Poetry.

The following Song was written by Lord Byron in the original MS. of Childe Harold in the place of the Song to Inez, which has hitherto been substituted for it in all the published editions.

The Spanish Maid.

Oh, never talk again to me
Of Northern climes and British ladies!
It has not been your lot to see,
Like me, the lovely girl of Cadiz.
Although her eye be not of blue,
Nor her fair locks like English lower,
How far its own expressive hue
The languid azure eye surpasses.

Prometheus like from heaven she stole
The fire that through those silken lashes,
In darkest glances seem to roll
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes:
And in along her bosom steal
In lengthened flow her raven tresses,
You'd swear each clustering lock could feel,
And curled to give her neck caresses.

Our English maids are long to woo,
And frigid even in possession;
And if their charms be fair to view,
Their lips are slow to love's confession.
But born beneath a brighter sun,
For love ordained the Spanish maid is;
And who when gaily, fairly won,
Exhausts you like the girl of Cadiz?

The Spanish maid is no coquette,
Nor joys to see a lover tremble;
And if she love, or if she hate,
All can she know not to dissemble.
Her heart can ne'er be bought or sold—
Howe'er it beats—it beats sincerely,
And though it cannot bend to gold,
'Twill love you long—and love you dearly.

The Spanish girl that mocks your vows
Na'er taunts you with a mock chain,
For every thought is bent to prove
Her passion in the hour of trial;
When thronging foemen menace Spain,
She dares the deed, and shares the danger;
And should her lover prove the plain
She hurls the spear, but love's revenge.

And when beneath the evening star
She mingles in the gay Bolero,
Or sings to beg stunned guitar
Of Christian knight or Moorish hero;
Or counts her beads with fairy hands
Beneath the twinkling rays of Hesper,
Or joins devotion's choral band
To chaunt the sweet and hallowed vesper:

In each her charms the heart must move
Of all who venture to behold her;
Then let not maids less fair reprove
Because her bosom is not colder.
Through many a clime 'tis mine to roam
Where many a soft and melting maid is seen,
But none abroad, and few at home,
May match the dark eyed girl of Cadiz.

Interesting Anecdote of the Peninsular War.

"Few, few shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet;
And, every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre!"—Campbell.

"Amongst soldiers—men whose habits of life are almost in direct opposition to social and domestic enjoyment—who are strangers everywhere, and whose profession is to destroy their fellow-men, it is astonishing what tenderness and sensibility of disposition are frequently to be met with.

That which fell under my own observation I will relate; and I think it affords undoubted proof of the kindest and most amiable heart.

"At the battle of Talavera, a soldier, who had his wife, and a child about two years and a half old, at the regiment with him, was killed. His death weighed heavily at the heart of the woman, and, together with a severe cold caught in marching, produced a fever which terminated in her death. Her infant, thus left fatherless and motherless, became an interesting object of pity. The officers of the regiment took measures for its protection, and placed the boy under the care of a woman belonging to their own regiment. This woman, however, was a drunkard, and the comrade of the deceased father perceived that she neglected the child.—He reported this to the officer, and they determined to remove it; but on examination it was found that there was no other women in the regiment who had claims to be trusted more than the person with whom the child already was. Indeed, there are but few women permitted to take the field with the soldiers; and these, in general, are not only intemperate, but blunted in their feeling by their own privations.

"The comrade, finding much difficulty in providing a nurse for the child, declared that he would sooner undertake the care of him himself, until an opportunity of better disposing of him should occur, as he felt convinced that the poor infant would be lost, if suffered to remain with the woman under whose care he then was.

"There was no objection made to this; so the soldier immediately took charge of the child.—And well he acquitted himself in his responsibility: he regularly washed, dressed, and fed the little fellow, every morning; he would clamber over the hills and procure goats' milk for him, when even the officers could not obtain that luxury; and although not much of a cook, would boil his ration-meat into a nutritive jelly, as scientifically as the best of them for the child. In less than two months, the little campaigner was very different in appearance from that which he exhibited when first taken in charge of the soldier; and he became a rosy-faced, chubby, hardy little hero, as ever bivouacked on the hills of Portugal.

"Month after month passed away, during which the regiment often moved about.—Upon the march, the soldier always found means of procuring a seat for the child upon one of the baggage animals; and his new became so interesting to all who knew him, that little difficulty in obtaining transport for him was to be met with. One time a muleteer would take the boy before him on his mules, or place him between two sacks or casks, upon the animal's back, and gibber Spanish to him as he jogged along; at other times he would find a seat on some officers' baggage, or 'get a lift' in the arms of the men; nobody would refuse little Nelson accommodation whenever he needed it. So far I heard from a soldier of the division in which the child was protected. What follows I witnessed myself.

"After the battle of Busaco, which was fought in the year following that of Talavera, the army retreated over at least one hundred and fifty miles of a country the most difficult to pass: step after step was climbed, by division after division, until the whole arrived within the lines of the Torres Vedras. The whole of this march, from the mountains of Busaco, to the lines, was a scene of destruction and misery, not to the army, but to the unhappy population. Every pound of corn was destroyed, the wine casks were staved, and the forage was burned; the people in a flock trudging on before the army, to shelter themselves from the French into whose hands, had they remained in their houses, they must have fallen. Infants barely able to walk; bed-ridden old people; the sick and the dying—all endeavouring to make their way into Lisbon; for which purpose all the asses and mules that they could find were taken with them, and the poor animals became so loose to their riders by a very few days' marches. It was a severe measure of Lord Wellington's thus to devastate the country which he left behind him, but like the burning of Moscow, it was austerity; for Massena being thus deprived of the means of supplying his army, was soon obliged to retrace his steps to Spain, pursued in his turn by the British, and leaving the roads covered with his starving people and cattle.—But to my narrative.

"Amidst this desolation I first saw the little hero of whom I write. I had been with the rear-guard of the division, and was approaching Alhandra, when I observed four or five men standing on a ridge, in the valley through which we were passing. One of them ran towards me, and said that there was a man lying under a tree a little way off the road, beside a stream, and that he was dying. A staff-surgeon was close by; I told him the circumstance, and we immediately proceeded to the spot. There we beheld a soldier lying on his back, his head resting against a bank, his cap beside him, and filled with water as if he had been drinking out of it. Beside the man sat a fine boy, about three years of age, his little limbs stretched across him.—The child looked vacantly at us. We asked him what he was doing there? but, from fright and perhaps confusion at seeing us all intent upon questioning him, he only burst into tears. The surgeon examined the man, and found he was lifeless, but still warm. I asked the child, if the man was his father; he said he was; but to any further questions he could only lisp an unintelligible answer. The surgeon thought the man had died of fatigue, probably from marching while under great debility or sickness. I asked the boy, if he had walked with his father that day? and he replied, that he did not, but had been carried by him.

"At this moment the last of the division was passing up the hill, and the French column appeared about half a mile behind. There was nothing to be done for the dead man as for me; I therefore left the dead man as he was. I directed the soldiers to do so, and to bring him along with them. They accordingly went over to the boy, to take him away from the body; but he cried out, while tears rolled from his eyes, 'No, no! me stay wi' Daddy, me stay wi' Daddy' and clung his little arms about the dead soldier with a determined grasp. The men looked at each other as we were all affected in the same way: I could see the tears in the hardy fellows' eyes. They caressed him; they promised that his father should go also; but no, the little affectionate creature could not be persuaded to quit his hold. Force was necessary; the men drew him away from the body; but the child's cries were heart-rending: 'Daddy, daddy, daddy! dear, dear Daddy!' Thus he called and cried, while the men, endeavouring to sooth him, bore him up the hill just as the enemy were entering the valley. This was little Johnny, and the dead man was his father's kind, good-hearted comrade, who perhaps hastened his own death in carrying the beloved little orphan.

Short Horned Stock.

The very fine Durham Short-horned Stock offered for sale a few days since, at No. 1053 Liberty-street, reflects great credit on that spirited stock farmer Ralph Watson, of East Windsor, Connecticut, who raised them and brought them to market.

There is some thing in the pure blood that always tells, or bespeaks a breeder's care, as well in one kind of stock as another;—a peculiarity of conformation distinguishes them from a less favoured race, that pleases the eye and affords evidence of their superiority in form and qualifications. The most of Mr. Watson's stock exhibited in Liberty-street, might please any judge of good cattle, and were according to the writer's observations fine animals. Several of them were beautifully formed about the head; the muzzle being so small as to make it possible for them to have drank out of a tea-cup. The attention that this stock seemed to command, shows an increased interest on the subject of cattle, and assures us that the matter will not end where it is. Our fine climate, abundance of provender, and extensive fields, must in the end secure us all that we can desire in the way of farm cattle. Mr. Watson's stock in beginning to be known favorably in several parts of the United States, and is understood to have originated mainly from his Imported Bull Holderness, exhibited successfully in the Park in this city at twenty-five years' admittance in 1826; his Imported Bull Lord Althorp, got by the Earl of Exeter's Bull, and imported in his dam's body; the Imported Bull Nelson, from Mr. Coling's stock and others not now remembered by the writer of this paragraph. Gentlemen wishing fine English cattle would do well to visit East Windsor, for judging from appearances, and the stock seen at No. 1053, Mr. Watson must have in reserve, some nice creatures.—*American Paper.*

Law (says Dr. Chatfield)—English—See Hocus Pocus, and Chicanery.—The following character, or rather sentence of condemnation, was pronounced upon it, by one well acquainted with his subject—the lecturer over the remains of the late Jeremy Bentham. In answer to the question, what is this boasted English law, which, as we have been told for ages, renders us the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, he replies, "The substantive part of it, whether as written in books or expounded by Judges, a chaos of thoughtless and boundless; the judge and monstrous mass being made up of fiction, tautology, technicality, circuity, irregularity, and inconsistency; the administrative part of it, a system of exquisitely contrived chicanery; a system made up of abuses; a system which constantly places the interest of the judicial minister in opposition to his duty; so places his interest in opposition to his duty, that in the very proportion in which it serves his ends, it defeats the ends of justice. * * *

Lawyers—generally know too much of law to have a very clear perception of justice, just as divines are often too much engrossed in theology to appreciate the full grandeur and the proper tendencies of religion. Losing the abstract in the concrete, the comprehensive in the technical, the principal in its accessories, both are in the predicament of the rustic who could not see London for the houses. It has been invidiously said, that lawyers pass their time in taking advantage of their contemporaries; but if we may credit the authority of Foote, they sometimes outwit the undertaker even after their death. That facetious person being once summoned into the country, by the relatives of a respectable practitioner, to whom he had been appointed executor, was asked what directions should be given respecting the funeral: 'What may be your practice in the country,' said the wag. 'I do not exactly know; but in London, when a lawyer dies, his body is disposed of in a very cheap and simple manner. We lock it up in a room over night, and by the next morning it has always totally disappeared. Whether it has been conveyed we cannot tell to a certainty; but there is inveriably such a strong smell of brimstone in the chamber, that we can form a shrewd guess at the character of the conveyance."—*The Trumpet.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *April 26.*

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

On the order of the day being moved for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the bill,

Lord FITZGERALD and VESEY rose to move an instruction to the committee. He assisted to the fullest extent the evils which at present existed, and he was therefore full of anxiety to supply them for ever by abolishing corporations. He would go with the government to the fullest extent it could demand with a view to reform, but would not consent to create an ascendancy as exclusive as that which it was intended to destroy. In his opinion, the proposition of the government was calculated to aggravate such evils as already existed, and to create new dangers. He denied that it was necessary to apply a similar measure to Ireland as had been applied to England. The noble lord then proceeded to state the nature of the measure which he proposed. It proceeded on the same as that which was propounded by Lord Lyndhurst a few months before. He concluded by moving, "That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of such corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary on their abolition for incorporating the affluent and important constituent of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that however much the proposition now made might be disguised by one noble lord, or explained by another, it involved principles which it behoved their lordships well to consider. All parties admitted that evils existed which it was necessary should be removed; but no care could take place if the remedy proposed by the noble lord were adopted; for the remedy was to put the patient to death. The noble lord and those of their contentment that the great evils of the present system were exclusiveness and self-election, and that the remedy proposed by government just met the evil, and no more. He did not think that the abolition of all corporations, and the taking away of their property, for the purpose of giving the administration of the two persons wholly unconnected with the interest likely was the way to insure peace and tranquillity.

Lord ABERDEEN said, that admitting the corporations of Ireland to be in their present state so misgoverned as to make it not desirable for them to be retained, still he did not see the necessity of creating new corporations, and so running the risk of having the same species of nuisance in a more aggravated and more offensive form.

Lord HOLLAND followed, and defended the bill. He admitted that the measure was a transfer from those who usurped it to those to whom it properly belonged. He supposed the noble and learned Lord (Lyndhurst) had delegated the introduction of the instruction, because he was unwilling to be the executioner of that very corporation system which he had, a short time ago, so highly extolled. The noble Lord then proceeded to state that it was a matter of doubt whether it was necessary for them, according to the rules of the House, to adopt the instruction to the committee. It had always been proved that the simplest remedy for all disorders against the law, and all collections of factious and seditious men, was granting to the people their due share of government.

Lord MELBOURNE could not agree with the noble Lord who opened the debate, that there was that difference between this country and Ireland which rendered the existence of local management by corporations improper in Ireland, and yet proper in England. He contended that it was wise, prudent, and politic to allow local municipal government in the present circumstances of the country. He was firmly of opinion that it would be better to go into the consideration of the bill as originally proposed, and that their Lordships would take a very hasty and imprudent step in according to the instruction moved by the noble Lord.—The House then divided, when the instruction was carried by a majority of 82, the numbers being—for the original motion, 118, for the amendment 203.

Conclusion of Lord Melbourne's Speech.

"After all that has been said of the state of Ireland, let me ask this—is there proof given to us of the exclusive use of the power now permitted to the Roman Catholics? Where is the proof of it? Is it in the Parliamentary branch that such a power is exercised? You say that the Roman Catholics would use their power in electing members of the town council; that none but Roman Catholics would be returned. Now of the 105 Irish Members returned to the House of Commons, 96 are Roman Catholics, and four or five of these are all of one family, elected, too, under very particular circumstances, and such as are not likely to occur again. Now, whether Mr. O'Connell be man or devil

"A spirit of health, or goblin damned"

still he is but an individual (hear; cheers and laughter); and being, too, one of great and unusual courage, he is thus peculiarly situated, (hear.) Now, no man springs up exactly like another, nor is ever the precise situation that he holds likely to be filled up. The pre-eminency that he holds, the situation that he fills in the Irish representation, is not exercised under peculiar circumstances; and it is not fitting nor prudent in a great assembly to legislate upon a particular case (hear, hear!). No possible reason can have been adduced to induce us to infer that the Roman Catholics will naturally or necessarily possess that influence at those elections, or that they will have more than their fair share which necessarily belongs to their numbers and power, and which always must have their weight and influence. I think it less likely that spiritual influence can be exercised with effect in the election of town councils. I do not consider that it can exist to any great extent, and I think that the influence of the priest is very likely to exist in great cities than in the country. I am convinced that the influence of no minister of religion is so great in a populous town as it is in the remote and distant villages—in this respect, then, the influence declared to be so overwhelming and commanding, will be far less effective in the town councils and corporations of cities than it is in the country (hear, hear!). I cannot help observing that the influence so much complained of is carried to a very great extent, there is not only the influence of the priests, but there is also the influence of others. It is an influence not peculiar to one class, not exercised by one class alone, but carried into and acted upon in every state of society. The great disease of society, the great impediment to quiet government, the great evil of the day, the greatest danger to the stability of the country. He was firmly of opinion that it would be better to go into the consideration of the bill as originally proposed, and that their Lordships would take a very hasty and imprudent step in according to the instruction moved by the noble Lord.—The House then divided, when the instruction was carried by a majority of 82, the numbers being—for the original motion, 118, for the amendment 203.

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Price Current of Tea.

From the London Age.

During the recess we have directed our attention to the state of the market at the West End, and submit to our readers a review of the leading articles after the fashion and manner of the City Price Current.

GUM.—In this all-important and favourite article the usual scarcity continues. The demand is tremendous. Holders very firm.

CAYENNE AND COLDS.—Since the unsettled state of the weather the stock on hand is very great. In many cases where the holders have been disposed to part with what they had on any terms, it is all gone off. In what has been long on hand there is a great tendency to decline, the parties keeping them in expectation of consumption.

FOGGS and ROUGE are in the market in the usual quantity. The former in much demand at the Globe.

DUKE.—Very plentiful, but are not well received in the market; and though receipts are offered with them gratis, they are kept up with great reluctance.

LIVE STOCK.—Calves are much inquired after at Almack's. Very few Lambs are killed either except at Whitehall. John the Greater and a party of whole-hog men from Ireland were in town on Monday, and at Gilson's, they are more Irish than English Bulls. The former of these failed to throw the offal in, but the demand was very slack.

DUKE.—In lively demand since the late rains. Is expected shortly, however, to be considerably.

LADIES' DRESSES.—Petticoats have gone up still higher since last season, and trousers have come down. Ankles, which were freely shown last season, are rather higher in quality, and breasts are offered to a great extent. The bonnie business is much curtailed, and stems are to be occasionally seen in the market. The sleeve trade is not carried on to quite so great an extent as before. Stockings, as usual, have much engaged the attention of speculators during the present season. Sewers.—Those who have them on hand are looking up.

MARRIAGES.—Since the commencement of the present season numerous speculations have been entered into. The last season the market was unusually lively, and many contracts then made have been since completed at prices which were not transpired. There is yet, we hear, a large stock unbespoke of. Fair descriptions are in brisk demand. Those for choice are scarce. Offers are freely made for each of that quality as remain in first hands. A few lots have been taken up for exportation. Cash is almost alone looked after in the general run of transactions of this article.

Summary.

EXECUTION AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Wednesday last, Richard Smith, who was convicted at the Nottingham Assizes of committing an aggravated assault upon Mary Gent, was executed upon the drop in front of the house of Correction. Up to Saturday last, great exertions were made to obtain a commutation of his sentence, but all proved in vain; it is believed, however, that he cherished a hope, even to the last hour, that he would be respieved. His spirits had been very good since his condemnation, but it was difficult, except at intervals, to obtain any information from him upon any subject connected with his family. He had only been in Nottingham about twelve months; and he stated to a friend who visited him that he left Leicester at that period to get away from a certain female, whom he had seduced from her husband, and by whom he had a child. He was a native of Ireland, and was about 30 years of age.

By a coincidence worthy of notice, Thursday is the anniversary of Handel's death; but although more than three score years have elapsed, we doubt whether all his merits are yet fully appreciated. The anxiety to procure tickets of admission alike bespeaks the rapid improvement of our national taste, and the sanguine anticipations of the public of a most delicious enjoyment of this festival.—*London Paper.*

THE TEA TRADE.—Yesterday morning the private tea trade sales of teas commenced at the Commercial Sale Rooms, and will be continued for some days. There was a full attendance of the trade. The total quantity declared for sale is 60,000 packages. During the day the demand for fine teas was pretty active, at prices fully as high as those previously realised. By the accounts received from Canton, to the 20th last December, the total supplies this season from China, as compared with the exports from Canton in the previous years, will show a deficiency.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE PREMIER.—His action generally plain and unpretending; in that, any more than in his language or delivery, he does not aim at oratorical effect. On ordinary occasions he uses his right hand moderately, while he holds his hat and walking-stick (the latter he always takes with him to the house) in his left hand. When the question is one of importance, or he expects to address their lordships at some length, he lays his hat and walking-stick on the bench on which he was sitting, as soon as he rises. If he rise with his hat and cane in his left hand, as just stated, under the impression that he will be brief and cool in the observations he is about to make, but finds himself warm as he get more lengthened in his remarks as he proceeds, he puts the hat on his head, but naturally, does not do so by the aid of a cane, for disdaining, no doubt, to the greatest advantage, his finely developed forehead. His hat rather inclines to the oval form, while his features are small and regular. His complexion is rather dark, but has visibly impressed on it the glow of health. He is in the meridian of life, being only about his forty-fifth year. He rises to address the house with an ease and dignity of manner which concur with his commanding person to produce the effect to which I have already alluded, of attracting the stranger's attention.—*Ib.*

DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY.—A united and a determined movement is looked for in Parliament on the part of the Bench of Bishops, to the effect that the Sunday press be exempted from all participation in the proposed reduction of the newspaper stamp duty. Some Right Reverend Prelates have declared it to be their intention to give opposition to every Railway Bill a provision for preventing, after a certain period, any railroad company from travelling on Sundays; and it is even suggested, from the purity of the cause, that the same conscientious individuals will not fail to take such additional means as passing Sunday-observance permit, to secure to the public mind one day of rest in seven, from the turmoil and the excitements of politics and scandal. Of course the Bench will be impelled to these praiseworthy exertions by the hideous spectacle which opened to Sunday Liberal and Sunday Courier with a parade.

It is our painful duty to record a melancholy loss from drowning, which took place on Monday morning, 25th instant, at Wouldham, near Rochester. The Honourable Francis de Grey, one of the younger sons of Lord Walsingham, a most promising and amiable young man, about 21 years of age, imprudently entered the water with all his clothes on, to secure a boat that was drifting down the Medway, although repeatedly urged by the Rev. Gentleman with whom he was not to do so. Unfortunately, he was unable to reach the boat, when, becoming exhausted, he sank, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of his friend to save him, who, in so doing, narrowly escaped sharing a similar fate. After a search of some hours the body was picked up a short distance from the spot where it sank.—*Standard.*

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