

Sports

From the Liverpool Journal.
We part, etc., would that we had met,
The last, my hand, as love as mine,
With words to cheer, not grieve.
The feelings that have made us there;
Then had I pit'd each hope but now
Plans had become terms of my losses,
For what poor joys are ours,
With such deep sorrows to bear.
These dreams of misery.

The sun that rises in blushing gold,
Was dimmed on its way;
And love so deep as mine, until
Most wiser in decay;
And earlier, dawning morn, will tell
The tale of living life too late;
While many more may
Open each thought's unshaded door,
With thoughts to bear, yet to come.

These can not find me have lost,

The gifts that o'er my soul have dwelt;

Are mine, but mine alone.

And others, do my gladdest smile
Could grieve of all its joys begin,

As if it were unknown—

As if no falsehood could be there;

To bid a brother heartbreak.

Present, I but dream that my soul
Can part with thoughts of me;

For it were vain, in control:

The bitters of the soul.

In every scene, though joy, though grief,
My heart my hopes, nor seeks relief.

Nor wishes to be free;

But to a thousand feelings still

It clings with many a mouldy shell.

Luglio, 1836.

HAROLD GATES.

To the Memory of Shakespeare.

BY H. STACEY.

Of him who, even, in admiration stops,

Such glorious scenes, in varying song,

Surprise, prophet, poet, sage, or sire!

He, compact hero, made of man, in time,

Sprung creation's habited space;

Above all else, soaring in heights sublime;

Thrilling each heart, and mystifying e'er far!

All grand! But! the glory of our sire.

Myriads of sires, and sons, are given to them;

King, hero, and hero, not tried in battle,

Hath on earth'd our and humanity.

Luglio, Dec. 10, 1836.

REMEMBRANCE.

SHAKESPEARE.

EXERT OF LONDON.—The new work entitled the "Great Metropolis," in speaking of the size of the English Capital, says:—"The first thing which strikes a person, on visiting London for the first time, is its amazing extent. Let a person be placed in the centre of the city, and let him in any direction he will, he cannot, fail from the distance he will have to walk before he reaches the outskirts, to be struck with amazement at its enormous extent; but if he starts from Hyde Park corner, and proceeds towards Poplar, even should he take the most direct way—which is through Oxford street, Holborn, Newgate street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall street, Whitechapel, and the Commercial Road—he will find himself quite wearied with the journey he has performed, and will be overwhelmed with the magnitude at the size of the place, long before he has reached his destination. The distance from Hyde Park corner to Poplar, by the most direct road, is nearly eight miles. To walk over such an extent of ground, amidst the everlasting jostling and interruptions one has to encounter in the crowded thoroughfares of London, is no easy task. Those who have once achieved such a pedestrian feat, will feel no disposition to repeat it. But it is not in its length only that London is a place of surpassing greatness; it is also in its breadth. In some parts its breadth is little short of five miles. Taking into account the great additions which have since been made to its suburbs, we may safely conclude that its circumference now is not less than thirty-five miles. The area of the metropolis is calculated to exceed fourteen thousand square acres. It is divided into no fewer than one hundred and fifty-eight parishes. The computed number of streets, squares, rows, alleys, courts, &c., is about ten thousand, and its houses to tell with any certainty the number of houses contained in London; but the most moderate calculation which has been made represents it as above two hundred and fifty thousand. The population is at least two millions."

A CONVERSATION ON PHYSICIAN.—The late General Thornton, used frequently to entertain himself and his friends at the expense of his physician, and concealed he had a right to do so as he was bound to the medical profession. The general wig (worn in those days) was generally the object of his ridicule. Mr. Thornton, however, was not a man to be a fool, and his friends, thinking that he might not recover, urged him incessantly to call in the assistance of the faculty. Wornied with their importunities, he at length promised to have a consultation on a certain day, when his friends assembled, they found Mr. Thornton sitting in his chair, the doctor's chair, looking gravely at the wig which lay in order upon blocks, between the head and post.—"What is the meaning of this?"—"Why this is the consultation of Physicians," answered Mr. Thornton, "I know what I am about—it is allowed to me to sit in a consultation of physicians." The sight of the doctor has cured many a patient, and the danger lies in the doctor's physix; but the solicitude she wants I shall give, and save my money and my life." Thornton soon recovered, and in many years paid his friends in largesse at his consultation of physicians.

A NEW PLough.—The London Times says, the Doctor of the Post Office has invented a plough which is to be used, which is stated may be made in three hours by any carpenter or wheelwright. The plough is described by a diagram in the printed paper referred to. The plough is of a triangular form, made of iron, with brass cranks to hold them together. The plough is of the size of a common plough, and has also a share to which the whippings or bars by which the horses draw it

forward. It is to be made from four to six feet deep, according to the depth of the snow. There need not be any bottom, but it must be laid out so as to lay plain stones, to receive and hold weight to keep it to the ground. It is stated to have been invented by a man with great skill.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.
News of Hastings.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

THE FIFTY-SEVEN RESOLVED.
(Continued.)

Mr. McLean's first resolution was then put and carried, *Yeas 21, Nays 22.*
An Amendment was then introduced by Mr. McLean, that the 5th clause of the bill, giving power to His Majesty to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, with the advice of the Executive Council, to constitute and erect within every township or parish one or more Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts, according to the convenience of the Church of England, and from time to time to endow such Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts with the lands authorized and required by that act to be reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy.

Mr. McLean's second resolution was read. Dr. King, in moving the adoption of the original resolution, moved that the Committee on the Affairs of the Scotch Presbyterian, and last in committee of the whole House, (all in one) as follows:—

Resolved, That when His Majesty was graciously pleased to consent, from time to time, to the Ecclesiastical of this Province, His Royal pleasure on the subject of the Clergy of the Church of England, to serve, for the purpose of settling that long agitated question by a Provincial enactment, His Majesty's legal subjects in this Colony, felt the utmost confidence that no proceedings on the subject of the Ecclesiastical of this Province, would be adopted under a sacred trust not to be interfered with, so long as His Majesty entertained the hope that the Provincial Parliament might be induced to make some provision in consequence, for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects of this Province.

That it was therefore with feelings of equal surprise and regret, His Majesty's legal subjects in this Province, learned after the close of the session of the Legislature, that His Majesty's Royal Commission to the Ecclesiastical of this Province, to ascertain the number of His Majesty's Protestant churches in his dominions, and to report to him, as to whether the same were entitled to the Provincial Legislature, by the Constitutional Act, "to carry or repel" this part of its provisions, would be regarded as a sacred trust not to be interfered with, so long as His Majesty entertained the hope that the Provincial Parliament might be induced to make some provision in consequence, for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects of this Province.

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