

Poetry.

PICTURE OF EASTERN LUXURY.

From *Athens's Fall of Nineveh*—Extracted from
the last *Edinburgh Review*.

"The moon is clear,—the stars are coming forth,—
The evening breeze fans pleasantly. Retired
Within his gorgeous hall, Assyria's king
Sits at the banquet, and in love and wine
Revels delighted. On the glided roof
A thousand golden lamps their lustre fling,
And on the marble walls, and on the throne
Gem-boss'd, that, high on Jasper steps unpraised,
Like to one solid diamond quivering stands,
Sun-splendours flashing round. In woman's garb
The sensual king is clad, and with him sit
A crowd of beautiful concubines. They sing,
And roll the wanton eye, and laugh and sigh,
And feed his ear with honey'd flatteries,
And laud him as a God.

Like a mountain stream,
Amid the silence of the dowy eve
Heard by the lonely traveller through the vale,
With dream-like murmuring melodious,
In diamond showers a crystal fountain falls.
Sylph-like girls and blooming boys,
Flower crown'd, and in apparel bright as spring,
Attend upon their bidding. At the sign,
From hands unseen, voluptuous music breathes,
Harp, dulcimer, and, sweetest far of all,
Woman's melodious voice,
"Through all the city sounds the voice of joy,
And tipsy merriment. On the spacious walls,
That, like huge sea-cliffs, gird the city in,
Myriads of wanton feet go to and fro:
Gay garments rustle in the scented breeze,
Crimson and azure, purple, green, and gold:
Laugh, jest, and passing whisper are heard there;
Timbrel, and lute, and dulcimer, and song;
And many feet that tread the dance are seen,
And arms upflung, and swaying heads plume crown'd,
So is that city steep'd in revelry."

The next scene shows the king stationed at morning at the top of that lofty mount which soared in the midst of the city over the ashes of its mighty founder, making proud signal to the glittering hosts that lay encamped by myriads beyond its walls.

"Then went the king,
Flush'd with the wine, and in his pride of power,
Glorying; and with his own strong arm uprais'd
From out its rest, the Assyrian banner broad,
Purple and edged with gold; and, standing then
Upon the utmost summit of the mount,—
Round, and yet round,—for two strong men a task
Sufficient deem'd,—he waved the splendid flag,
Bright as a meteor streaming.

"At that sight,
The plain was in a stir: the helms of brass
Were lifted up,—and glittering spear-points waved,—
And banners shaken,—and wide trumpet mouths,
Upturn'd;—and myriads of bright harness'd steeds
Were seen uprearing,—shaking their proud heads;
And brazen chariots in a moment sprang
And clash'd together. In a moment more,
Up came the monstrous universal shout,
Like a volcano's burst. Up—up to heaven
The multitudinous tempest tore its way,
Rocking the clouds: from all the swarming plain,
And from the city rose the mingled cry,
'Long live Sardanapalus, king of kings!
May the king live for ever!' Thrice the flag
The monarch waved; and thrice the shouts arose
Enormous, that the solid walls were shook,
And the firm ground made tremble.

"Amid the far-off hills,
With eye of fire, and shaggy mane uprear'd,
The sleeping lion in his den sprang up;
Listen'd awhile,—then laid his monstrous mouth
Close to the floor, and breathed hot roarings out
In fierce reply."

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

[The following singular adventure of a man named John Colter, is taken from Mr Bradbury's *Travels in the interior of North America*, a publication of great merit and interest.]

COLTER came to St. Louis in May 1810, in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of 3000 miles, which he traversed in 30 days. I saw him on his arrival, and received from him an account of his adventures, after he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party; one of these, for its singularity, I shall relate. On the arrival of the party at the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing an appearance of abundance of beaver being there, got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who had traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri along. Soon after, he separated from Dixon, and trapped in company with a hunter named Fox; and, aware of the hostility of the Blackfoot Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their traps at night, and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from that branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals, but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was caused by buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed, by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the creek, to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe; and, at the moment of his touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man, immediately retook it, and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and, on receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore, when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out, "Colter, I am wounded!" Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at the Indian and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but it was doubtless the effect of sudden but sound reasoning; for if taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death, according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use Colter's words, "he was made a riddle of." They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner in which he should be put to death. They were at first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at, but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter, who had been some time amongst the Keekato or Crow Indians, had in a considerable degree acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and those armed Indians; he therefore cunningly replied, that he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, and released him, bidding him "save himself if he could." At this instant the horrid war-whoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which himself was surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with the prickly pear, on which he was every instant treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than one hundred yards from him. A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter; he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility; but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered the fore part of his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps by the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop,—but exasperated with running he fell whilst endeavouring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground; and broke. Colter instantly snatched up the point part, with which he pinned him to the earth and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment of this time was improved by Colter; who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the Cottontree wood on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place was an island, against the upper part of which a raft of drift timber had lodged. He dived under the raft, and, after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunks of trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils." They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained until night, when, hearing no more of the Indians, he dived under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, where he landed, and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful: he was completely naked, under a burning sun—the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear—he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him—and was at least seven days journey from Lisa's Fort, on the Doghorn branch of the Roche Jaune river. These were circumstances under which almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired. He arrived at the Fort in seven days, having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri, now known by the naturalists as *psoralea esculenta*.

THE Glebe Rents have become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.

GEORGE BEST, Rector.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

W. H. ROBINSON,
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors.
Saint John N. B. 25th October, 1828.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of Daniel Hallett, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment forthwith to

DANIEL HALLETT, Ex'r.
Douglas, March 29, 1828.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas Wetmore, Esq., deceased, will render the same; and those indebted to the said estate, will make payment to either of the subscribers.

C. P. WETMORE, } Ex'rs.
THOMAS C. LEE, }

April 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of the late George Leonard Hazen, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof to Francis Peabody, Administrator; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to settle their accounts within the same period.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Administrator.
Miramichi, 10th Jan., 1828.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of William Perley, late of Maudgerville, County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers,

SOLOMON PERLEY, } Adm'rs.
SAMUEL NEVERS, }

August 5, 1828.

ALL persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Jacob Ring are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are also requested to settle their accounts within the same period.

ANN RING, Adm'x, St John,
JAMES RING, } Adm'rs.
AARON HARTT } Fredericton.

Fredericton, March 17, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS WETMORE, will take notice that the claims of the said Estate are lodged with Messrs. Peters & Wetmore, of Fredericton, for collection, and unless they come forward and make immediate settlement, the same will be put in suit against them.

C. P. WETMORE, } Executors
T. C. LEE, }

Fredericton, November 25, 1828.

THE persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL KENDALL, jun. Druggist, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

RICHARD DIBBLE, Fredericton, } Adm'rs.
WM O SMITH, Saint John, }

Fredericton, April 15, 1828.

BLANK LEASES.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fredericton, Nov. 11 1828.

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