

Grandeur of Astronomical Discoveries.

BY WILLIAM WHEAT.

It was a pleasant evening in the month of May, and my sweet child, my Rosalie and I, sauntered up to the castle's top to enjoy the breeze that played around it, and to admire the unclouded firmament that glowed and sparkled with unusual lustre from pole to pole. The atmosphere was in its purest and finest state of vision; the milkway was distinctly developed throughout its whole extent; every planet and every star above the horizon, however near and brilliant, or distant and faint, lent its lambent light or twinkling ray to give variety and beauty to the hemisphere: while the round, bright moon (so distinctly defined were the lines of her figure, and so clearly visible even the rotundity of her form,) seemed to hang off from the azure vault, suspended in mid-way air; or stooping forward from the firmament her fair and radiant face, as if to court and return our gaze.

We amused ourselves for some time, in observing through a telescope the planet Jupiter, sailing in silent majesty with his squadron of satellites along the vast ocean of space between us and the fixed stars; and admired the felicity of that design, by which those distant bodies had been parcelled out and arranged into constellations, so as to have served only for beacons to the ancient navigator, but as it were, for land-marks to astronomers of this day; enabling them, though in different countries, to indicate to each other with ease, the place and motion of these planets, comets, and magnificent meteors which inhabit, revolve, and play in the intermediate space.

We recalled and dwelt with delight on the rise and progress of the science of astronomy; on that series of astonishing discoveries through successive ages, which display in so strong a light, the force and reach of the human mind; and on those bold conjectures and sublime reveries, which seem to tower even to the confines of divinity, and denote the high destiny to which mortals tend; that thought, for instance, which is said to have been first started by Pythagorus, and which modern astronomers approve, that the stars which we call fixed, although they appear to us to be nothing more than large spangles of various sizes glittering on the same concave surface, are nevertheless, bodies as large as our sun, shining, like him, with original, and not reflected light, placed at incalculable distances asunder, and each star the solar centre of a system of planets, which revolve around it, as the planets belonging to our system do around the sun; that this is not only the case with all the stars which our eyes discern in the firmament, or which the telescope has brought within the sphere of our vision, but, according to the modern improvements of this thought, that there are probably other stars whose light has not yet reached us, although light moves with velocity a million times greater than that of a cannon ball; that those luminous appearances which we observe in the firmament, like flakes of thin, white cloud, are windows, as it were, which open to other firmaments, far, far beyond the ken of human eye, or the power of optical instruments, lighted up, like ours with hosts of stars or suns; that this scheme goes on through infinite space, which is filled with thousands upon thousands of those suns, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular and harmonious, invariably keeping the path prescribed to them; and these worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings.

One would think that this conception, thus extended, would be bold enough to satisfy the whole enterprise of the human imagination. But what an accession of glory and magnificence does Dr. Herschel superadd when, instead of supposing all those suns fixed, and the motion confined to their respective planets, he loosens those multitudinous suns themselves from their stations, sets them all into motion with their splendid retinue of planets and satellites, and imagines them, thus attended, to perform a stupendous revolution, system above system, around some grander unknown centre, somewhere in the boundless abyss of space!—and when, carrying on the process, you suppose even that centre itself not stationary, but also counterpoised by other masses in the immensity of space with which, attended by their accumulated traits of

Planets, Suns, and adamant spheres,  
Wheeling unshaken through the void immense,  
It maintains harmonious concert, surrounding in its vast career, some other centre still more remote and stupendous which in its turn—"You overwhelm me," cried Rosalie, as I was laboring to pursue the immense concatenation;—"my mind is bewildered and lost in the effort to follow you, and finds no point on which to rest its weary wing." "Yet there is a point, my dear Rosalie—the throne of the Most High. Imagine that the ultimate centre, to which this vast and inconceivably magnificent apparatus is attached, and around which it is continually revolving. Oh! what a spectacle for the cherubim and seraphim, and the spirits of the just made perfect, who dwell on the right hand of that throne, if, as may be, and probably is the case, their eyes are permitted to pierce through the whole, and take in, at one glance, all its order, beauty, sublimity and glory, and their ears to distinguish that celestial harmony, unheard by us, in which those vast globes, as they roll in their orbits, continually hymn their Creator's praise."

The Fraxinus Excelsior or common Ash tree, is often met with in ruins and ancient walls, probably on account of the readiness with which its winged seeds (the culverkeys of our pastoral poets) are borne by the wind. Johnstone in his Flore, deplors the destructive power of this tree, from its insinuating its roots far into the crevices of the old buildings, and thereby become an instrument of destruction of what affords its support; in like manner it fastens upon loose slaty rocks, and decorates them with its verdure, whilst it works their fall. The ash is one of the latest trees in coming into leaf, and loses its leaves earlier in autumn. These are greedily eaten by the cattle; and it ought not to be planted in parks or lawns intended for pasture of milk cows, for they communicate a disagreeable

taste to the butter. The wood is tough and valuable, being applicable to a great variety of purposes: and it possesses the very singular property of being in perfection even in infancy, a hole three inches in diameter being as valuable and durable for any purpose to which it can be applied, as the timber of the largest tree.

In the Highlands of Scotland, at the birth of an infant, the nurse takes a green stick of ash, one end of which she puts into the fire, and, while it is burning, receives in a spoon the sap that oozes from the other, which she administers to the child as its first food. Near Kenety Church, in the King's county, is an ash, the trunk of which is 21 feet 10 inches round, and 17 feet high before the branches break out, which are of enormous bulk. When a funeral of the lower class passes by this tree, they lay the body down a few minutes, say a prayer, then throw a stone to increase the heap which has been accumulated round the roots. There is an ancient saying that, "a serpent had rather creep into the fire, than over the twig of an ash tree." Cowley, enumerating various prodigies, says:

"On the wild ash's tops the bats and owls,  
With all night ominous, and baleful fowls,  
Sate brooding, while the screeching of these doves  
Profaned and violated all the groves."

Female Ornaments.—"In Rome's best days," a gossiping visitor to the mother of the Gracchi begged to be indulged with an inspection of Mrs. Cornelia's jewel casket; whereupon that distinguished and complaisant person—the first pattern lady—called up Master Caius, and Master Tiberus, and presenting those roman-nosed, fat-faced, bread and butter productions pronounced with a Lady Byronish air, "these are my jewels!" This story was never a very good one, and is now somewhat tattered by use, but we must remember old stories now and then; and this will afford the reminiscence an opportunity to pity Cornelia. How could the woman have obtained better jewels? There were no Gelstons nor Marquands in those days! Diamonds and pearls had not yet been brought from the East—and ladies of the greatest fortune and most exquisite taste, even the leaders of Roman ton, were indebted for their ornaments, for that which should fling o'er their charms an added grace, and make a rival pale, to the skill and industry of their domestic slaves, who on a stove near the kitchen fire elaborated the thumb rings and armlets that then constituted jewelry. Yet the ladies of Rome loved jewels in their hearts, as much as ladies do now, and their visits seldom ended without the exhibition and comparison of their respective treasures—miserable as they would be deemed by a modern belle. Any lady who, passing down Broadway yesterday, stopped at Gelston's to enquire if those bracelets were finished, and just glanced over the cases to see if there were aught new, may very possibly wonder how the poor Roman ladies could be so uncivilized and may laugh perhaps at the idea of such ornaments. "If they could but have seen mine!" Yours are very splendid, madam, doubtless—but what do you think of this trifle? It is stated that Messrs. Rundell & Co. have now on sale a diamond necklace and ear rings the price of which is only 95,000 guineas!—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

EXPENSES OF A KING.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the London Court Journal dated, Paris, June, 1832.

The following anecdote may give you some idea of our ex-king's extravagance, in matters that concerned his penchant for sporting. A marsh, plentifully stocked with wild fowl, especially ducks, bordered on one of the royal domains. The owner had been a sheep-feeder by profession, yet a very wolf in driving a bargain, and, though in his career he had dealt with many sheeps' heads, had never yet transacted business with a crowned one. To this ex-marchand de moutons, the King dispatched one of his gentlemen with full powers to treat for the purchase of the aforesaid swamp. Monsieur de Fleece, soon perceived the advantages of his relative position, and modestly demanded 30,000 francs for his land and water property, which might be worth about 10,000 francs. *Le Gentilhomme* replied he would let his Majesty know. The next day came, and with it the Court-ambassador; but the price had been doubled in the interval, and sixty thousand francs was announced to be the very lowest farthing for which the marsh should be ceded to his majesty. The courtier, once more, withdrew to consult the royal Nimrod, and returned with full powers to conclude the affair at the last exorbitant price. M. Fleece, whose appetite grew more voracious at each delay, now swore he would have ninety thousand francs or nothing. The envoy was obliged to yield.—The last named sum was counted down. The pen for signing the deed of sale was in the proprietor's hand; when, suddenly a thought seemed to strike him, and leaning over the table, he whispered into the courtier's ear—"Ma femme pretend que ca vaut bien quelques chose de plus." "Qui donc?" "Elle veut pu'on ma donne la croix d'honneur." "Thats understood," replied the *gentilhomme*, and 90,000 francs, with the Cross of Honour, were accorded for this duck-preserve, which after three days' shooting, was no longer thought of.

The whole number of Temperance Societies in the United States is three thousand. Upwards of two hundred vessels sail from our ports without Ardent Spirits for use among the crews.

More than one thousand distilleries have been stopped.

Three thousand merchants have given up the traffic in Ardent Spirits.

The whole number of persons pledged to total abstinence from Ardent Spirits in the U. States is three hundred thousand. Upwards of one hundred inkeepers have declined selling ardent spirits.

The ship Emporium, which sailed from Boston, for Calcutta, on the 30th ult. took out 400 bales New Orleans cotton to an English house, to be manufactured in Hindostan

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE

Washington, July 19th, 1832.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

- At New Orleans.
  - 420 barrels of pork
  - 875 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 335 bushels of good sound beans
  - 6160 pounds of good hard soap
  - 2800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 240 bushels good clean salt
  - 1600 gallons good cider vinegar.

- At Baton Rouge.
  - 300 barrels of pork
  - 625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 275 bushels good sound beans
  - 4400 pounds of good hard soap
  - 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 100 bushels of good clean salt
  - 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

- 360 barrels of pork
- 750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 330 bushels of good sound beans
- 5500 pounds good hard soap
- 2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 200 bushels of good clean salt
- 1500 gallons good cider vinegar.

One half on the 1st May; remainder 1st December, 1833.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemich.

- 240 barrels of pork
- 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 220 bushels of good sound beans
- 3520 pounds of good hard soap
- 1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 100 bushels good clean salt
- 1000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1833, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1833.

At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

- 600 barrels of pork
- 1250 barrels fresh superfine flour
- 500 bushels good sound beans
- 9000 pounds good hard soap
- 4000 pounds good hard tallow candles
- 2500 bushels of good clean salt
- 2500 gallons good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st May, 1833.

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below Saint Louis.

- 240 barrels of pork
- 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 230 bushels of good sound beans
- 3520 pounds of good hard soap
- 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 100 bushels of good clean salt
- 1000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833.

At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.

- 240 barrels of pork
- 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 230 bushels of good sound beans
- 3520 pounds of good hard soap
- 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 100 bushels of good clean salt
- 1000 gallons good cider vinegar.

One half 1st May, the remainder 1st October 1833.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi River.

- 120 barrels of pork
- 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 110 bushels good sound beans
- 1760 pounds good hard soap
- 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 50 bushels of good clean salt
- 500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

- 300 barrels of pork
- 650 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 275 bushels of good sound beans
- 4400 pounds of good hard soap
- 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 100 bushels of good clean salt
- 1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833.

At Saint Peters, Mississippi River.

- 180 barrels of pork
- 375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 165 bushels of good sound beans
- 2640 pounds of good hard soap
- 1300 pounds good hard tallow candles
- 60 bushels of good clean salt
- 675 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June 1833.

At Green Bay.

- 360 barrels of pork
- 750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 330 bushels of good sound beans
- 5300 pounds of good hard soap
- 2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 120 bushels of good clean salt
- 1400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833.

At the Saut de Ste. Marie.

- 120 barrels of pork
- 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 110 bushels of good sound beans
- 1760 pounds of good hard soap
- 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 50 bushels of good clean salt
- 500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1833.

At Mackinaw.

- 120 barrels of pork
- 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 110 bushels of good sound beans
- 1760 pounds of good hard soap
- 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 40 bushels of good clean salt
- 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

- 240 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
- 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 230 bushels of good sound beans
- 3520 pounds of good hard soap
- 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 80 bushels of good clean salt
- 900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1832, and January and February, 1833.

- At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
  - 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
  - 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth N. H.
  - 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
  - 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Governor's Island, New York Harbor.
  - 120 barrels of New York mess pork
  - 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 110 bushels of good sound beans
  - 1760 pounds of good hard soap
  - 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 40 bushels of good clean salt
  - 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Trumbull, New London.
  - 60 barrels of New York mess pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.
  - 60 barrels of New York mess pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.
  - 60 barrels of Baltimore pack'd prime pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh super Howard st. flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Seven, Annapolis.
  - 60 barrels of Baltimore pack'd prime pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh super Howard st-flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Washington.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort.
  - 120 barrels of pork
  - 250 barrels of fresh super Howard-st flour
  - 110 bushels of good sound beans
  - 1760 pounds of good hard soap
  - 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 40 bushels of good clean salt
  - 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Bellona Arsenal, near Richmond.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbour, S. C.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Arsenal, four miles from Augusta, Ga.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

- At Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida.
  - 60 barrels of pork
  - 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
  - 55 bushels of good sound beans
  - 880 pounds of good hard soap
  - 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
  - 20 bushels of good clean salt
  - 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not

specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1833, and 1st March, 1834. The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork to be carefully packed with Turks Island salt: and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds weight each. The pork and vinegar to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, full hooped; and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Fort Armstrong Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1833. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department. The Commissary general reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities or of dispensing with one or more articles at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice. Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified to by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be either in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city; or in Treasury drafts, on specie paying Banks to the Westward.

Each proposal to be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 27—t10ct.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

PROSPECTUS of a New Volume of the New York Mirror, a repository of Polite Literature and the Fine Arts; embellished with splendid Engravings on steel, copper and wood, and with popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. &c.—Geo. P. Morris, Theo. S. Fay, Nathaniel P. Wills, Editors.

The first number of a new year (volume tenth) will be issued on the 7th day of July next.

From the commencement of this paper, our humble endeavors have been unceasingly exerted to elevate the character of a *mercantile* literary, and we trust that we have not been altogether unsuccessful.

Our columns have been, and will continue to be, principally filled with original matter. Besides the writings of the Editors, we are honored with occasional contributions from a list of nearly two hundred native authors, which embraces many of the most distinguished and highly gifted literary men of the land.

In addition to our foreign correspondence, important sources are open to us for selections. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, and contemporary journals on both sides of the Atlantic, warrant us in the assertion that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscriptions, or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

Its steady and marked improvement furnishes a satisfactory pledge that its progress, in every department, will keep pace with the increase of its already extensive circulation. We have received the certain and gratifying evidences that it is read and approved by the most intelligent classes throughout the U. States.

The embellishments for the tenth volume will be of the most costly and beautiful kind, consisting of full sized super-royal quarto plates, executed expressly for the work, by the best artists. Besides the Vignette, there will be four superb engravings issued during the year, which if published separately, would alone equal the amount of subscription for the Mirror. As a guarantee for the excellence of this department, it has been placed under the direction of Mr. R. W. Weir.

In addition to the above, there will be published a number of finely executed Engravings on wood, also drawn and engraved for the work, and illustrative of curious and interesting subjects.

Each number of the ensuing volume will contain a popular piece of Music, arranged with accompaniments for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. At the expiration of the year, these form a valuable collection of the most choice and rare pieces, which altho' occupying little more than one sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of the entire journal.

In short, the Mirror will contain every thing which can enhance the value of the paper, and render it agreeable, instructive and interesting. The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets. It is elegantly printed, and is embellished, once every three months with a splendid super royal quarto Engraving, and every week with a popular piece of Music. Fifty two numbers complete a volume of four hundred and sixteen large pages, for which a beautiful engraved Vignette Title Page, and a copious index are furnished. The terms are \$4 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.—New York June, 1832.

Subscriptions to the Mirror received by

THOMAS WATSON.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

July, 1832.