The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 22, 1851.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion, on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. An Advertisement inserted for less than one Dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one Dollar for every TEN Lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the Line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

DAILY BEE.

...rnal of the State, General ..., First Municipality Council ...rd of Liquidators.

...rning Dec. 22, 1851.

...HRIS MAIL came through yester... latest dates.

...HE LATEST PHASE.

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...mors that are showered upon this ...man, there is one circumstance, ...is most gratifying. The press ...raised and submitted to the careful revision of a ...number of our lawyers and business men. This ...is what rumor says. We have not yet seen the ...document.—*Picayune.*

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These soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates them, or their desire for a new revolution. The presence in England of ex-Gov. Kossuth has greatly contributed, of late, to excite the sentiments of hatred of the Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequences would have been incalculable in the North, has been on the point of breaking out among them, but it has been prevented, by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian battalions.

An agent of Kossuth and of the Revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, was arrested by the military authorities of Roustburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name. In his possession were found proclamations exciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of Kossuth's late speeches in England.

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Texas.

By the arrival of the *Mercer* from Galveston, we have files of Texas papers to the 19th inst. inclusive. The *Mercer* accomplished the voyage from bar to bar in 30 hours 30 minutes.

The Galveston *News* has an article on the mission of Col. Payne to the Texas Legislature, and speaks kindly and favorably of the project of connecting Texas and Louisiana by railroad communication. It says:

Between the States of Louisiana and Texas there is certainly a remarkable identity of interest; their institutions, pursuits and productions are the same, and in their future destiny they cannot consistently be rivals, but their mutual prosperity must be promoted by their mutual sympathy and co-operation.

There is little news of interest from the Legislature. The Committee on Claims have reported on Gen. Hunt's memorial, and find a balance due him by the State of only $938 17. It is, however, probable that the Legislature will find him justly entitled to a much larger sum. His Claim is for $27,000.

The Senate bill sending the Comptroller to Washington to receive a deposit in the Texas treasury, all the bonds of the $5,000,000 of stock at the disposal of the State, was passed to a third reading.

On the 17th, ice was formed an inch thick at Galveston.

THE NEW CITY.—It appears that a charter for the new city of New Orleans has been prepared and submitted to the careful revision of a number of our lawyers and business men. This is what rumor says. We have not yet seen the document.—*Picayune.*

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New Orleans and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Robb's Speech before the Senate and House of Representatives.

A railroad delegation from the city of New Orleans has been in our city for several days, with the co-operation of the Legislature now in session in aid and furtherance of a railroad connexion between Tennessee and New Orleans. The mission of these gentlemen has been made the subject of a special message from His Excellency Gov. Campbell to the late Legislature, which was promptly considered by that body, and an invitation extended to the members of the Delegation to make an address explaining its object.

Mr. James Robb, the chairman, and on behalf of the delegation, responded to this invitation, and on Tuesday evening delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, an address that was characterized by good taste and very enlarged views on the subject of internal improvements, agriculture and manufactures, and which we are glad to perceive is awakening a wide spread spirit of interest and enthusiasm in all the States of the southwest.

Mr. Robb opened his remark by thanking the Legislature for their courtesy and hospitality on behalf of the delegation and the citizens of New Orleans, and assured them they were here to represent. He observed and felt that he was not appearing before the people of Tennessee in an attitude that was novel and embarrassing, that the two States amongst us on behalf of his city, to invite the Legislature to grant a charter for a rail road from Nashville to the State line to connect with a road from New Orleans. That in making the request he felt great humility in having to admit that New Orleans had not, at the present moment even commenced her portion of this great work. Mr. Robb proceeded to explain some of the causes that had been operating to discourage enterprise in Louisiana—he alluded to the cession of the territory in 1803, that we had found its inhabitants differing from us in language, laws, and customs, that they had been influenced in their progress by institutions and laws derived from Spain and France—laws, and customs, that they had been influenced in their progress by institutions and laws derived from Spain and France—laws adapted to a colonial condition of government, and at variance with the genius and character of the American people. Mr. Robb paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of the descendants of the French population to our government, and that while their history had furnished no memorials of an active enterprise and progress, that have distinguished other portions of the Union, they were no less patriotic in all their impulses, and less interested in such measures as would promote the prosperity and exalt the character of their State.

Mr. Robb alluded to the trammels imposed by laws now prevailing in Louisiana, and declared as convictions that the feeling now awakened among the people of the State, afforded every assurance that these laws would speedily be amended and changed he pledged himself that this reform would be immediate, and that the great work for which we would be commenced and carried through to completion, and he uttered on the Representatives of Tennessee to take him at his word and come forward in the spirit of manliness and liberality that characterized their people, and grant the same charter, and aid to complete their portion of the work. He explained the great interest Tennessee had in making a railroad connection with Louisiana that it would open new fields of labor to workers for her mineral and agricultural products, and while her immense mines of iron were almost untouched. They would, speedily, and under an enlarged system of railroad enterprise connecting her with the vast country lying South of her borders, be worked on the largest scale, and in time accrue to the iron of Tennessee, the exclusive supply of this vast market. The agricultural capacity of the country lying between Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico, were on the largest scale, they only need the agency of rail road communication to encourage a rapid development, and that in proportion to the increase of population and wealth in that region, Texas became, more than any other State would be benefitted, that she stood as a frontier barrier against competition.

Mr. Robb assumed that the progress of manufacturing would be encouraged by railroads—that Louisiana and the country South of her borders furnished a market that was rich and valuable—that they would become the best customers of manufactories in Tennessee—he reviewed the fortunate location of our State, in climate, abundance and cheapness of provisions, that a manufacturing and industrious population would be attracted by these inducements as soon as speedy communication were once established. He stated that manufacturing enterprise in the North had achieved its triumphs, that in the system had grown up under the patronage of government and at our expense, it had new settlers would profit by the example of the energy and spread spirit of interprise and enthusiasm that characterized the policy of the past, and to do this, all persons of sound selfish calculations must be set aside, and every man in favor of the progress of a great and liberal system of internal improvement, would be an advance towards regaining power that we have lost, and our vital to our independence politically and commercially. He stated that weakness had only served to invite aggression and to exalt this spirit, we must organize united people, united in every interest of life and property, and adopt a policy that would make us respected, attach our citizens more closely to our institutions—by building up railroads and uniting the eastern valley of the Ohio and Mississippi with New Orleans, emigration and settlement west of Louisiana will advance rapidly, new States will be formed—we can then, as a people, have a great power, and must unhesitatingly accept the consequences of our situation; and we could not allow any nation to dispose of the fate of that great family of republics, we are so prominent a member, without resigning our proud position and our still prouder destiny. A nation, living the secluded life like the mummy existence of Egypt, or Japan, could well say, "I do not care about the fate of other nations—am I my brother's keeper?" But no citizen of the United States could wish to see his country so degraded as to give no evidence to such sentiments. The very existence of our Union, its magnitude, its geographical position, its state of civilization, all its moral and material interests forces it to maintain a wide supremacy—without the world; and by being thus linked to the world at large, we would not remain indifferent to its fate.

We must put our weight into the balance in which the fate and condition of the world is weighed. He deemed the time had arrived for non intervention was bequeathed to us by Washington as a constitutional principle. Washington never recommended it, but only neutrality, and neutrality was a principle of conduct, and not of law. Non-interference, on the contrary, has reference to the sovereign right of nations to dispose of their own domestic concerns. This sovereign right is a public law of nations, common to all, under the common guaranty of all. This right we must recognize, because the very existence of our Republic rests upon it. If this idea were not the common public law of mankind, our independent existence would not be a matter of right, but only a matter of fact, subject to the chances of power and violence. Where is the citizen of the United States who would not revolt at the idea that this great republic is not in the condition of a nation to have the right to dispose of itself be the lawful right of every nation, then all interference by armed forces with this common law is a violation of that basis upon which our very existence depends; and upon this principle we cannot, as a nation, remain indifferent. We cannot remain indifferent to the common law of humanity. This is something which Washington never taught us. He recommended neutrality as a duty, but he never an indifference to the violation of the common laws of humanity.

Kossuth then proceeded at some length to give his ideas on the subject, quoting from Washington's Farewell Address in support of his position. He said, I stand before you to plead the cause of my country, the cause of your unfortunate brothers, the cause of humanity. I may succeed or I may fail; but I will go on pleading with the faith of the martyrs by which mountains were moved. And I may, perhaps die—but I will say with Luther, "My God, help me: I can do no otherwise." In continuation, he quoted the *words of* Washington to Lafayette: "Let us have twenty years of peace, and our country will come to such a degree of power and wealth that we will be able, in a just cause, to defy any power on earth." He said that never had a country been more gratuitously attacked than Hungary. All the sufferings of our country, which drove your forefathers to take up arms, are but slight in comparison with the universal wrongs which we have suffered. If that cause is not sufficient to insure the support of good-willing men, then will justice fly the earth, and only the Canne of humanity walk proudly with impervious brow over the ruins of liberty on the earth. He next alluded to the Committee established by Mr. Monroe, and his views on national matters. He said that the United States could not remain indifferent to the cause of freedom throughout the world. He spoke of the Greek struggle, and alluded to Mr. Clay and to Mr. Webster, and also to his reception by the people of New York, and said the opinion of the people generally is already the avowed principle of the policy of the Government.

In the course of his address Kossuth stated in the following definite terms the objects which he proposes to accomplish by his visit to this country:

First, That feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respected these laws—declare the Russian past interventions in Hungary to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States—that you, therefore, invite your Government to act accordingly, and so invite Great Britain to unite with the United States in this policy.

Second, That the people of the United States are resolved to maintain its right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their Governments or not; and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invite the Government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of the people of the Mediterranean; and

Third, That the people of the United States pronounce its opinion in respect to the question of independence of Hungary, so as I have had the honor to state. I hope nobody can reproach me to have done by this anything inconsistent with the high regards which I owe to the United States, or not appropriate to my capacity. I would regret it as a very judicial and beneficial thing if those generous men who sympathize with the cause of Hungary would form committees throughout the different parts of the United States, with the purpose to make appointments, meetings, to pass such resolutions as I had the honor humbly to suggest.

Kossuth spoke over two hours, and his address occupied six columns of the New York Herald. On its conclusion, the entire company rose to their feet and gave three hearty cheers for the speaker.

Alderman Shaw then rose and said:

We have heard from the lips of the persecuted Governor of Hungary his humble requests. We have all heard his three distinct propositions. I rise now to put to you the question. Shall the propositions submitted by the Governor of Hungary stand as the resolutions of this meeting? [Loud cries of "Aye, aye, put them."] Gentlemen, I believe a contrary opinion in this body! If so, let it be heard.

I thank my God that such is the first taken by the first assembly in this country upon the hopes and the prayers of down-trodden Hungary. [Great applause.]

Subsequently considerable confusion arose from Col. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, who rose to respond to a toast in honor of the press. Mr. Raymond, of the Times, to whom had been assigned the duty of responding, rose at the same time, and Col. Webb was forced to take his seat. He subsequently made another attempt to be heard, and through the exposed wish of Mr. Kossuth and the exertion of Mr. Raymond and others of the press, was allowed to proceed; but the confusion soon became so great again that he had to sit down. His remarks, as he intended to have delivered them, are published in the Courier and Enquirer.

Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the hearts of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with the domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of liberty that they will not do anything in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions.

L. KOSSUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

City Entelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*The United States vs. John Riley Smith and John Chandler Smith.*—The rule for the defendants to show cause why the injunction and order issued out by the plaintiffs, August 20th, 1851, on Saturday by Josh R. Grames and C. Rousseau for defendants, and T. J. Semmes for plaintiff. Judge Lorac has not yet rendered his decision.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a negro slave named Daniel, aged 44 years belonging to Wm. Pargil, who died, according to the verdict of the jury by the infusion of carbonic acid gas. The deceased, it appears, was married to a free woman, and at the corner of Main and Kerlerec streets, where he was employed to sleep. As Friday night was extremely cold, the woman had left a fire of anthracite coal in a small stove which stood in the sleeping room, but there being no soft coal matter, the apartment became filled with the deleterious gas, which caused the death. It was found and the woman was also near gone that mastery for sometime seemed doubtful.

INQUEST.—Judge Lorac sentenced on Saturday Samuel Jones and Roger Lee to the penitentiary for the term of two years each, the latter to be kept in the penitentiary incommunicado with irons on; Richard Harris, as Moore, and Frederick Keer were sentenced to one day imprisonment in the Parish Jail.

THE GRAND JURY OF CHARLESTON.—Recorder Caldwell recently delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of Charleston, on Saturday of the charge of abolitionism, under false pretenses, from the Rev. Peter Cartwright, a noted James Gordon Bennett, by common consent, was fixed for trial before the First District Court.

BURGLARY.—Mr. J. K. Lathrop made an affidavit before Recorder Genella on Saturday that on Friday night, or October 31st, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, in the morning, burglars entered his dwelling house on Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets, by forcing open the back door, and then proceeded to break open his secretary, and feloniously stole therefrom $275 in bank notes, $50 in gold, and $12 in silver. The affidavit was for the recognizance, which being done, the accused was discharged.

ARREST.—Jacob Cohn who is proclaimed to be one of the accomplices in the late robbery of Mr. Lathrop's store, was arrested on Saturday by officer Hall, and committed to prison.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1851.

Since our report on Monday, there has been a very active market. Mackerel is Good Middling Cargoes.

Sugar is dull. Sales have been small, and those at former prices. Last sale of Molasses, Three Sale were sold at 21 cents per gallon.

The Flour market continues steadily active; 1,000 bbls. including 500 Ohio, light weight, at $3 75, 1,200 Ohio at $4 00, and 300 bbls. extra N. Orleans at $5 00. Ohio and Indiana Corn were sold to-day at 54 cts.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling at $14 00. Bacon sides, 6½ cts.; Shoulders, 7 cts.

Whiskey is selling at 17 @17½ cents per gallon, for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted. Sterling, 10½ @ 10¾; Paris, 5.35 @ 5.32½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 2@2½ per cent discount. Checks, ¼ @ ⅜ per cent discount.

Freights are steady; a vessel was taken to-day for Havre at 15-16d. Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.

BRANCH LOUISIANA STATE BANK, 2nd MT. } DEPOSITE. }

THIS BANK will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, (Christmas Day.) Also on the 1st and 8th January next. Notes and Bills falling due on those days will be payable on the 24th and 31st. Offerings for discount must be made to and decided on on the 23d. R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Carpet Warehouse and Auction Store. } CHARTRES STREET. }

A. COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of CARPETINGS, comprising Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, English and American Ingrain, Venetian and Hemp Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, Hair Cloth, Floor Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Cotton Flannel and White Matting, &c. &c.

Four Oil Cloth from 3 to 24 feet wide, various qualities, at wholesale and retail.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
d22 1w 21 Chartres st.

TURPIA,
IMPORTER OF JEWELRY,
No. 65 CHARTRES STREET.—Corner of Bienville.

GREAT assortment of JEWELRY, newly imported from Paris and London, consisting in Watches, Gold Rings, Bracelets, Breastpins, Clocks, Chandeliers, Fancy Vases, Combs, Spectacles, Watch Chains, Silver Ware, Work Boxes, &c. &c.

500 BASKETS OLIVE OIL. 35¼ pipe Cognac, 6th proof; 150 pipes Cognac, 6th proof; 12 Demijohns old Irish Whiskey, 50 dozen assorted fruits in Brandy; 100 boxes Absynth; 50 boxes Vermouth; 25 dozen Port Wine; 1000 Demijohns from 1 to 2 gallons; 5 dozen Corks, for sale by

d22 2m CAPT. JUGE FILS & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A large assortment of the Branche Messagers, Figaro, Grand Artiste, and Martinet Vert, in store, and for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO,
d22 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A very large and excellent assortment of the most favorite brands of Pedro, Regalias, Real Regalias, Cabinet, Principes, Pressados and Milhers, now daily receiving and for sale on reasonable terms by

DELVAILLE & MORENO,
d22 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA AND CUBA LEAF TOBACCO.—A very choice assortment of each, for wrappers and fillers, on hand and for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO,
d22 1w 34 Old Levee st.

JALAP.—24 bales Male, in dry and fine order, for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO,
d22 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR.—A lot of very fine white Sugar, in bags, in store and for sale by

d22 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

THE undersigned are continually receiving orders for segars from the country, on which they will be prompt to fill. Those who have not yet favored us with their orders, are respectfully solicited to do so.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The choicest selection of the very best genuine brands in

PRINCIPES—Of direct importation, from Puerto Principe.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, brown and yellow.

J. M. CABALLERO, No. 36 Old Levee,
Between Custom house and Bienville sts.

200 cases Claret, St. Julien Medoc, Lafourcade, 1848; 4 cases White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 36 bbls do do do; 20 do old do do do, Chateau Rieussec; 50 do do do, Barsac; 100 boxes do, St. Julien Medoc, superior, 100 do Muscat Frontignan, for sale by

d22 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

PEPPER AND ALLSPICE.—75 bags, for sale by

d20 CONVERSE & CO. 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

NAILS.—200 kegs, for sale by

d20 CONVERSE & CO. 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY AND ALCOHOL.—100 bbls Oliver's Ex Whiskey; 40 bbls Alkahol, for sale by

d20 SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET.—Per ship Delosa from Bordeaux, 25 Cases Claret St. Julien, for sale by

d18 DUNTZE & IKEN, cor. Royal & Conti.

FOR SALE.—A large assortment of St. Louis Rates, last arrival, for sale by

d18 DUNTZE & IKEN cor. Royal & Conti.

LADING.—ex ship Andover, from Bordeaux—40 Cases Claret, good ordinary; 20 Barrels white Wine, good quality, for sale by D. LANATA,

d19 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

100 CASES Bordeaux, 1000 baskets Olive Oil, for sale by D. LANATA,

d19 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

WHITE WINE.—50 half casks superior quality, landing ex ship Medesmah, from Bordeaux, for sale by

d18 CAVELIER & MAXENT, 169 Royal st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—750,000 of the most favorite brands of Regalias, Medio Regalias, Panetelas, Cabinetas, Fernandez, Milhers, &c., constantly on hand, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
d15 1w 34 Old Levee st.

CLARET.—46 casks landing ex ship Mediterranean, from Bordeaux, for sale by

d18 CAVELIER & MAXENT, 169 Royal st.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.
Mayoralty of New Orleans,
1st Municipality, December 15th, 1851.

BY virtue of a resolution of the General Council, passed at the meeting of the 11th instant, I have nominated the following persons to be Judges and Commissioners, to act at large on the part of the city to the General Election, to be held in New Orleans on the first MONDAY in January next:

L. J. Harris,	J. Leeds,
Paul Fazende,	J. S. Holden,
Dr. F. Dupuonte,	G. Mayer,
T. G. Collens,	Jas. H. Caldwell,
P. D. Genois,	R. H. Payne,
E. Mahoney,	J. M. Carville,
Dennis Cronan,	J. J. Luquenbuhl,
George Allan,	G. De Feret,
C. Compagnine,	P. Suzanne,
C. M. Waterman,	J. C. Prendergast,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

d17

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
1st Municipality, December 15th, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given in virtue of a resolution passed by the Council of Municipality No. Two, at their sitting of 9th December, 1851, that in not less than TWENTY DAYS from the publication hereof, the Council of Municipality No. Two will open books and receive subscriptions to the stock of the proposed Canal Banking Company, agreeably to the provisions regulating the opening of streets, &c., and the act amendatory thereof, approved 30 May, 1847.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

OFFICE AGENCY FOR MUTUAL INS. CO., {
New Orleans, December 13, 1851. }

THE Dividend for 1851, on the Scrip of this Company, will be paid at this office.

d15 3m L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension of the THIEF or THIEVES who broke open the Armory at my dwelling house in Orleans street, on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, and stole therefrom about $900 in money, consisting of two $10 bills, $60 in $5 bills, and the balance in gold. Also, two N ates for $80 each, signed respectively by Dolliol and G. Parent, payment of which has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the property.

d20 LEWIS STEIN, Orleans street.

English Teacher Wanted.

A NEAT Teacher, of American or English origin, desires a respectable situation in the city of New Orleans. Any person wishing to avail himself of the services of such a Teacher, can address, by letter, Box 1, Bee Office.

d16 3t

NEW AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS.—From the Press of the Appletons & Co., New York, just received and for sale at

SOL. SIMPSON'S STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
60 CAMP STREET.

THE WOMEN OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY—A series of Portraits, with appropriate descriptions, by several American Clergymen. Edited by J. P. Thompson, M. A., 1 vol. imperial 8vo., to match "Conybeare and Howson's New Testament."

"Our Saviour with Apostles," etc.

THE LAND OF BONDAGE.—Its Ancient Monuments and Modern Degradation, being a Journal of a Tour in Egypt, by J. M. Wainwright, D. D. 1 vol.

In travel with numerous Steel Engravings, in 1 vol.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE POETS.—A collection of Songs, Carols, and Descriptive Verses, relating to the Festival of Christmas, from the Anglo-Norman Period to the present time, copiously enriched and beautified with fine tinted Letters and other ornamental work, 1 vol. royal 8vo., bound in a novel style.

BEAUTIES OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II.—A series of finely engraved Portraits of Distinguished Women, with biographies, by Mrs. Jameson, 1 vol. imperial 8v