

Letter from A Missionary in Persia.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican publishes the following extract of a letter from Rev. Justin Perkins, formerly of Springfield, but now a Missionary in Persia: OROONIAN, (Persia) Nov. 11, 1848. You may be interested to hear of the recent demise of Mohammed Shah, King of Persia. He died in his 44th year, having reigned 14 years. His reign has been marked by little worthy of record except the oppression of his subjects, which, however is not peculiar in the history of Persia. Though a well disposed man, and very intelligent for a Persian, this King has been much incapacitated for government, by long and severe suffering from gout, induced by excessive indulgence of the palate; and has consequently intrusted the management of his affairs almost wholly to his vizier, a fanatical old Hajji, for whom he cherished a strong reverence as a reputed Saint, but who was in fact a most miserable tyrant. The death of the King was the signal for his subjects to rally for the destruction of this oppressive vizier, who saved himself from violent death only by taking himself to a sacred place of refuge. Naziridin, the eldest son of the late Shah, has now ascended the throne of Persia. He is a young man, perhaps twenty years old, who is a Cyrus in his fondness for the pleasure of the chase, but has hardly an established character in other respects. May he show himself a Cyrus also in a disposition to favor the cause of God in his kingdom. Our missionary work continues to be prospered. The Nestorian patriarch, an ignorant, bigoted, malevolent man, and a fugitive from Turkey into Persia, has attempted an active persecution, during the past few months, which was for some time violent, and might have proved fatal, had it not been arrested by the civil authorities of the country, through the influence of the English Consul at Tabreez. American missionaries, you hardly need be told, are under great obligation to British functionaries in the East, for protection and aid in their work. This is especially true of us here in Persia, where our country has no political representative, and we are consequently quite defenseless and peculiarly exposed. We trust the generous kindness of British officers and agents, in Asia and other parts of the world, so often extended to American missionaries, is duly appreciated by the friends of the missionary cause in America, and many continue to strengthen their hearty feeling in our beloved country toward the fatherland—bonds which ought never to be severed or weakened.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

S. B. Holders, Esq. of Milton, Caswell Co., will accept our thanks for the promptitude with which he remitted balance due to us for the N. C. Standard. BENTON WILSON, Esq. Greenboro', Ala., will also accept our thanks, for principal and interest on his bill, and postage paid.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

At the city election lately held in New York, CALK S. WOODRILL was elected Mayor, by a handsome majority; say between two and three thousand. The two Boards of Aldermen will also be Whig, in the proportion of 2 to 1.

BROOKLYN ELECTION.

EDMOND COPELAND, Whig has been elected Mayor, by a majority over two opposing candidates, Democratic and "city reform." The Whigs have elected 12 out of 18 Aldermen.

A NEW WORK.

We would direct attention to the Prospectus of the "Pictorial History of North America," by JOHN FROST, F. L. D. published in to-day's paper.

We have examined the Book and find it, as we believe, a well written and interesting History of our Continent from the discovery of Greenland about A. D. 1000, near five hundred years before the day of Columbus down to the termination of the Mexican war.

We have never seen a Historical work of the same size, containing the narrative of events for so long a period got up in the style of this, with near 400 fine engravings, or more accessible to the general reader.

Mr. Frost is now in our town for the purpose of receiving the names of subscribers.

COALITION.

The Locos and Abolitionists, at the late election in Connecticut, united and thus carried the day—So say our accounts from thence.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The movements in Canada, at this time, excite considerable interest in the public mind. We have given some accounts of the proceedings there, with an opinion of the result. We copy, in another column, an article on this subject, from the London Times, which is important, as it probably expresses the views and feelings of a large portion of the British public, and of the Ministry also.

POLITICAL DEPRAVITY.

The following article appears in the Journal of yesterday:

"We observe that the Federalists are ostentatiously engaged in parading memorials for the retention of some few Democratic office-holders in the position they now occupy, on the ground that they have not been meddling or vindictive politicians. This hypocritical movement is tantamount to an open acknowledgment that they (the Feds) themselves have deserted the people; that when they assumed them, they have done time and again, that Gen. Taylor would turn out so manly for opinion sake, they did not believe one word of what they said. Else why the necessity of such memorials? Why memorials of petition Gen. Taylor to retain men whom, by their own showing, he is already pledged to retain." We copy the above entire, that our readers may see the course marked out by the Editor of the Journal for his government in conducting his Press. It is absolutely infamous; a libel on the motives and impudently successful in the manner of its application. We do not wish to occupy much space in noticing articles of this kind, because so good can arise from it. The object of the Editor is evidently to get up an excitement here, in the operations of which he may acquire notoriety: There are a few men of his party who are base enough to encourage him, because

they are base enough to do any thing in a political way.

If the remarks of the Editor are sanctioned by the democratic party here, and he is considered the embodiment of their sentiments and feelings, the President owes it to the insulted magnanimity of the Whigs who supported him, to remove every officer of that party in this section of country. We do not, however, yet believe that our democratic fellow-citizens will approve the course pursued by the Journal.

THE ARABS.

The performance of the Arabs has excited considerable interest here. The exhibition of strength and activity presented by them are truly wonderful; a correct description of which would be deemed fallacious—one must see to believe. The habits of these men are correct, so far as we can learn, and their deportment quite inoffensive.

Young ALLA, takes a benefit to-night—a very small specimen of humanity—but the very tallest sort of a genius in his line.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, April 10—11 P. M. National Whig Office.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Charles R. Baldwin, Greenlawn, changed to Jerome, Ia.; Dexter Bemis, Spencer, Mass.; Elliot Smith, Norway, Maine; Jacob P. George, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; E. Beldin, Falls Village, Conn.; John Hayne, Portland, Conn.; Simon Woodward, South Coventry, Conn.; John Frow, Scott, Ohio; B. B. Gaylord, Jefferson, Ohio; Henry Converse, Buco Grove, Ohio; Isaac Sherman, Kirtland, Ohio; A. B. Bedington, Amherst, Ohio; Milton W. Pecke, Picketown, Ohio; Franklin Adams, Akron, Ohio; W. C. Wyatt, Wustings, Michigan; W. H. Powell, Oxford, Michigan; Jacob Doolittle, North Port, Indiana; James Blair, Passanau, Ia.; James McQueen, Wellsill, Ohio; Ocasia Long, Elyria, O.; Dan'l Bates, Somersville, O.; Henry Wheelock, Laper, Mich.; A. K. Philles, Camden, Ill.; W. H. Webb, Bissell, Ill.; Dan W. King, Greenbury, Wis.; John W. Lyon, Dunkerki, Wis.; G. M. Warri, Pallyra, Wis.; Western Saratoga office, Union Co., Ill., discontinued; L. H. Green, Gardiner Me.; W. R. Webb, New Castle, Me.; Timothy Fuller, Lincoln, Me.; Winslow Bates, Eastport Me.; John Jameson, Cornish, Me.; Tristram Gilman, Springvale, Me.; Nathan C. Smith, Waustead, N. H.; Charles Bourne, North Sandwich, Mass.; George F. Allen, Manchester, Mass.; Geo. C. Coules, Farmington, Conn.; Elijah Bailey, Jr., Ledyard Conn.; E. D. Sweet, Channingville, N. Y.; Jos. Palmer, Plainford, N. Y.; Jas. B. Arsdale, Harlanburg, N. J.; Israel Harris, Belvedere, N. J.; Reuben Smith, Paines, Mo.; H. T. Kent, Clarksville, Mo.; E. Moberly, Clear Creek, Mo.; F. Wing, Lamine, Mo.; C. J. Wood, Bg River Mills, Mo.; Thomas Cobb, Grand Pass, Mo.; A. Bowels, Fewtown, Mo.; Qayvanoh, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Hosta B. Horn, Bloomfield, Iowa; Perry Perkins, Colony, name and site changed to Colebury, Iowa; Longview Postoffice, Morgan county, Tenn., discontinued; Henry Mason, Fayetteville, Va.; J. P. Brown, Charlottesville, Va.; Ch. Stearns, South Butler, Ala.; W. S. Bridgeford, Figerville, La.; J. D. Hodges, N. Canton, Tenn.; W. Cornwell, Highland Tenn.; B. T. Locke, Ten mile Stand, Tenn.; S. F. Miller, Jeffersontown, Ky.; J. W. Samuel, Savannah, Mo.; A. H. Brown, Fairfield, Iowa; N. L. Stout, Bloomington, Iowa; J. P. Mabey, Lexington, N. C.; Mrs. S. Barnes, Alligator, Pa.; F. W. Capers, Military Institute, Ky.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT APRIL 10th.

Daniel M. Haskell, Deputy Postmaster, Cleveland, Ohio, vice Timothy P. Spenser.

Cabinet in session five hours today. One hundred and fifty persons waiting by the time General Taylor came down. He dispatched them all in ten minutes.

Attorney General Johnson is at his post. Secretary of the Treasury returns with his family on the 14th inst.

The Board of Commissioners to settle the Mexican claims, meet on Monday next in a room in the City Hall.

The Temperance Hall was partially consumed by fire this morning. Loss \$3,000, but was insured to that amount. Mr. Green's printing office in the basement was injured to the amount of \$100. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CRISIS IN CANADA.

[From the London Times, March 23.]

When our loyal readers are informed that the Europa has brought us whole series of Canadian debates, with speeches and letters innumerable about the "rebellion losses," they will expect to find their worst anticipations realized. In common, apparently, with some members of the British House of Commons, they will expect to hear that the Canadian rebels, having now got the upper hand, are screwing the unfortunate Royalists with a vengeance; and that Messrs. Papineau, Wolford, Nelson, Mackenzie, and Co. are now revelling in the plunder of the tortes. We are very sorry to disappoat that love of the marvellous and the dreadful which can feel a sort of pleasure even in the calamities of meritorious men. Blank and uninteresting as the announcement will be, truth compels us to say that thus far there is no real ground for the panic which has suddenly seized a portion of the public on Canadian affairs. No act has been passed; there is not even a bill before the Colonial Parliament; there is not a single name, or a single claim actually admitted by the Legislature; the whole is as yet in nubibus; it is true there has been a tremendous and most noisy incubation; the Lower House at Montreal has held an almost continuous session for a fortnight, the opposition have made speeches by relays, and but for a vigorous effort and a little strategy, would have been speaking at this moment; but we assure our readers, incredible as it may appear, that the origin and result of a row which has almost assumed the form of a grand loyalist and rebellion, may be comprised in this short and simple resolution, moved by the Hon. Mr. La Fontaine, Attorney-General—"That this House do now resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the necessity of establishing the amount of losses incurred by certain inhabitants of Lower Canada during the political troubles of 1837 and 1838, and of providing for the payment thereof."

When then all this ferment? Why is Sir Alton M'Nab working up the loyal population to fury, and why does upper Canada talk of "annexation" with the hitherto "stars and stripes"? Why are Durham, Sydenham, Metcalf, and Elgin now proclaimed traitors in disguise? Why is England itself infected with colonial exasperation? Because this

is the first time this question has been agitated? No such thing. Claims have been continually sent in, and compensation has actually been given. In Upper Canada compensation to the amount of £40,000 has long since been awarded. As for Lower Canada, claims came in so thick that in 1845 the government of the day, being itself unable to give them due consideration, appointed a commission to receive and investigate them. The commission, finding that some of the claimants were the gentlemen who had themselves done the mischief by taking part in the rebellion, asked for further instructions, and received them, to the effect that every claimant should be admitted, except on legal proof of treasonable practices. The commission was not a judicial body, and had no means of deciding on questions of guilt, except where there existed a conviction in a court of law. So matters stood before the present ministry came in, and under the very persons who now head the opposition. It is evident therefore that nothing can be objected to the present resolution which could not equally be objected to what has been done long before under very different auspices. What, then is the peculiarity of the present case? First and foremost comes the unpalatable fact that what was the disaffected and rebellious party in 1837 is now in power, and commands a majority in the legislature. It is, therefore, surmised that the bill founded on the present resolution, and the whole course of action arising therefrom, will show an evil bias in favor of the rebels—that these claims will not be properly sifted, but, on the contrary, favored. The "royalist" party is discouraged at the fact of this investigation and award being conducted at such a time, under such a government, and such commissioners as are likely to be chosen.

It must be admitted that there is ample room to do a good deal of mischief, if the powers that be are not restrained by conscientious considerations. The list of claimants, which we must beg to remind our readers is not a new thing, but published in the appendix to the journals of the Canadian Legislature for 1846, contains 2,176 names, and the total sum claimed is £241,975. A violent partisan ass that nine-tenths of the claimants are of French Canadian origin. Most of the claims are for property destroyed, but some are for casual, speculative, or imaginary losses. Among the latter sort are claims for loss of time while in exile or in prison, claims for presumed loss of business in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and demands for the repayment of passage money from Bermuda to Australia. One of the most impudent demands, says the colonial journal we refer to, is that for a sum of £237 12s. 6d. taken from the treasury of the church of St. Cyprien, forcibly entered by Dr. Cote, against the will and remonstrance of the churchwardens; the fact evidently being that Dr. Cote, and the physical force of the parish, being Roman Catholics and unhappily also rebels, applied to the purpose of the rebellion the fund of their own church, and now demand that the Colonial Legislature shall make good that sacrilege, and so reimburse to the rebels the costs of their rebellion.

That these claims will be met in a partial or an indiscriminate manner is only a matter of surmise. That they will not all be granted is evident from the fact that on going into committee according to the above resolution, the House very speedily hunted the amount of the intended grant to £100,000, which, from the fact of some payments in anticipation, is only a new grant of £90,000.

We continue of opinion, therefore, that at present it is quite unnecessary we should throw ourselves into an agony of indignation at the conduct of the Canadian cabinet. The province, of course, is in a terrible excitement. Sir Alton M'Nab is now out of office, and has nothing to do; so to satisfy a mind of more than common energy, he has taken to agitation, and is lashing the whole colony into foam. But happily we are out of hearing, and can think of the matter at our leisure. We confidently hope that there will not arise an occasion for the use of Her Majesty's troops, as Mr. Gladstone and some others appear to apprehend. The debate on the ministerial act in the Canadian Legislature shows that great moderation of language is easy enough in the victorious party, it is also a pledge of moderate conduct. Even the terrible Dr. Wolford Nelson, whose monstrous claims to subject of such angry comment, has declared that he only maintains it because by surrendering it he would prejudice the similar claims of many poorer persons. A letter by Mr. Hicks to day gives the ministerial view of the case. The reader will also gather from it that the question has gone into many more issues than we have ventured to take up. To inform on the British public an interminable squabble about the local appropriation of the colonial revenue would, indeed, be an unnecessary addition to the existing miseries of British life.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

As the time is now near at hand for organizing "Banks" of subscription for the prosecution of this great State work, we desire to "keep before the people" the great advantages to be derived from its completion. We know the usual question is—"Will it pay?" That it will, we think has been clearly shown by the many facts and the copious statistical information we have furnished our readers from time to time. It has been shown that it will inevitably tend to an increased value in property; and to illustrate this point still more clearly, attention is directed to facts connected with Boston, the centre of the great network of rail-ways by which New England is bound together. By comparing her increase of wealth the past four or five years, with that of New York, the "pride of commercial emporium" of the United States, which has population, enterprise, manufactures, immense commerce, almost uncounted wealth—everything, indeed, but rail-ways—and it will be seen, and most conspicuously too, what Railroads will do. The following statistics are furnished to our readers.

Real Estate. Personal Estate. Boston, New York. 40 \$70,424,200 187,121,464 34,157,000 65,721,699 41 62,863,000 180,350,848 36,044,806 64,294,972 42 65,309,500 176,489,042 41,223,800 61,294,500 43 67,754,400 164,955,314 42,372,600 61,273,464 44 72,048,000 171,936,591 46,042,400 64,027,366 45 81,991,400 177,307,900 53,957,300 62,747,821 46 90,119,600 181,480,334 58,720,000 61,471,470 47 97,764,800 187,314,896 64,595,800 57,379,917

In personal estate, Boston is ahead! In real estate, considering the difference of population, vastly so! Whence comes this? Her diversity of labor—her railroads—her manufactures—are the cause. See what an increase!

Increase of real and personal estate since 1841 \$74,253,800

Deduct cost of rail-ways in Mass. 30,244,927

Net gain, admitting railroads to be dead stock \$44,008,873

But the average per cent. of dividends declared on the railroad stock, last year, was 81 per cent. So

take another view—a contrast of the increase of valuations in the two cities, Boston and New York, for five years.

Increase in Boston \$74,253,800

Decrease in New York 4,042,617

Difference \$8,261,417

What are the results of a growth like this? Of course increased labor, multiplied employments, greatly enhanced comforts of living—in one word, a higher civilization, which is a more uniformly diffused happiness.

From the Wilmington Journal.

STRIKELAND'S, N. C., APRIL 12, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—Please give the following an insertion in your paper, and oblige many citizens:

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—For some days past, our quiet community has been much excited and covered with gloom, by the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Nanny W. Knowler, wife of John H. Knowler, of Sampson county. She left her house on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., between the hours of midnight and morning; and by leaving the yard well every means not to awaken her husband, she sought for her at her mother's, Mrs. Mary Gavin, and not finding her there, fears were entertained that she had accomplished what she had threatened, (viz; to drown herself.) This she had repeatedly said she would do. The intelligence was immediately given to her friends and the community, and every means that could be used were adopted to find her. The water was drawn from several of the Mill Ponds in the vicinity, and search made everywhere, where there was the least hope of finding her, but no trace had been received of her on the Saturday following the way to Taylor's Bridge, and on being examined she started and took a road that led to a Mill Pond on the lands of Mr. Rodgers. Acting from this intelligence, they sought for her there, when, horrible to relate, a Mr. Sellars and another gentleman found her suspended by the neck, dead! a frightful object to behold. The article used for this purpose was nothing more than her apron, with the strings of which she had made a noose, and fastened the other part to a small pine tree, which she had bent over. The location was on a hill side, and from examination of the spot she must have died without a struggle. The cause for this rash act is difficult to explain. They had been married only six weeks, and she often said, "she had married a man that she did not love." She had for some time exhibited symptoms of aberration of mind, and this, no doubt, was the cause of her tragical death. What adds to the gloom of the melancholy affair, they both are considered to be very respectable. The funeral takes place to-day.

Yours, W. M. S.

Key West, April 8, 1849.

"Sir: The British ship Alceste, Capt. master, from Apalachicola, for Liverpool, with a cargo of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton put into this port on the 26th ultimo, in a leaky condition. She sailed from Apalachicola on the 10th and on the 23d struck on the Conch Reef, but succeeded in getting off without the assistance of wreckers. She has been discharged, and is now undergoing the necessary repairs to enable her to proceed on the voyage. Nearly the whole of the ground tre proved to be damaged, which will be sold to pay expenses, &c.

"Bark Lewelling, from New York, for St. Marks, passed through North West passage 23 instant, all well.

"The schr. C. Gatch, Watts, twenty-two days from New York, bound to New Orleans, with the master ill with Small Pox, arrived on the 3d. He has, however, nearly recovered, and will proceed in a short time.

"A boat arrived yesterday from Key West, reports the loss, near that place, of brig Centurion, of Boston. She was from Cardenas, with a cargo of Molasses, the whole of which is a total loss. She sailed on the 6th and was wrecked the same night.

"The Spanish sloop Peduco, Amalia, which I informed you in my last was seized by the Collector for a breach of the revenue laws, was condemned, and sold on the 4th for only \$2000. The smack William H. has also been condemned under similar circumstances and will be sold by the United States Marshal on the 10th."

MELANCHOLY WIVES.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life a good writer observes:—

"There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silk and jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration—reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt, admired, but not respected; desired but not esteemed, ruled by passion not affection; impairing her weakness not her constancy, to the six she could exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her a wife-partaking the care and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them, placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother we find her the affectionate and ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them to thought and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings; preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Melancholy daughters make the best wives in the world!"

DIED.

At Gravelly Hill, in Bladen county, on the night of the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, John D. Bonty, Esq. aged 50 years. He was a good man and devoted Christian. Few men could be more respected and mourned, in the circle of their acquaintances, than he will be.

In Bladen county, on the 6th inst., of Paralysis, Major John Stokes Pearson, one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of the county. In the same county, within the last fortnight, Father Newell, a local Methodist preacher, Mr. James Andros, Mr. William Saltar Johnson, and Thomas Benson, son of Mr. Levi Benson.

In Fayetteville, on the 25th ult., Miss Flora McDonald, in her 17th year.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, APRIL 14.

HIGH WATER AT THE BARRIERS: 2.54 P. M.

ARRIVED.

10. Schr. Volant, Whitehurst, from Middleton, Hyde Co., N. C., with 1750 bushels Corn, to DeRosier & Brown.

12. Schr. Geo. Hoffman, Roanoke from Philadelphia, to K. J. Lutterloh, with mdse; to sundry persons.

Schr. Byzantium, Grace, from Boston, in ballast to Geo. Harris.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, from Lincolnville, Me., with 750 casks Lime, to Harris & Drake.

Packet Schr. Minosota, Leighton, from Boston, to Harris & Drake, with mdse; to sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, from Fayetteville, to John Banks, with mdse.

Brig Jerome, Howe, from New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Paine, Pickett, from Jacksonville, with Naval Stores, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Express, Mills, from Jacksonville, with Naval Stores, to G. W. Davis.

13. Schr. Gen. Boyd, Hill, from Newburyport, in ballast, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Mary, Blount, from Baltimore, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

WHEALEASE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Young Alla's Benefit.

INCREASED ATTRACTION AT MASONIC HALL.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NIGHT.

And positively the last performance, as the Company goes to Charleston on Sunday.

THE BEDON ARABS, in addition to many of their late splendid exhibitions, for the first time here, will introduce the

TURBANTRICK.

Every man making his own Turban within one minute. Admission 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age 14 cents. April 14.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.

WE will commence to sell, at public auction on MONDAY, the 23d instant, our entire stock of Dry Goods, now remaining on hand. This stock is well worth the attention of buyers, as the goods are of prime quality. BARGAINS may also be expected, for the sale will be positive, and will be continued from day to day till all are sold. A credit of six months will be given upon all sales amounting to \$50 and over, purchasers giving good notes with satisfactory security. All who under \$50 will be let cash. ANDERSON & YOUNG. April 14.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

5 HHDS. prime quality Sugar, just received, for sale by A. W. BROWN, N. C. April 14.

Pictorial History of North America.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A PICTORIAL HISTORY, OF NORTH AMERICA. BY JOHN FROST, F. L. D.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MORE THAN 400 ENGRAVINGS.

SOME of the most interesting scenes, in the great drama of human life, have been enacted on the North American Continent; the stirring events connected with its discovery—the exploration of its harbors and rivers by various nations—the establishment of colonies within its bounds—the wars of the Spaniards, the French, the Dutch, and the English—the perils of the Missionary, the migrant and the adventurer—the vicissitudes of civilization—the triumphs of industry—the achievements of genius in arms and arms—the revolutions, and establishment of independent states, combined with the general development of physical and intellectual progress, in part to the history of North America (the inscription of romance.

The History of the United States, cannot be well and thoroughly related, without connecting it with that of North America. Previous to the American Revolution, the Canadas were with the revolting Colonies equally a part of the British Empire, and the history of that portion of North America, subsequent to the Revolution, is worthy of examination, in order to the purposes of comparison and contrast. Louisiana became a part of the United States in 1804, Florida in 1820, and Texas in 1845, and their history previous to their admission into the Union, must of course be an object of interest to the American Citizen. We may add, that to appreciate fully, the more remote causes, as well as the results, of the recent Mexican War, the history of Mexico, must be comprehended within that of the United States.

Thus in order to understand truly the History of the United States, we must look at the whole of N. America, and in contemplating the great picture, discover the relation which the parts bear to each other.

The reputation of Professor Frost is so well established for impartiality, accuracy and the interest which he never fails to impart to his narratives, that the Publishers feel confident that the fourth volume will receive the general approbation of the community. They have aimed to make the price so commensurate, that it is accessible to all, and their knowledge of no historical work equal in size, and mechanical execution and so abundantly illustrated, which has been offered on terms equally favorable to the purchaser.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Of all descriptions of Groceries, &c. just received and for sale low at HOWARD & PEDERSEN, April 12.

WHEALEASE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

REMARKS ON MARKET.

The market has been more quiet for two days past, very little produce arriving, and but few sales effected.

TURPENTINE.—Sales of 545 bbls. Turpentine have been made as follows, viz: 475 bbls. at \$2.10 for Dipping and \$1.15 per bbl. for Hard, and 110 bbls. Do. at \$2.10 for Dipping and \$1.10 per bbl. for Hard; market closing at the latter price.

LARD.—Sales of 230 bbls. Tar were made at \$1.12 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—A lot of 17 bbls. Spirits Turpentine was sold at 27 cts. per gallon.

ROBIN.—Some parcels of No. 3 Robin have been disposed of at 85 to 60 cts. per bbl.

TIMBER.—12 mts Timber were disposed of at the following prices, viz: 3 mts at \$5.50; 3 at \$4.50; 1 at \$4; 1 at \$3.25; 2 at \$3; 2 at \$6.50 per M. measurement.

OAK PLANK.—Some 4 to 5000 feet Oak Plank was sold at \$12.50 per M.

RIVER LOGS.—One raft Scantling was disposed of at \$3.75 per M.

HAY.—37 bales N. Y. Hay were disposed of at private sale for 65 cts. per cwt., and 5 bales at 62 cts. per cwt.

BACON.—Bacon hams are scarce, and much wanted.

CORN.—1750 bushels Corn (cargo of schr. Volant) were disposed of at 45 cts. per bushel, 90 days.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 11. Stocks steady, but without special movement. Treasury Note, 6's, 108 1/2 and new loan, 114 1/2 and 111 1/2.

Flour market, no change—\$4.25 for common brands.

Corn selling at 42 a 43 cents for white and mixed, and 49 a 51 cents for yellow.

Cotton without much demand since the steamer's arrival—prices irregular, middling and good middling Uplands at 7 1/2 cts. on time.

Naval Stores without much movement, sales 400 bbls Spirits Turpentine were made, partly at 33 1/2 a 34 cts, and part private.