J.—Yes, my Lord I do a great deal.

N.—Why prithee Jack what further use do you make of them?

J.—Why my lord sometimes I convert my cards into a Prayer Book.

N.—A Prayer Book, you villain, I am sure if you make an Almanack of your pack of cards you can never make a Prayer Book of them.

J.—My lord I'll make it appear, you know I told you I could neither write nor read, and for that reason these cards answers my purpose as well as the best prayer book in England.

N.—Prithee Jack let me hear it out, I like the beginning very well.

J.—Why my lord, when I look upon the four suits of cards they present to me the four principal Religions, that are predominant in the world, Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism; when I look over the twelve court cards, they remind me of the twelve patriarchs, from whom proceeds the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve Apostles, also the twelve articles of the Christian faith, in which I am bound to believe; when I look upon the king, it reminds me of my allegiance due to his majesty; when I look upon the queen, the same; when I look upon the ten, it puts me in mind of the ten cities in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, that were destroyed with fire and brimstone from Heaven, the ten plagues of Egypt, wherewith God afflicted the Egyptians, when he brought the children of Israel out of their land, also the ten commandments, the ten tribes of Israel, which were cut off for their wickedness; the nine puts me in mind of the Hierarches, the nine Muses of the noble orders amongst men; the eight reminds me of the eight Beatitudes, the eight altitudes, the eight persons saved in Noah's Ark, the eight persons mentioned in scripture to be released from death to life; the seven puts me in mind of the seven administering spirits that stands before the throne of God, the seven seals wherewith the book of life is sealed, the seven angels with the seven phials filled with the indignation of the Lord, wherewith they were to plague the earth by God for the instruction of man, the seven wonders of the world, the seven planets that rule the seven days of the week; the six puts me in mind of the petitions contained in the Lord's Prayer, the six days of the week that I have to work for my bread, and that I am appointed to keep the seventh holy; the five reminds me of the five senses given by God to man, Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Tasting, Smelling; the four puts me in mind of the four Theological virtues, the four Evangelists, the four last things, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell; the three puts me in mind of the Trinity, in which are three distinct persons, co-equal and co-eternal, it also puts me in mind of the three days Jonah was in the Whale's belly, and the three days our Saviour hung upon the cross, and the three days he lay interred in the bowels of the earth; the two puts me in mind of the two Testaments, the old and the new, containing the law and the gospel, the two contrary principles struggling in man, virtue and vice; then my Lord when I look upon the ace it puts me in mind I have but one only God to adore and serve, one faith to believe, one truth to practice, one baptism to cleanse me from original sin, and one only master to serve and obey.

N.—Very well Jack, I cant say but you convert your cards to a good use, but now I perceive there is one particular in the pack you have not yet explained to me.

J.—What's that my Lord?

N.—The Jack.

J.—Thats right my Lord, I had like to have forgot that, when I look upon the knave it puts me in mind of your lordship.

N.—What, villain, do you account me a knave to my face?

J.—No, my Lord, you misapprehend me, I mean your Lordship's informer.

N.—If so Jack, I freely forgive you, its pretty well turn'd.

[From the N. Y. Statesman.]

The Mysterious Bell—A fragment.

It was a dead calm: the sun beamed bright and beautiful upon the ocean, in sitting glory, and all life and animation had given place to that overpowering listlessness, which none can form any conception of, but they who have experienced a long continued calm at sea.

I was leaning against the taffrail, gazing upon the dark waters below in that state of apathy, in which thought itself becomes almost too great an exertion, when suddenly a gentle breath of wind that swept along so lightly as to cause no ripple upon the glassy surface of the waveless deep, wafted to my awakened sense, a tinkling sound, like the ringing of a small bell at an immense distance. The unusual circumstance aroused my dormant faculties, and I listened with breathless attention; but the flaw had passed, and all was again silent and death like.

I remained upon the same spot nearly an hour, but it came not again; and at length, overcome with drowsiness, I retired to my birth. The next morning when I came upon deck, I found that the calm still continued, and the Captain was of opinion that it would last some days. I mentioned to him the incident that had attracted my attention; but he laughed, and said I had been dreaming. He knew we were too far from land for any sound to reach us, and no vessel he said could have been near enough for me to hear the ringing of the bell, without also being in sight. The mate agreed with him, but I observed one weather-beaten tar, who was standing near, to shake his head doubtfully, and his rugged countenance betrayed great anxiety; but he said nothing. The morning passed away, and still the sea was unruffled by any breeze. After dinner to while away the tedious hours, the Captain and I sat down upon the quarter deck to cards. We had scarcely commenced playing, when I was startled by hearing the same bell-like tones so faint & far, that nothing lived 'twixt them and silence.' I called to the Captain to listen; he sat a moment without speaking, and then started up, exclaiming, 'I hear it too.' The sailors seemed to have noticed it also, for they were hushed and listening. The Captain went aloft with his glass, and looked in every direction. 'I hear it,' said he, 'distinctly, but I can see nothing; it cannot be from shore, for we are more than fifty leagues from any land.' The attention of all on board was now fully awake. The sailors stood upon the forecastle in anxious groupes, all but the old man, the singular expression of whose features I had remarked in the morning. He sat alone upon the windlass, with his hands folded and his eyes intently fixed upon the deck—but still he spoke not. Various conjectures were hazarded among us, but none that satisfactorily accounted for the noise. The afternoon passed, and the sun again set, while the twinkling sound still came floating over the waters. It was late before sleep closed my eyes that night. When the morning of the next day dawned, the Captain went again to the mast head with his glass, but no sail appeared upon the horizon—yet still the ceaseless bell was plainly to be heard, while not a breath of wind was to be felt. Noon came, and still the calm continued, and the sound approached nearer and nearer, when on a sudden the Captain from the top cried out 'I see it now, but what it is, God only knows: it does not look like any craft that ever the hand of man fashioned.' We all rushed to the fore-castle, and in silence awaited the approach of this strange navigator. It came careering over the waters with a rapid motion, and as it drew near, exhibited to our wondering gaze a single black mast, rising from the centre of what seemed a square and solid block of wood, but without yard or sail, nor did any living creature appear upon it. I proposed to take the boat and board it; but the sailors shook their heads, and the Captain was silent. Determined to discover the meaning of this phenomenon, I jumped into the boat, intending to scull towards it, when the old sailor, seeing my resolution, declared that he would go with me; and the Captain, after a moment's hesitation, also joined us. We rowed swiftly onwards to meet the object of our curiosity, which was now within half a mile of the ship, and in a few minutes, were sufficiently near to perceive the bell, the ringing of which had announced its coming, at the top of the mast. It was green and rusty as if with age, and the sides of the nondescript barque were covered with barnacles, and tangled masses of seaweed. Immediately beneath the bell, which still swung from side to side with deafening din, was attached a deep sea-line, passing over the side and descending into the water. The moment our boat touched this strange vessel, the bell ceased to toll, and the floating mass became immovable. We gazed upon it, and upon each other in amazement; and at length, the Captain in a low and tremulous voice, proposed to return; but the sailor said "no! It was an evil hour when we met this accursed"———(his voice sunk, and I could not distinguish what he uttered) 'but we *have* met it, and we must not leave it thus. Let us haul upon this line.' We did so for nearly 20 minutes, but with great difficulty, for it seemed as if some ponderous body at the extremity, resisted our efforts.

At length the profound stillness that had hitherto prevailed amongst us, was broken by the Captain, who looked down into the water, and exclaimed, "great God! what have we here?" We followed with our eyes the motion of his hand, and saw a large object glistening white beneath the waves, and appearing like a gigantic corpse, wrapped in a white cloth and bound with cords. 'Now may Heaven shield us," said the seaman, in a husky voice, 'it is the shrouded Demon of the Sea." As he spoke, he drew his knife from his belt, and in an instant severed the line. The body turned, its white sides flashing through the dark waters, and with the rapidity of lightening, disappeared from our view. B.

From the Boston Palladium.

UNCOMMON FISH.

Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6, A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S S E distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view. They appeared when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 6 or 8 feet which they kept out of the water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours, being about 100 feet from them we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blowed like whales. The spout holes were 4 feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.

ABNER H. LOVELL, Master,
BENJ. SMALL, Mate.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Gazette, April 28.

The ships Balæna and Sabina, from Liverpool, arrived below yesterday. They sailed on the 30th ult.—We are indebted for London Journals to the 28th, from which we make a few extracts.

The most important article in the papers is the series of resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Huskisson, on the 25th of March the object of which is to remove the existing prohibitory duties.

The first reduction is to be made in cotton goods, from fifty guineas per cent to ten pounds per cent. The effect of this will be to remove all difference of price between India and Scottish muslins.

The next reduction is in woollens, which will be in future fifteen pounds per hundred, instead of fifty.

The next article is linen, the duties on which are proposed to be reduced to 25 pounds.

Foreign books and foreign papers are to be reduced to six pence on the former and 3 pence on the latter.

Reductions are proposed on various other articles, none of which are of any consequence to our readers.

Mr. Stratford Canning was about to return home, having wholly succeeded in his mission, which was a special one relating solely to the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the United States, on the subject of the navigation of the Pacific ocean. It is said that Mr. Canning, after the arrangement of the specific object of his mission, introduced the question of Greek politics; but the Russian minister not finding the discussion of this subject included in the bond, declined entering upon any topic not expressly committed to him to negotiate with the English envoy.—Lord Strangford will become the resident ambassador at that court.

It is asserted in the London papers that the recognition of the independence of Brazil by the mother country is settled. The price for which the Brazilian state is said to have consented to pay for the diplomatic recognition of that of which it already had the actual possession, is a million and a half, now in the hands of the contractors for the loan originally intended for Brazil.

At the privy council held on the 23d March. Mr. Vaughan (lately appointed Minister to the United States) was sworn a member, and took his seat at the Board.

General Mina had, on account of his health, left London for the sea coast.

The cotton market had again been lively at Liverpool, and the article is quoted higher than before.—Uplands 13 to 16d; New Orleans, 13 to 18¼d; Alabama 13 1-8 to 16d. The sales for the last 3 or 4 days had been extensive. Coffee had been sold at 75 to 77s.

With respect to the corn laws, the ministry yet preserve silence.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation convening the general diet of Poland.

From the N. Y. American, April 29.

Owing to the late hour at which the letters from Liverpool yesterday reached the post office, we were not able to give any private information as to markets. Since then it has been ascertained that cottons were in active demand at increased prices, and that grain was dull, from the report that the corn laws were to be repealed, or essentially modified. If, as our correspondent communicates the report, Mr. Curwen, the great champion of the country gentlemen and agricultural monopoly, is to introduce any motion for such a purpose, it will certainly prevail; for it is not to be doubted a moment, that a ministry entertaining such sound and rational views on all questions of political economy as the present one in Great Britain, has only been deterred from moving itself in this business, by apprehension of being deserted by the country gentlemen. The repeal of these unreasonable and oppressive laws, is indeed alone wanting to give security and effect to the vast steps already made in that country towards shaking off the shackles of old and rivetted systems of restriction. Nor are the friends of free trade idle; petitions have been sent in from various commercial and manufacturing districts, soliciting a repeal of the corn laws. And if Mr. Curwen and other agriculturalists have been satisfied of the expediency of such a measure, it can hardly fail.

We are not aware, however, of any immediate pecuniary benefit to be derived to this country from a repeal of the corn laws—seeing that agricultural produce is about as low in Europe as here. Poland, France, the Netherlands, not to advert to the granaries of Egypt, can all furnish the British market as cheaply as we could, and their greater proximity will give them the advantage of early information and prompt supply.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 29.

The demand for cotton to day has continued, unabated, at full prices. The grain market is extremely dull. However, the reduction is attributed to a rumour that is very prevalent, of an immediate alteration in the corn laws and it is said that Mr. Curwen, the member for Cumberland, is to bring forward a motion respecting them. It is a strange quarter to come from, one of the landed gentry. It is said that wheat from Canada is to be admitted, but not flour—that the millers here may have the benefit of grinding it. I give you the report without being able to say whether it be well founded.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Edward Quesnel, arrived at New York from Havre, has brought letters from that place of the 1st ult. and Paris papers to the 31st March. Their contents are unimportant.

The accounts from Constantinople says the Evening Post, are contradictory. In one it is said that tranquility had been restored; in another that the alarm & disquietude was so general as to induce the Grand Seignor to remove his treasures from the capital. Intelligence had reached the Turkish government that the Greeks had got possession of the outworks of Patras. There can be no doubt that the garrison capitulated on the 6th February. The emperor Alexander, was expected in Bessarabia in the month of April, to review his troops on the frontiers of Turkey.

It was again reported that Russia continued opposed to allowing the Greeks to form a constitution for themselves, and, contrary to the wishes of Great Britain, had renewed the proposal to choose a sovereign for this gallant people among the princes of Europe.

A number of families in Spain were about to embark for England and France, to avoid the oppressive measures of the government. According to report, 6 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 2 battalions of artillery were to leave Corunna, Saragossa, and Vittoria, on the 1st of April, on their return to France. It is also said that two Swiss regiments at Madrid were to return. An account was published in the Madrid Gazette, said to have been derived from Capt. Smith, of the schr. Gen. Jackson, at St. Sabastians, from Baltimore, that Bolivar was surrounded in Peru by 26,000 Royalist troops—Capt. S. afterwards publicly denied that he ever communicated any such report. Spain was infested in many places by bands of robbers, who committed great excesses.

The Pope had declined the honor of crowning the king of France, unless Charles agreed to restore the ancient city of Avignon to the Church. The Rothchilds are said to have negotiated for the monopoly of salt in France. The Marquis de Bonnay, Peer of France, and governor of the castle of Fountainbleau, recently died in France. A large *Monkey* was performing in one of the theatres to crowded houses. *Jacko* was engaged to support a principal character in Melo-drama. He also performed tragedy, in which 'he saves the lives of the son and wife of his master, besides his footman, and is finally killed amidst the tears and sensibilities of the audience.' The theatre at Weimer was burnt down on the 21st March. The village near Dole had been destroyed by fire; 110 houses were burnt. The Neapolitan government had published a decree of amnesty, with a few political exceptions.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, March 21.

The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre—now it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of the crowned heads, which the revolutions of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the Councils of Kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interest and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The Universe is in labour; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not hitherto endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

HAVRE, April 1.

Referring to our last of the 25th ult. we now submit to your persual our monthly statement of the cotton trade in this place, by which you will notice that the stock of all sorts is reduced to 9931 bales. The quantity in the interior must also be trifling, the dealers in consequence of the high prices, having bought sparingly and only for immediate wants. The accounts from England continue favorable, and yesterday, again, about 1200 bales Louisiana were purchased at 37 to 40s, and added by the English speculators to their present stock, so that they now are in possession of full two thirds of the cottons in the market, and remain masters of the field. The easterly winds prevent arrivals. The vessels expected will come in all at once, and may have a momentary effect on the prices, but cannot be of long duration, as the quantities expected are smaller than usual.

We quote uplands at 35½ a 37; Louisiana, 38 to 42; sea islands, 5f.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 3.

FROM LIMA.—Letters were received this morning to the 25th January by the ship North Point, captain Patten, arrived below from Chorillos, which place she left 2d February. The political intelligence by this arrival is not so late as that by the Rolla, published by us on the 27th ult. The markets are represented as extremely bad, several vessels which had just arrived having their cargoes of Flour on board, which could not be sold other than at a most ruinous loss. We have a letter before us from Lima, dated 25th January which says, "this market is surcharged with imports of every description. The supply of flour is so abundant as to render it entirely unsaleable; and the quotation may be considered nominal at $6 on board."

The frigate United States, captain Hull, had gone to Truxillo, the Peacock sloop of war at Callao; and the Dolphin had gone to Quilca.

VERY LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The packet ship *William*, Capt. Cook, arrived at New York on Saturday evening from New Orleans, having left that city on the evening of the 19th, and the Balize on the 20th ult. Our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette have received papers to the date of her sailing

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Steamboat Teche destroyed.—About two o'clock on the morning of the 14th, about 10 miles below Natchez, the boiler of the Teche burst, by which *three* men were killed and several others scalded more or less severely, and the boat set on fire, and, with her cargo of cotton, entirely consumed.

Mr. Miles of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached New Orleans, and given the following particulars: The Teche left Natchez landing after dark on Wednesday evening, with 65 or 70 passengers, many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about ten miles, the night proved so dark and hazy that captain Campbell concluded to lay by. About two o'clock, the steam having been raised, and at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion: every light on board was extinguished, and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles informs, that anxious to ascertain the truth of this, he pressed forward and fell eleven feet through one of the hatch-ways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, and where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend, and each one made exertions to save himself.—Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made 3 trips to the shore) threw over cotton bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore.

But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board her, were accidentally upset and drowned.

There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez. We cannot but feel, says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of Capt. Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.

By the schr. Ohio at New York, the Mercantile Advertiser received the Charleston Courier of the 25th ult. from which the following is extracted.

Destruction of the Steam Boat Henry Shultz.

It is our painful duty to announce the loss, by fire, of another of the valuable steam boats plying between this city and Augusta. By passengers, arrived yesterday in the Augusta stage, we learn, that the elegant new steam boat HENRY SHULTZ, Captain Lubbock, about two hours after her arrival, on Friday afternoon last, at the wharf in Augusta, was discovered, on opening the hatches, to be on fire; which spread with such rapidity as to baffle all the efforts made to arrest its progress. She had on board a very valuable cargo of merchandize, estimated at about 70 or $80 000, which, with the exception of some articles on deck was entirely destroyed. After burning to the water's edge she sunk. It had not been ascertained how the fire originated. Captain Lubbock, and one other person were injured but not seriously.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the National Journal—

SIR: I have been gratified to observe the favorable notice which you have occasionly been pleased to take of the proceedings and purposes of the American Colonization Society. This institution is, evidently, acquiring extensive popularity, and the success of its efforts, considering its means, has been great. A colony has been planted on an eligible part of the African Coast, secured from the power of the natives, happy and well-ordained in its government, and making rapid advances in improvement.

I enclose the following extracts from letters recently received in this city, to show the interest which is felt on this subject in Maryland and Virginia. A gentleman of high character, in Virginia, writes—"I have the pleasure to inform you, that we have this day organized an Auxiliary Colonization Society, at our Court-House. It is supported by numbers, and a liberality far beyond what I had hoped for; and, I do not doubt, we shall obtain, as members, a majority of the respectable and independent citizens of our county. Preparatory measures have already been taken towards the establishment of Auxiliary Societies, in the adjoining counties of Albermarle and Louisa, and I have good reason to believe that these examples will be followed by many of the counties in this quarter of the State."

From the northern part of Maryland, a gentleman writes—"The public sentiment, in respect to your institution, has greatly changed of late between this and Washington. A few years since, and it was very unpopular; now it has many warm and influential friends. Societies, heretofore, could not be formed; now the public mind is ripe for an effort. Your late intelligence from Africa is copied into every village paper."

The Colonization Society has good reason to thank God, and take courage.

LA FAYETTE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.

On Tuesday evening a splendid ball was given in honour of General Lafayette. We never saw, in this city, a more numerous and brilliant asembly. More than one thousand persons were present. The General seemed, by his attentive politeness, to express how much he was flattered with the reception he met with. On Wednesday evening the public square was illuminated. The triumphal arch and the rows of trees, were all lit up with thousands of lamps, and a view of them from the levee, terminated by the dazzling appearance of the Cathedral and City Hall, gave to the whole scene an appearance of enchantment.

On the 15th, General Lafayette departed from our city. He proceeds to St. Louis in the Steam Boat Natchez, and thence perhaps to Nashville. On leaving the city, he was accompanied by a vast concourse of citizens, who greeted in sighs a last farewell to the Friend of their Fathers, and the early defender of their country.

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