

POETRY.

From "Whims and Oddities in Prose and Verse."

FAITHLESS NELLY GRAY :
A PATHETIC BALLAD.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,
And used to war's alarms;
But a cannon ball took off his legs,
So he laid down his arms!

Now as they bore him off the field,
Said he, let others shoot,
For here I leave my second leg,
And the "Forty-second Foot."

The army-surgeons made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only pegs;
But there's a wooden member quite
As represent my legs!"

Now Ben he loved a pretty maid,
Her name was Nelly Gray;
So he went to pay her his devoirs,
When he'd devoured his pay!

But when he called on Nelly Gray,
She made him quite a scoff;
And when she saw his wooden legs,
Began to take them off!

"O Nelly Gray! O Nelly Gray!
Is this your love so warm?
The love that loves a scarlet coat
Should be more uniform."

Said she, "I loved a soldier once,
For he was blithe and brave;
But I will never have a man
With both legs in the grave!"

Before you had those timber toes,
Your love I did allow;
But then you know you stand upon
Another footing now!"

"O Nelly Gray! O Nelly Gray!
For all your jeering speeches,
At duty's call I left my legs
In Badajos's breaches!"

"Why then," said she, "you've lost the feet
Of legs in war's alarms,
And now you cannot wear your shoes,
Upon your teats of arms!"

"O false and fickle Nelly Gray!
I know why you refuse:
Though I've no feet some other man
Is standing in my shoes!"

I wish I ne'er had seen your face:
But now a long farewell!
For you will be my death—alas!
You will not be my Nell!"

Now when he went from Nelly Gray,
His heart so heavy got,
And life was such a burden grown,
It made him take a knot!

So round his melancholy neck
A rope he did entwine,
And for his second time in life,
Enlisted in the line!

One end he tied around a beam,
And then removed his pegs,
And as his legs were off, of course,
He soon was off his legs!

And there he hung till he was dead
As any nail in town;
For though distress had cut him up,
It could not cut him down!

A dozen men sat on his corpse,
To find out why he died;
And they buried Ben in four cross-roads,
With a stake in his inside!

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

From the Confessions of an English Opium Eater.

"The dream commenced with a music which now I often hear in dreams—a music of preparation, and of awakening suspense—a music like the opening of the Coronation Anthem, and which, like that, gave the feeling of a vast march, of infinite cavalades filing off—and the tread of innumerable Armies. The Morning was come of a mighty day—a day of crisis and of final hope for human nature, then suffering some mysterious Eclipse, and laboring in some dread extremity. Somewhere, I knew not where—somewhere I knew not how—by some being, I knew not whom; a Battle—a Strife,

an Agony was conducting; it was evolving like a great Drama, or piece of music; with which my sympathy was the more insupportable, from my confusion as to its place, its cause, its nature, and its possible issue.

I, as is usual in dreams, (where, of necessity, we make ourselves central in every movement,) had the power, and yet had not the power to decide it. I had the power, if I could raise myself, to will it; and yet again had not the power, for the weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me, or the oppression of inexorable guilt.

"Deeper than ever plummet sounded," I lay inactive. Then, like a Chorus, the passion deepened—Some greater interest was at stake; some mightier Cause than ever yet the word had pleaded, or trumpet had proclaimed. Then came sudden alarms—hurrying to and fro—trepidations of innumerable fugitives, I know not whether from the good cause or the bad—darkness and light—tempests and human faces; and it last, with the sense that all was lost!—female forms, and the features that were worth all the world to me; and, but a moment allowed—and clasped hands, and heart-breaking partings; and then—everlasting farewells!—and with a sigh, such as the Caves of Hell sighed when the Incestuous Mother uttered the abhorred name of Death, the sound was re-verbated,—everlasting farewells! and again and yet again re-verbated—everlasting farewells!

"And I awoke in struggles, and cried aloud—"I will sleep no more."

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

From the N. Y. Albion.

Congress having adjourned without passing the Colonial Intercourse Bill, it may be interesting to our distant readers to know the cause of the failure. We have before stated that a bill was brought into each House, and in both made considerable progress. The Bill which emanated from the Senate, passed that body, and was sent to the lower House for concurrence. The following Extract from the National Intelligencer will show its reception there:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1827.

Mr. TOMLINSON having moved the consideration of the Bill from the Senate to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies, the third section was read in the following words:—

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time before the thirty-first day of December next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence, that the prohibition to the commercial intercourse between vessels of the United States and the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, mentioned in her Order in Council, of the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, has ceased, or been removed, and that no discriminating duties of tonnage, or impost, are imposed or levied, within the ports enumerated in the first section of this act, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported into the said ports, the President is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the acts mentioned in the second section of this act, are altogether suspended and repealed, the said suspension and repeal to take effect from the time of said satisfactory evidence being received by the President."

Mr. TOMLINSON then proposed to amend the bill, that the third section should be in the form following:—
And be it further enacted, That if, at any time before the 31st day of December next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the prohibi-

tion of commercial intercourse in vessels of the United States, between the said United States and the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, mentioned in the British Order in Council, of the 27th of July, 1826, has ceased or been removed, and that no higher or other duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied, in the ports enumerated in the first section of this act, upon vessels of the United States, or upon merchandise the produce or manufacture of the United States, when imported into said ports, in vessels of the United States, than such as are, or shall be levied on British vessels arrived in said ports from the United States, and their cargoes, being the produce or manufacture of the said United States, the President is hereby authorized to issue his Proclamation, declaring that the acts mentioned in the second section of this act are repealed; such repeal to take effect from the time of said satisfactory evidence being received by the President; and if no such proclamation shall be issued, on or before the said 31st day of December next, then, from and after that day, the aforesaid act of the 18th of April, 1818, and the aforesaid act of the 15th of May, 1820, shall revive and be in full force, and the aforesaid act of the 1st of March, 1823, as also the first section of this act, shall be repealed and annulled.

Mr. Tomlinson's amendment being adopted by the House, the bill was sent back to the Senate for approval. The Senate, however, refused to sanction the amendment, when a conference was asked by the House of Representatives. The Committees of Conference met, but each party adhering to its own measure, the time prescribed by the Constitution for the duration of the session expired, and the Bill failed.

The point of difference seems to be this:—The House of Representatives was desirous of attaching an alternative to the bill, or in other words, of holding out a threat to Great Britain; while the Senate urged what may be considered the more generous and liberal mode, that of throwing open the ports unconditionally. The latter plan would have been, perhaps, the more judicious; it certainly would have been the most conciliatory, and we are sure would not have been lost upon the British Government. The House of Representatives, however, thought the honour of the country would be compromised by such a concession. In either case the measure, in effect, would have been the same, since the lower House was willing to postpone the interdiction until the 31st of December. Had the views of the Senate been acceded to, no ill could have ensued, for Congress would have been in session early enough in December next, to have applied the interdiction craved by the House of Representatives if Great Britain continued to withhold her consent of the concession necessary for the settlement of this perplexing question.

The President has it in his power, by virtue of a former act of Congress, to prohibit the admission of British vessels arriving from places where American vessels are not permitted to enter; and as this is the case with the West India Islands, it is supposed by some that the President will forthwith issue his Proclamation for this purpose; and his opinion, indeed, is strengthened by the tone of the Washington papers since the fate of the bill was known. We believe (for we have not the act at hand) that it is in the power of the President to make the interdiction immediate or prospective; but the best informed persons are of opinion that he will adopt the latter, as all parties in both Houses were in favour of extending the interdiction to the 30th of September, at least; and it is fair, we think, to presume, that he will conform to the obvious feeling of Congress, since the matter is left to the exercise of his discretion.

This point, we know, is of much moment to our friends in the West India, and we regret that we cannot speak with more certainty upon it. A short time, however, will determine it. The trade with the North American Colonies, where American vessels are admitted under the Order in Council, must remain in its present state until the next session of Congress, unless some arrangement shall be made between the two governments in the mean time.

OUR SAVIOUR.

It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of Rome of such material things as took place in their respective Provinces, in the days of Tiberius Cæsar, the Emperor Publius Lentulus, being at that time President, it is said wrote the following Epistle from Judea to the Senate concerning our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Conscript Fathers:
There has appeared in these our days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of Truth, but his own Disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A Man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair the color of a Filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curling, and waved about his shoulders. In the midst is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazirites. His forehead plain and delicate. His face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red. His nose and mouth exactly formed. His beard thick, the colour of his hair, not of any great length, but forked. His look innocent—His eyes, grey, clear and quick; in reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, modest and wise. In proportion of body well shaped. None have ever seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A man of singular beauty, surpassing the children of Men."

A gentleman in a stage coach passing through the city of Bath, and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was? the driver replied, "It is the Unitarian Church." "Unitarian!" said the gentleman, "and what is that?" "I don't know," said Jehu, "but I believe it is in the opposition line."

HOW TO SHIP A PIG.—Manœuver with the animal till you have got his snout in a proper direction facing the plank which communicates with the vessel, then take hold of his tail and pull it hard, as though you wished him to come from the place, when, from a spirit of opposition natural in pigs, he goes up the plank without further trouble.

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