the People in Parliament; said that many places which contained great numbers of inhabitants were not represented at all; spoke of the Rotten Boroughs, and the small number of votes in such places—the influence of Lords—and that one man in some places could make two members of Parliament—that the members of the British Parliament were often not the representatives of the people—that if a man threw away £20,000 in making himself a member of Parliament, he surely had some interest in it—that the Duke of Richmond had complained of this, but that £80,000 had been put into his pocket to silence him. * * * Mr. Muir recommended to the people, who intended to form themselves into Societies for Reform, to do so as soon as possible, in order that they might be able to communicate their sentiments to one another, and lay their petitions before Parliament." On cross-examination, this witness "admitted that Mr. Muir recommended order and regularity, and told the meeting that any act of tumult would ruin their common cause, and that there was no other mode of procuring redress but by applying to Parliament; he also recommended to the meeting to beware of admitting immoral characters as members." Why, this is the "moral force" doctrine by which O'Connell won Emancipation. Oh, the difference between 1793 and 1829!

Other evidence was much to the same effect—that Muir was for "shortening the duration of Parliament, and a more equal representation of the people. Mr. Muir thought the taxes might be lessened by these means—said that a Reform was not to affect the King or Lords, but only the Commons." One man, in particular, deposed thus: "Mr. Muir said that *Paine's book had a tendency to mislead weak minds*. Witness expressed a wish to see the book. Mr. Muir told him it was in his great-coat pocket, lying on a chair in the room. Witness then took the book out of the great-coat pocket, and said he was surprised that Mr. Muir did *not* recommend it to him, because everybody was pleased with it."

One man, a weaver, had a conscientious objection to taking an oath. He was committed to prison, and was informed that the Court knew no mode by the law of Scotland by which he could ever be liberated.

But none of the evidence—none upon which any reliance could be placed—was sufficient to convict Muir fairly. So a witness was brought to prove that Muir had gone to the awful length of declaring that even the courts of justice wanted a thorough reform. He alleged that this, even if he had said it, could not bear out an indictment for *sedition*. The court ruled that the abusing the courts of justice was an aggravation of the crime of sedition!

Periodical Literature.

The new number of *Edinburgh Review*, republished in New York, and handed to us by Mr. Zieber, is of average merit—that is, it has no single brilliant article, but several which convey no small amount of information. For this country, the most noticeable paper is that entitled "The U. S. under the Presidentship of Mr. Buchanan," (a dissertation professing to review Helper's "Impending Crisis," T. C. Grattan's "Civilized America," Mr. Sheahan's Life of Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Sumner's Speech in the United States Senate on June 4th, 1860, upon The Barbarism of Slavery, and Mr. Everett's last Fourth of July Oration at Boston,) written and published before our recent Presidential election. This article discusses American politics, as applicable to our Future, involved in the result of that election, with more temper and knowledge than English writers usually exhibit when writing about us. It is a severe criticism, all through, upon Mr. Buchanan's Administration of public affairs, and declares that, after the evidence before the Covode Committee, "it has never since been disputed that *corruption is a distinguishing feature of the policy of Mr. Buchanan.*" The Reviewer takes an anti-Lecompton consideration of Kansas affairs, passes a verdict of conviction upon Mr. Buchanan's foreign and domestic policy, discusses the characters of the Presidential candidates, and speculates upon the results of Mr. Lincoln's (then expected) election. Other papers are upon Recent Geographical Researches, with a glance at what is now doing in the same field; a most interesting notice of the Scotch Rebellion of 1715, from the Master Sinclair's Memoirs, annotated by Sir Walter Scott, and lately published by the Abbotsford Club; Max Muller's Ancient Sanskrit Literature; Grotius and the Sources of International Law; The Churches of the Holy Land; The Grand Remonstrance and Arrest of the Five Members, in the time of Charles I. of England; Brain Difficulties, and an anecdotal and antiquarian commentary upon Scottish County Histories.

The *Cornhill Magazine*, for November, (received from Callender), maintains the reputation of the work. It is a great deal to say that out of ten articles only one is indifferent. That is a further portion (the fourth) of John Ruskin's remarkably heavy attempts to state and illustrate the principles of Political Economy. To waste twenty-two pages, in this magazine, upon Ruskin's platitudes on Value, is a terrible tax upon the patience of the public, "most tolerable and not to be endured" for this there was no occasion. Battling with Ricardo, after De Quincey had utterly argued him down, reminds us of Falstaff's fleshing his sword in the body of Hotspur, after Prince Henry had slain him. Mr. Ruskin writes well, though too conceitedly, upon Painting, but when he attempts to grapple with Political Economy, he flounders about in a surging sea of words, a mere speck in the waters of Conjecture. "Last Words," by Owen Meredith (Bulwer's son), with an illustration by Millais, is a thoughtful poem, natural and earnest, in which a dying man discourses sadly, over the failure of his hopes and ambition, yet not without a strong faith in God, his true friend. To him he says:

As, there are some good things in life, that fall not away
with the rest.
And, of all best things upon earth, I hold that a faithful
friend is the best.
For woman, Will, is a thorny flower: it breaks, and we
bleed and smart:
The blossom falls at the fairest, and the thorn runs into
the heart.
And woman's love is a bitter fruit; and, however he
bite it, or sip,
There's many a man has lived to curse the taste of that
fruit on his lip.
But never was any man, as I ween, he who whosoever he
may,
That has known what a true friend is, Will, and wished
that knowledge away.
You were proud of my promise, faithful despite of my
fell,
Sad when the world seem'd over sweet, sweet when the
world turn'd gall;
When I cloak'd myself in the pride of praise from what
God grief'd to see,
You saw thro' the glittering lie of it all, and silently
mourn'd for me:
When the world took back what the world had given,
and scorn with praise changed place,
I, from my sack cloth and ashes, look'd up, and saw
hope glow on your face:
Therefore, fair weather be yours, Will, whether it
shines or pours,
And, if I can slip from out my grave, my spirit will visit
yours.

Farther on, he says—

Comfort me not. For if aught be worse than failure
from over-stress
Of a life's prime purpose, it is to sit down content with a
little success.

This reminds one of poor Keat's declaration, in the preface to "Endymion," that wonderful and yet faulty poem, "There is no fiercer hell than the failure of a great object." The dying man here adds—

"Talk of not genius baffled. Genius is master of man.
Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can."

Never before has the distinction been so well defined as in this line which we have put into italics. Three new chapters of "Framley Parsonage;" a discussion upon the causes of the bad weather of 1860, which so much injured the harvest of Europe; a remarkably sensible paper upon Oratory, full of practical views; Italy's Rival Liberators, in which Garibaldi and Cavour are fairly weighed and balanced—the man of action and the man of thought; "Sent to Heaven," a charming poem bearing the initials of Adelaide Proctor; Dissertations upon Work and Neighbors, which show us that good essayists remain, though Lamb, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt have passed away; and, from Thackeray's own pen, "A Roundabout Journey," through Holland, with a thin-skinned attack on the *Saturday Review*, complete the contents of the new number of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Godey's Lady's Book for December abounds in illustrations—the principal of which are "Christmas in the City," and "Christmas in the Country"—the last of which tells its own story, whereas the former merely shows three young ladies, awaiting, with anxious looks, the arrival of a gentleman in the distance, hat and cane in hand. The fashion-plate of "Brides and Bridesmaids" is extremely pretty, but the lady in a low-necked *brolin* gown does not look as if she belonged to a bridal party.

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine for December, which closes the volume, has a beautiful frontispiece, as usual, and almost any quantity of other engravings. But the gem of the present number is the title-page, in the centre of which is one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's most beautiful sketches of female youth and loveliness, while, tastefully ranged around, we have the Seasons, done in miniature, with equal grace and fancy. Handsome illustrations, however, are not the only decided good features of *Peterson's Magazine*. The literature is good, and the poetical department particularly attended to. The descriptions of new fashions, in this Magazine, are wholly in English, which every one can understand.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

We are indebted to Colonel James Ross Snowden, Director of the United States Mint, for a copy of a volume prepared and arranged by himself, and entitled "A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection of the Mint of the United States." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city.

In all parts of the world there are enthusiastic students, who devote years to the study of coins and medals, their dates and features. Aided by these momentoes of the past, they trace the history of ages, and even the habits and customs of countries of which we know little beyond tradition. Colonel Snowden has addressed himself with commendable diligence and caution to the production of such a work as will prove to be of great value, in a general sense, and will be warmly welcomed by all those who are fond of studying coins and medals. His book is a careful and authentic catalogue—a daguerreotype, so to speak—of the medal memorials of foreign lands, of ancient and foreign times, including those of our own country. It gives us pleasure to add that, during Col. Snowden's administration of the United States Mint, he has proved to be a most capable officer, and has labored assiduously to still further elevate its character in the eyes of the world.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—The admirers of Burns will be glad to hear of an opportunity soon to occur for securing a relic of Scotia's darling son. On December 19, Messrs. Pattock & Simpson, of London, will offer for sale eighty letters and poems, in the original autograph of Robert Burns, including the first sketch (not from the poet's brain) of "Scots wha hae with Wallace bled," and the originals of several other of his most popular songs and poems. That some of these will find their way across the Atlantic may be regarded as certain.

—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 8th, says: "This morning the remains of the late Mrs. F. A. Lumsden, with those of her adopted child, who perished in the *Lady Elgin*, September 8th, were deposited in the same tomb with those of her husband, a victim of the same terrible disaster. This completes all that is hoped to be done for the victims of this calamity. There are still missing the bodies of Frank, the only son, and of the female attendant of Mr