

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

"It is my child, my only one!" exclaimed Lord Mowbray, springing forward with a cry of despair, for he had recognised the lovely features of his lost mother, which were blended with lineaments which as truly bespoke it a son of his own proud race. The impress of perfect peace rested on its polished brow, and the long black sicken tresses, so nearly resembling those of his unhappy mother, reposed on a rounded cheek, whereon the tender bloom yet lingered. There was a death smile of angelic sweetness on its lips, and it looked a flower more fair than those which its fond nurse had scattered round it. "My lord," said Mr. Clare, "you have rightly claimed the young child. It is your own, your only one, you say, I, too, had once a child—an only one, but of her I will not speak. You can now understand the feelings of the bereaved parent, whose only child has gone down to the dust before him. But the death of yours was according to the course of frail mortality. The flower was written in the bud, and it withered. The gentle spirit passed away without a struggle, and, sustained by sin or sorrow, returned to the bosom of its Creator, pure as it came from his hands. Mine was a sorer grief, yet God forbid that I should reproach your sin in an hour like this. I would only ask you whether it would have been just, that from your guilty love a branch of comfort should have sprung up, under whose shadow you might have found peace and repose in your latter days?"

Mr. Clare, did not long survive the death of his grandson, but the latest office of his sacred calling was to read the burial service over the remains of the late Earl of Rosecourt, who was interred, without funeral pomp, in the village churchyard, beside the graves of Ellen and her child.

GRAVE.

Grace, like wit, is quickly preserved, though it is not easily analyzed or described. It appears to be founded on a sense of decorum and of fitness; it is neither affectation nor excess, neither a deficiency nor a redundancy of action; it is a moderation of manner and a calmness of gesture—a propriety of movement and an elegance of altitude. It may be said indeed, that grace consists in that due medium which common sense might be expected to point out; for, "extreme in nothing can be good."

Grace is so far natural to many, that it seems to come without being bidden—to show itself without an effort, and so attractive is this quality, that even beauty, without such an accompaniment, loses a considerable part of its influence. The ingenious framers of the heathen mythology evidently entertained that opinion, when they represented Venus as attended by the three graces. The late Earl of Chesterfield went too far, when he said that Minerva ought also to have three, as wisdom or learning, without such companions, had few attractions. He did not consider that learning from its weight and solidity, does not so much require adventitious ornaments as the mere charms of person, however striking, may be supposed to do. Beauty is a light toy and a gewgaw, while mental qualities and intellectual improvement bear the marks of substantial dignity.

Good breeding and politeness may exist without grace; but it must be allowed that their effect is enhanced by its presence. Good breeding has been defined to be the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others, with a view to obtain from them a similar indulgence. It is evident that this character may be maintained without the grace or elegance of external demeanour; yet no one will deny that a gracefulness of air and appearance will strengthen the impression of good breeding. Sir Francis Bacon says, that a pleasing countenance and a good figure are perpetual letters of recommendation; and the same remark is applicable to grace, though it may not be safe, in either case, to consider these appearances as the certain indications of a correct or well constituted mind.

The Earl of Chesterfield says, that a man's fortune is frequently decided for ever by his first address; if it be pleasing, people are hurried involuntarily into a persuasion that he has merit, which perhaps he will not in the sequel be found to possess; and on the other hand, if it be ungraceful, they are immediately prejudiced against him, and unwilling to allow him the merit which he probably possesses. We are aware that no person of sound judgment will draw positive conclusions, either in one way or the other, from such indistinct symptoms; yet these early impressions leave, in the minds of many, an influence

which cannot easily be shaken off. We have here confined our observations to the graces of personal demeanour and deportment; but there are graces in the fine arts and in literary compositions, which are equally entitled to notice.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas brings with it a thousand delights and possesses a thousand uses that minister to our better nature, and deserve to live in the remembrance of all with whom homely joys and home-felt attachments have power to charm. Pleasant recollections return with it; happy hours, passed away indeed, but whose memory is yet green in our hearts, associate themselves with its presence. It is sanctified to our domestic affections, and the lamp of love would burn but dimly were not the oil of gladness poured into it on anniversaries like these. Our outer world is a cold and cheerless world; it has no soul in which the love of the heart can take root, and flourish; hence, when man passes into it, and mingles with its business and its strife, his affections fade and wither, and too often die. But it is the beautiful use of the festival at Christmas to bring him back again to old thoughts, and old associations, to revive affections that are drooping, and to make him feel how far nobler and better a passion is love than ambition. We have no patience with a world which is beginning to despise its good old customs; and yet, alas! how are ye good fallen, ye merry-makers, and mummings, and masques. Ye had better get to a nursery, for the utilitarians have declared you to be vain and unprofitable, for they cannot extract any per centage from your existence. Ye neither sow nor reap; ye spin no silk, and ye weave no stockings. Her Majesty cannot tax ye, neither can the Custom House officer make ye profitable to the State. Away, then, ye mistletoe bushes, and ye yule logs! vanish snapdragon, hot cockles, and wassail! too long have ye cumbered a commercial world with your profitless presence. Go and seek some land where folks are uncultivated enough to love homely pleasures, and respect olden things. Find out some new people, whose hearts are weak enough to bear at your return, and who love ye for the dear associations ye call up. Go to some spot like this—ye can find one—and leave us, who have grown older and wiser than to waste our time in loving or being loved, to the exalted employment of levelling a railroad, or improving a spinning-jenny.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Robert Taylor, according to his own account, is the son of the late Lord Kennedy, who married his mother twelve months after his birth. His mother dying when he was young, his father ordered him to be put to nurse; and a woman named Robinson, in the City road, London, received £100 a year, and £1 a week, to take care of him. When about seven years of age he was stolen by some gipsies, who deserted him at Bilston, where a collier picked him up, and he was employed in the pits. It happened in the mean time, that Lord Kennedy died; and leaving no lawful issue, he bequeathed the greater portion of his property to the subject of this narrative. Inquiries were instituted in all directions to find him out; and advertisements fully describing his person and some particular marks on his arm, were inserted in the leading journals. Just at this time he was taken ill, at Bilston, and was in the habit of attending a surgeon. The surgeon having seen the advertisement, thought he recognized the person in his patient; and on asking him questions, and examining him closely, he became convinced that he was really a "diamond in the rough," and he accordingly wrote to the advertising parties in London. He was recognized by Mrs. Robinson, and was placed in a situation of affluence; but unhappy there, he took a large sum of money with him and went to Bilston, where, in dissipation, he soon spent it, and was brought near to death. In this situation an angel of the temperance society crossed his path, he became a "teetotaler," and after raising the wind to a considerable extent from those who had well assured themselves of his future hopes, he started again for London in good style, and once more placed himself under the care of Mrs. Robinson. Having remained there the last three years, he became uncomfortable, and resolved upon leaving. It appears that, according to one of the eccentricities of the will under which he has obtained a portion, and it is to have the whole of his property, he was bound to live with Mrs. Robinson until he got married, or attained the age of 21. He advertised for a wife, and seeing the fair one, fixed Saturday for the marriage. She wished

to wait till Monday, upon which he inquired for another girl, was introduced to Mary Ann Skidmore, who was fetched out of Mr. Barn's kitchen, in Newhall street, to see him on Friday, and on Saturday morning they were married by licence at St. Philip's Church, both looking forward with the pleasing anticipation of being, in two years, in the enjoyment of property, it is said, to the enormous amount of £60,000 per annum. He is now only 19 years of age, and his wife not so old. She is a good looking girl, and the daughter of poor but respectable parents in Edmond's street and bore a good character from her employer.—They remained in Birmingham until Tuesday morning, and then started for Derby.—(London Paper.)

THE TRANSCRIPT

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Swiftness and Despatch,

AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 2nd JAN. 1839.

LATEST DATES.

From London,	Nov. 10	From New York,	Dec. 22
From Liverpool,	Nov. 10	From Philadelphia,	Dec. 22
From Paris,	Nov. 9	From Calcutta,	Dec. 22

By the packet ship *Gladiator*, arrived at New York on Saturday the 22nd Dec., London papers to the evening of the 10th Nov. have been received, being five days later than those brought via Havre. The following are the only extracts of importance:—

Dispatches have been received from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 13th Oct., which mention the important fact, that the Russians had collected a very large naval force in the Black Sea, and that they were daily expected at Constantinople. Our ambassador had sent pressing instructions to the British Admiral at Vourla, to hold the fleet in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was confidently expected at Constantinople, that if the Russian fleet should enter the Bosphorus, and anchor before the Capital, the British Admiral would be ordered to pass the Dardanelles and closely watch them.—*Morning Post*.

We have unquestionable authority for stating that the Admiralty have decided, with the consent of the Turkish Government, upon sending to Constantinople, immediately, a certain number of enterprising Naval Officers, to take the command of the vessels of the Turkish fleet. The precise number of ships to be so commanded is not stated.—*London Standard*.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—It appears, by the last letters received from Circassia, that the disasters the Russian fleet experienced during the summer, have been so great, as to oblige the land forces to suspend, for the present, the war operations.

The papers before us contain a correspondence between the Russian General commanding the operations against Circassia and the Chiefs of that people, which, if authentic, is the first positive proof we have seen, that the British Government had taken part with the Circassians in their struggle with Russia.

Mexico and England.—A man-of-war has been sent to Sir C. Paquet with dispatches, ordering him to take all the disposable force he can muster, to the coast of Mexico, to protect British merchant vessels during the continuance of the blockade. The Ministerial paper of the 9th, says:—"The misconception of some of our French contemporaries renders it

necessary to observe, that the English fleet which has proceeded to South America has done so with the most friendly intentions. Mr. Packham is instructed, upon his arrival at himself in immediata and amicable relations with the French Admiral."

Cornwallis and Malabar (74's) are among the vessels ordered to the coast of Mexico.

The appointment of Sir J. Carme, late chairman of the East India Company, to the Government of Bombay, has taken place after much hesitation.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. William Reid, C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Major John Macphail has been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Island of Dominica.

The Directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company, have it under consideration to put a line of large steam vessels between Bristol and Alexandria, which, with the arrangements already entered into and in progress, will complete the chain of communication between England and India.

The price of wheat continues to rise in Mark Lane.

A splendid steamer, the *Medusa*, was launched from the Royal Dock-Yard, Pembroke, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th. She is to carry the mails, &c. from Liverpool to Dublin, and is of 900 tons burthen, and is to have two engines of 200 horse power.

A boat of only 26 tons burthen, called the *Rambler*, from Gaspe to London, with a cargo of sea, was driven into Kinsale, on the southern coast of Ireland, having injured her rigging in a gale. The adventurous captain, with a crew of two men, himself kept watch every night for the twenty nights of the voyage, the other two taking their turns at the helm, turn after turn for the whole time.

The Royal William steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on the 5th ultimo, and the intelligence she carried out, of the determination of Lord Durham to quit Canada, had elicited general admiration.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is travelling through England, and receives the most marked attention, not only from the nobility, but from the populace.

The French Chamber of Peers and Deputies was summoned to meet on the 17th inst.

The war in Spain was assuming a more bloody and ferocious character; but still nothing decisive has occurred in that country.

We congratulate our fellow townsmen upon the prospect of a very improved state of trade between this country and America, during the ensuing winter. It was stated by one of our most active merchants, at a public dinner last week, that orders, to the amount of, at least, £100,000 were received by the Great Western when she arrived from her October trip across the Atlantic.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

IMPORTANT from the FRONTIER.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from the postmaster at Henryville, dated 30th December, stating that fires were seen at a distance in the direction of Caldwell's Manor and Phillipsburg, and adds that the sympathizers had crossed the lines, and were coming in large force to those directions.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Monday last, received by this morning's mail, says that accounts have been received at head quarters of a serious outrage on the Rouville frontier. About three or half-past three on the morning of the 30th Dec. a party of ten or twelve armed men, headed by a rebel named Grogan, and an American sympathiser named West, residing in Alburg, crossed the line in a large double sleigh, and after remaining some time at Grogan's house, which is situated about half a mile north of Westes' store, proceeded accompanied by the rest of the party, and set fire to several houses and barns belonging to Grogan's immediate neighbours. The following premises were destroyed—the house and barn of a man named Harvey Huxley, an American, living on the other side of the line, but inhabited by a loyalist, named Gibson; the house and barn of Isaac Grogan; the barn and out-buildings of W. G. Clark, and the barn of Francis Mance. After effecting this, they escaped in their sleigh to the Station. Depositions identifying Grogan and West, as well by eye witnesses of the outrage, as by those to whom they confessed their having committed them, have been taken, and will be transmitted to the Executive of Vermont. Grogan's house and barn have since shared the same fate at the hands of the sufferers by his atrocious conduct. There being no force on the spot to repel the aggression, no resistance was offered,

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