

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.]

MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1839.

[No. 107.]

J. FARLEY, DYER.

No. 6, ST. URSULE STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he cleans and dresses gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Cape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
Quebec, 3rd Oct. 1839.

CHEAP WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

Presented made up in first rate style at very reduced prices for cash only.

THE Subscriber has for sale his stock of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Body Coats, and Stocks, at less in the original cost. He will make up garments in first rate style at such reduced prices, as will make it an object to all persons paying cash to give him a trial, at office house—corner of Palace and John streets.
Any person purchasing Cloth from the subscriber can have it cut gratis.

J. HOUBROUGH, Agent.
Quebec, 3rd October.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,
TABLE showing the LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of HEADLANDS, &c., the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a SERIES of OBSERVATIONS MADE on the SPOT, in the years 1828, and '30, by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, Mr. HORATIO, Mate of H. M. Ship Hudson, and other Officers of the North American Squadron; Halifax being considered as the Meridian.
W. COWAN & SON,
St. John Street, Upper Town,
St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
Oct.

A. PARROTT,

Upper St. Vincent, Printer & Stationer.
HAS REMOVED to No. 19, Mountain Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's Bookstore, where he will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in his line.
Quebec, 9th May

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR.

Its positive qualities are as follows:—
—For infants keeping the head free from dirt, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.
—For ladies after child birth, restoring to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.
—For any person recovering from debility, whose effect is produced.
—If used in infancy till a good growth is had, it may be preserved by attention to the period of life.
—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the scalp, prevents health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colouring grey.
—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when dry in its own night.
—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and fully cured of them by its use. It is a salubrious sale by nearly all respectable druggists—to

JOHN MUSSON,
Agent for Quebec, and to Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified seal of the city to the character of several Physicians, and gentlemen of high repute who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named) that the Balm of Columbia is not only an preservative, but positively a restorative human hair; also a cure for Dandruff. Who dispute or who go bald?
Sept. 7th Oct.

WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS,
Complete in seven Volumes.
NEW SETS FOR SALE, at a reduced price, by
W. COWAN & SON.
October, 1839.

POETRY.

THE CARAVAN.

From Fraser's Magazine.
From Specimens of Persian Poetry.
Oh! wild is the waste where the Caravan reason
And many the dangers the traveller perceives;
But the star of the morning shall beckon him on,
And light for the question his patience has won,
Nor water, nor food, nor repose shall be need,
No less may he meet of good camel or steed;
He looks for the same as a road to repose,
For the hills in the dust, see his labour shall close.
Heings of Shiraz and her generous wine,
And pours to the prophet libations divine.
The numbers of Izid awake in his song,
And who shall declare that the poet is wrong.

GAZEL.

To day is given to pleasure,
It is the hour of spring;
And earth has not a treasure,
Our fortune shall not bring!
Fair moon, the bride of heaven content,
Whose light has dimmed each star,
Show not thy bright face in the East,
My love outshines thee far.
Why sighs the lonely night-owl,
Ere day's first beams appear?
She mourns for her plaintive tale,
For coming spring to hear.
Oh! ye severely wise,
To-day your counsel spare;
Your frown in vain denies
The wine-cup and the fair.
Within our haunts of bliss
The dervish may be seen,
Whose soul till days like mine,
Within the mosque has been.
I care not who the truth declare
That hide his again;
His eyes are on his changing fair;
His lips the wine-cup drain!

THE CHEAT;

OR, THE OLD MAN OUTDONE.
From the Ladies' Companion.
"Well, Ju is, suppose I ask you father—any how his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia is the cause of the most miserable feelings."
"We must expect the too-hasty Robert, our situation requires, at caution—by a little management we may succeed, gloomily as the prospect appears to be. Now don't say anything to Pa about it—I had much rather you would not. The best way to accomplish our wishes is not to advocate too soon."
"Too soon, too soon, Julia. Have we not waited two years, and have you not preached the same doctrine of 'too soon,' all the while? Too soon, indeed!"
"Well now, don't be angry, throw that frown from off your countenance and look pleasant, and then we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much desire—come smile away your frown—the skies of love are sometimes clear."
Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hollowell, and she loved him about four years and a half—more or less—two years and more had passed since they had agreed 'come weal, come woe,' they would drudge through life together. Two long years!—no wonder Robert had lost his patience—the wonder is, that Julia had not lost hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait upon the eye of bliss, and yet delay the happy consummation.
Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitants may remember the firm of Hollowell & Haddington. He was an upright and honorable man, but withal an old aristocrat, whose *ipse dixit* was law supreme whenever his power could be exercised.
Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the service of young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient in warranting him the expenses of a family, did

not elevate him to that importance in society which would justify him in pressing upon the heart and hand of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of the young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was much respected for his talents, & he was for his correct deportment—but (but is a wicked word) the case of Girzankin was upon him—he was poor.

Robt it had been in the counting room of Mr. H. since he was fourteen years of age—he had grown up in his family, and by the side of his two brothers, who had been promised to a thing of wealth & show, who was then in the Louis amassing wealth to lay at the feet of his beautiful bride—and his soul had on it the stain of dishonour, and Julia had vowed before God that she should never call her wife. Mr. H. knew that Robert usually attended his daughter to church, went and came with her when she visited her friends and so on—but he never dreamed that the wily cupid was widdling his darts successfully into the bosom of both—and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt on the silken cord until they were far out upon the love—too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast brow and sorrowful appearance, until I have grown melancholy myself.—What's the matter boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. H. one day when he and Robert were in the counting room alone—and if any individual has ever passed through a fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings, when the man whose daughter he loved—and as contriving the best plan to get her from him, addressed him in such kind and affectionate language, Mr. H. plainly saw that something was working on his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished if possible to remove the cause—he urged a candid revelation of all that affected his feelings and promised his assistance to relieve him to whatever amount it required. Robert succeeded however in putting him off for that time, and trembled at the next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she, laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to me—now that is a stumper Robert, why did you not? Ha?"

"Not, what more than he does the king of the French?"

"Well, Julia, to tell the truth of the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him our affections for each other, and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself without farther advice—but when I came before him I felt something in my throat choking me, and I could scarcely talk about business—much less love affairs.

The lovers often met, and a voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary they should prepare for the difficulties that seemed to await them.

In the meantime Mr. H. was endeavouring to ascertain the reasons of his clerk's unhappiness—more for the good of the young man than he cared for the mistakes made by him in the accounts. The next opportunity that offered he repeated his former question, and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert stammered and stammered a good deal and at last he came out with it.

"I am attached to a young girl in this city, sir, and I have reason to believe she is as much attached to me—but there is an obstacle in the way, and—"

"Ah, indeed, and does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars? If it does not you shall not want. I'll fill a check now; have all the parties consented? Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness, I am afraid her father will not consent."

"Will not consent, who is he? refer him to me, I'll reconcile the matter." "He is a rich man, sir, and I am not rich I think—I—yes sir."

"She says that she does, any how, does she not?"

"Why, I—yes—she—yes sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?" "I believe sir, that he is—tolerably well off." "And he won't consent? By the powers of love, he must be an old Turk—he won't then? Give me his name. I'll soon settle the matter. But stop, has he anything against you? Is he acquainted with your character? Does he know me?"

Here the old man went over a string of questions which it is not worth while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a check for a thousand dollars, and a letter of introduction to Parson Given of the Presbyterian Church, and the following advice from the lips of the father in law in prospective. He was to run away with the girl, to use his (Mr. H.'s) carriage and George his black waiter was to drive it—&c.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and ere dark the parties were at Benson Green, whose scruples of consequence were quieted by the introduction of the letter. They were soon promiscuous of man and wife, and jumped into the carriage followed by the blessings of the parson, whose fee was but a small portion of the \$1000 check. Mark George was directed to drive the carriage to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told. He thought the joke too good to be enjoyed alone, and he sent out for some of the neighbours. Midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things the aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick successfully played upon one of the wealthiest shippers of the south.

Early the next morning Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hollowell—the young couple anxious for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over, and the antiquated pair to act as moderators on the question. They were met by Mr. Hollowell, whose first words were:

"You young rogue you, I didn't know my advice was to act upon me. Well Robert, he added, laughing, "you caught me that time, and you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed.—ere my boy—my son I suppose I must say, here is a deed of property worth eleven thousand dollars, and henceforth you are my partner in business."

NUMERICAL FORCE OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.—According to the most recent, authentic, and official reports, (up to the months of January and February, 1839.) the actual military force of the Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, consists of 1,417,400 men, of which Austria furnishes 714,000, Prussia, 451,300, and the States of the second and third rank in the Confederation the remainder, amounting to 222,100 men.

The navy of Austria consists of 8 ships of the line, 8 corvettes, 6 brigs, 7 galleots, and several smaller vessels—total 47 sail. Austria keeps, moreover, on the Danube, as the first cordon of Turkey, a flotilla of 25 boats, mounted with 113 pieces of artillery, and served by a regular battalion. The number of fortified cities in the empire is 28, and of fortresses 58.

In the kingdom of Prussia there are 6 fortified towns and 21 fortresses.

The Russian Army consists of 1,620,000 including artillery, cavalry, and regular cosacks.

The Russian navy consists of 36 vessels of the line, 28 frigates, 8 cutters, 10 brigs, 61 schooners, 27 galleys, 142 gun boats, 30 floating batteries, and 32 steamers; in all 483 sail, 7,400 guns, 36,800 sailors, 11,000 marines, and 6,500 marine artillery men.

NEWSPAPERS.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper, none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the wel-