

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

unaffectedly accepted. Miss Ogley and Miss Malford were still more exasperated by this batch than they would have been had the baronet married Rose; in that case they could have had the satisfaction of ridiculing the disparity of age, and predicting that the young wife would make her husband's heart ache; but the union of a handsome, amiable woman of forty-two, with a good-looking, good-natured man of fifty-five, could not be censured by any one, and, in fact, universal pleasure was caused by the elevation of Mr. Stapleton to the title of Lady Dalinor, and the dignities of the carriage, conservatories, ice-houses, pinicies, &c.

She purchased a beautiful place in the immediate neighborhood of Allingham, and the old maids were continually tormented by the sight of the happiness they had unwittingly procured; they had some thoughts of quitting Allingham in consequence, but they reflected that it would be a long time before they could obtain the same knowledge of all the private affairs of the families in a new place, and they hoped by the same they might yet do to stone for that which they had failed to do. Their expectations, however, were disappointed; all their power to injure was completely gone; when they dejected any young girl, however justly, their auditors delicately hinted to them that "the tongue of the evil speaker is no slander;" young men delighted to tease them by making love to others before their faces, and compliments and fine speeches flew about like sugar plums at a Venetian Carnival, among all the female population of Allingham, with the exception of themselves. Such was the effect of this playful warfare, that many actual matches were produced by it. Allingham had never been considered a marrying place; but now a change came over the spirit of the town; it was indeed ruled by a most potent spirit in the affairs of love, a spirit of contradiction; from the time of Ross Stapleton's marriage, the young people "paired off" like so many members at a division, and Allingham, at this time, presents the strange anomaly of a country town flourishing in a constant excitement of blonde-veils, bride-cake, orange-blossoms, and bell-ringing, although the habitation of two noted and experienced Match-breakers!

**GENTLENESS.**—Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful, rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us that much of happiness in life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. It will assist its possessor in all his undertakings; it will often render him successful when nothing else could; it is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearance; it was the hearts of all; it is even stronger than argument, and will often prevail when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that a man can put a bridle upon his passions, that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean, at every little adversity or disappointment that crosses their path; it shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live in a continual sunshine, when all around him are enveloped in clouds and darkness, and driven about like maniacs, the sport of their own passions. The most favourable situations in life, the most lovely objects in nature, wealth, and all that is calculated to increase the happiness of man, lose their charm upon a heart destitute of this virtue.

## CASTLES IN THE AIR.

"Illusions!" exclaims the philosopher—"illusions!—yes; but without them I should feel nothing of life but its misery."

There exists in the world a certain set of sober-minded beings, who profess it as their opinion, that those thoughts which proceed from illusion or fancy ought to be banished from our minds; that time is foolishly and unprofitably consumed in thinking of impossibilities. They dislike or despise poetry, as it is frequently composed of fictions, and represents things which are not in the ordinary course of nature. A fanciful disposition of mind may be disadvantageous; but it may be doubted whether we should not be wiser by the continual succession of realities, were it not for the occasional relief of fancy or illusion, whose ideal pleasures are at all times at hand to assist us when we are overcome with the real cares of life. By these illusions I mean those fascinating ideas of future happiness or greatness, which frequently occur to every one, and if I mistake not, even to those who profess to

despise the workings of imagination; ideas which, on reasoning, we might feel could not be realized without some most material change in ourselves and circumstances—a sort of waking dream, commonly designated "Castles in the Air." All mankind, in their several stations, are more or less, subject to these waking dreams. What would become of the lover if he were denied some moments in which he might picture to himself a sort of scene of happiness, which, upon reflection, he would feel was unattainable? Where would be the happy hours of a young author, if he were not led on by his fancy to dreams of imaginary second editions, which, on a return to his senses, and a perusal of the productions of his pen, would quickly vanish into air? How wretched would be the solitary hours of a younger son of a remote branch, if he were denied the pleasing occupation of picturing to himself the pleasure he would find in possessing the wealth and rank of a distinguished nobleman, should he, by the extinction of only fourteen awkwardly intervening heirs, arrive at the summit of his hopes? The petty clerk of an office, crossing awhile from the toil and drudgery of his desk, revises his plans for saving the nation and advancing his family, should he be made secretary of state. The gambling groom when he has lost his last penny and broken his dice-box against the table of the servant's hall, retires to meditate on the dash he will cut when he wins a prize in the lottery and becomes a country squire. To these illusions are the minds of men continually prone; and at no time more so, than when, by any accident they are left for a short time in solitude.

I am far from being one of those persons who profess to think, that there is little in real life worthy of their attention; that common things are below their notice, and that their only pleasures are to be found in the ideal world of their imagination. Those who hold these sentiments, run into an opposite extreme from the set before described. They say—for I am always inclined to doubt that they think so—that as solitude is the parent of that world of fiction, they infinitely prefer the sight of mountains, the roar of a cataract, or the gloom of a forest, to the acquaintance with man, his ways, manners, and conversation; they profess that they could live retired from life, and feed upon the joys of romance and imagination. I would not advise them to try their plan; they would only destroy a pleasing illusion, and convince themselves that they were wrong. Yet, for my part, though I am not one of these would-be anchorites—I am fond of indulging myself at times in building castles in the air, and consequently of the occasional solitude which produces them. Were I deprived of these illusions, I should feel as if I had lost an intimate companion, who was ever at hand to raise my spirits and comfort me in every misfortune.

I sincerely pity those who have no pleasure in these illusions, and who tell you that when this

"Fancy's fairy frostwork melts away," they are more discontented than they were before, and feel that they have only been playing Tantalus with happiness. This, in my opinion, argues a most inveterate determination to be discontented; together with an ingratitude to the moments which have afforded us pleasure. A contented mind will encourage these imaginary pleasures, will snatch the delight of them, be it but for a moment; and, when these magic fascinations are fled, will return to the dreary scene of reality with cheerfulness, thankful for what it has enjoyed, and prepared for whatever it is about to suffer.

**PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.**—A sight of the most interesting description that can well be imagined was exhibited in the High Church, Glasgow, on Sunday. All the young inmates, male and female, of the Blind Asylum, appeared together at service—for the first time in this part of the country—with their own newly printed raised letter Psalm Books. When the psalm was given out, they seemed generally to find the place with as much facility as their next neighbours who were blessed with vision; and it was most gratifying to observe that they could follow the line with perfect precision.—*Scottish Guardian.*

**NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN.**—This sentence, which had its origin in the grateful mind of one who had received his start in life from the charity of the craft, has now, from an ignorance of the circumstance, entirely lost its meaning. The term had its origin in the following manner: In 1742, an orphan beggar boy applied for alms at a fashionable tailor's shop in London, in which nine journeymen

were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital our little hero purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. From this beginning he rose to great wealth and distinction, and when he set up his carriage, he posted on the pannel, "Nine tailors made a man."

## IMMENSE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CANADIAN FREEDOM.

From Mackenzie's Gazette.

Greatly to public notice, an immense meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, at Vauxhall Garden; the very spacious saloons, long previous to the hour named, were found inadequate to accommodate the vast assembly.

At seven o'clock precisely, the committee of arrangement ascended the stage prepared for that purpose, when Col. Ming called the meeting to order by proposing for President, Dr. William James Macneven.

Vice Presidents.—L. Fennefoss, R. Townsend, J. Hopkins, E. J. Porter, J. Morrison, J. L. Stratton, R. Beatty, T. P. Walworth, M. Dougherty, T. S. Brady, A. Ming, Jr., T. E. Whank, T. O'Connor, W. Denman, D. Gorham, J. M'Keon, H. Aicularius, Jr., A. G. Coxe, J. A. Morris.

Secretaries.—R. R. Jones, J. Hecker, P. B. Smith, R. French, H. E. Reill, T. Dyer.

Col. A. Ming, Jr., from a Committee appointed to draft suitable Resolutions, then read, in an impressive manner, interrupted only by the bursts of approbatory applause, the following

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Queen of Britain has by the abolition of all Representative Government in the Province of Lower Canada, and by the erection of a military despotism in its stead, and by other unconstitutional and unwarrantable aggressions on popular rights, lost the affections and confidence of the inhabitants of that country:

And whereas, the Canadian people, goaded by a sight of their unredressed wrongs, and by the hopelessness of all relief from their oppressors, appealed to the God of Battles for that justice hitherto denied them, and in support of the sincerity of that appeal, have declared their country a free and Sovereign Republic:

And whereas, in making that declaration, they have promulgated principles and rights in harmony with those on which our own free Government is based, and have pledged in support and defence of the same, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—

Be it, therefore, Resolved,

That, freely acknowledging the inherent right of all men to enlarge the form of their political institutions, according as their condition demands, and foreseeing, with just anxiety, that a people so dead to all principles of liberty as to submit to be slaves, may be used as tools to impose slavery on others of Lower Canada in the resistance which they are forced to oppose to tyranny, we hail, with pleasure, the birth of another Free and Independent Nation on this Continent, already honored and renowned as "the Mother of Republics."

That whilst disclaiming all intention of interference with the domestic arrangements of other nations, or of infringing the laws passed by our Government, to preserve neutrality, we consider it our solemn duty, as Americans to express our abhorrence of the sanguinary excesses committed by the British authorities, in Canada, on Messrs. Lount, Morrow, and Matthews; and of the cruelties inflicted on a large number of our countrymen, who have been kept for months confined in dreary dungeons, or forced to abandon their families and properties, by the unrelenting persecutions of British officials, which excesses and persecutions we view as a stain on humanity, inconsistent with the spirit of the age in which we live, and worthy of the reprobation of all good men.

That, willing to do nothing but what is right we are determined to submit to nothing that is wrong—and, therefore, this meeting publicly protests against the atrocious and unparalleled aggression knowingly and authoritatively committed on American soil, by the British Government, in the month of December last past, at Schlosser, in this State, on which occasion our national flag was outrageously insulted—our territory unjustly invaded—American property wantonly destroyed, and American citizens barbarously murdered in cold blood by British troops despatched for that purpose by the authorities in

Canada; for which aggressions this meeting hereby solemnly requires the General Government of the United States to insist on full and complete satisfaction, and the delivery of the guilty to justice and punishment.

That however anxious we may be to preserve our national relations on the frontier, it must be evident to all, that so long as a despotism continues in our immediate neighborhood, discontent will justly prevail, and attempts be repeatedly made to put an end to such a state of things; that the existence of such British despotism will necessitate the maintenance by this Republic of a large standing army in time of profound peace, a circumstance which has never been regarded with alarm by the friends of human liberty; and the enactment, from time to time, of laws violating the most important principles of American liberty—and the enormous expense caused hereby must be met by the increased taxation and burthens of the people of these States, not for the support of good government in their own territories, nor for national defence, but for the purpose of waging war against liberty, and assisting to crush Democracy at our very doors.

That this meeting publicly declares such employment of our national revenues and resources to be incompatible with the principles of our government, and highly opposed to our characters as republicans, and therefore entertain a hope that neither the General Government nor the persons composing the American army, nor any section of people in these States, will be found at this crisis aiding the British despots in their war against liberty in Canada.

That inasmuch as the barbarous mode of warfare, already commenced by the British against the struggling patriots in Canada—the destruction of their property—the burning of their villages, and the driving of families abroad without shelter, and at the pitiless season of the year, will cause an immense amount of human suffering, to diminish which is our duty as men and Christians, an Executive Committee be appointed to collect subscription and funds for the purchase of such necessaries as may mitigate the suffering of the republicans of Canada during the approaching inclement winter.

That in promoting the independence of the Republic of Canada, we preserve, protect, and defend our own democratic principles; the inalienable right of every people to alter, or abolish their form of government.

That any attempt to force upon any portion of the people of this hemisphere a system of colonial vassalage, ought to be, and will be, considered by the people of the United States, as a manifestation unfriendly to their own free and popular form of government.

That a communication be opened with the Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland, requesting them to raise their voices and use all their influence to prevent the British government from sending a hired soldiery to this continent, and also to require their Legislature to acknowledge the independence of their North American Colonies, and so put an end to misrule and oppression among their fellow men.

That having been proposed and given for Messrs. Deane, Nelson, Mackenzie, and Canadian Freedom, the meeting, on motion in the best order adjourned.

WM. JAS. M'NEVEN, President.

**MORMONS.**—It will be seen that the Mormon war is ended. If ever the truth comes to light it will turn out that the Mormons are all in the right, and their enemies all in the wrong. Poor fellows! they have been driven from their homes two or three times, and it is no wonder they should at last make up their minds to fight for their rights and their families. Had they newspapers through which to make known their grievances, a tale of wrongs would be told, little dreamed of. It would be a thousand times more a deed of patriotism to assist the Mormons who are ever being driven from their homes, than to assist the Canadians, who have no grievances to complain of.—*Belfast (Maine) Journal.*

Forty-six steam-boats arrived at Cincinnati on the day and evening of the 14th instant, loaded with freight and passengers.

The Nantucket Inquirer says that winter is coming, because a flock of wild geese lately passed over that place, and five wedding took place there last Sunday!

Flour is selling at Texas as high as \$40 per barrel.

They are forming anti-biting societies in Pennsylvania. A mammoth hog of Ohio, ten feet long, and weighing 1600 lbs. is on exhibition at Lewisville.