

## POETRY.

### OLD AGE.

Yes, I am old;—my strength declines,  
And wrinkles tell the touch of time,  
Yet might I fancy these the signs,  
Not of decay but manhood's prime;  
For all within is young and glowing,  
Spite of old age's outward showing.

Yes, I am old: the ball, the song,  
The turt, the gun, no more allure;  
I shut the gay and gilded throng:  
Yet, ah! how far more sweet and pure  
Home's tranquil joys, and mental treasures,  
Than dissipation's proudest pleasures!

Yes, I am old—Ambition's call,—  
Fame, wealth, distinction's keen pursuit,  
That once could charm and cheat me—all  
Are now detected, passive, mute,  
Thank God! the passions and their riot  
Are bated for content and quiet.

Yes, I am old; but as I press  
The vale of years with willing feet,  
Still do I find life's sorrows less,  
And all its hallowed joys more sweet;  
Since time, for every rose he snatches,  
Takes fifty thorns will all their scratches.

My wife—God bless her! is as dear  
As when I plighted first my truth;  
I feel in every child's career,  
The joys of renovated youth;  
And as to Nature—I behold her  
With fresh delight as I grow older.

Yes, I am old;—and death has taken  
Full many a friend, to memory dear;  
Yet when I die, 'twill soothe the pain  
Of quitting my survivors here,  
To think how all will be delighted,  
When in the skies again united.

Yes, I am old:—experience now,  
That best of guides, hath made me sage,  
And thus instructed, I avow  
My firm conviction, that old age,  
Of all our various terms of living,  
Deserves the warmest best thanksgiving!

### LINES TO A FRIEND.

On being requested to sing "Oft in the still  
Night," before a fashionable evening party.

Oh give not to the heartless crowd  
That pensive, thrilling song!  
'Tis felt not by the cold, the proud,  
Of Fashion's giddy throng.

The pathos of that melting lay  
They have not soul to feel;  
Unknown to mirth and spirits gay  
The grief those words reveal.

Sing it to soothe the wearied heart,  
Pained by the callous world;  
That oft has found its joys depart—  
Its hopes to ruin hurled.

Oh! sing it not in bright saloon,  
Or halls of pride and power;  
But breathe it when the crescent moon  
Illumes the evening hour.

And should thou e'er with care-worn heart,  
On childhood's green haunts gaze  
Then sing, while memories sad impart  
The light of other days.

At 'stilly night,' should memory bring  
The loved, the lost to mind,  
Hush thy deep sighs and gently sing—  
Thus shalt thou solace find.

Then waste not on the giddy throng  
Those tones to sorrow dear,  
But sacred keep that thrilling song,  
The drooping heart to cheer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AN INDIAN BATTLE.

BY PROFESSOR IRVING.

Near the village was a large plain.  
It had on one side a lofty and dense  
forest—on the other, two lakes: the one  
about a league in circumference, clear  
of trees, but so deep that three or four  
feet from the bank no footing could be  
found. The second, which was at a  
greater distance from the village, was  
more than half a league in width, and  
appeared like a vast river, extending as  
far as the eye could reach. Between  
the forest and these two lakes, the In-  
dians formed their squadrons, having  
the lakes on their right flank, and the  
forest on the left. Their bows and ar-  
rows were concealed in the grass, in  
order that they might appear to be to-  
tally unarmed. Their force might be  
about ten thousand warriors, decorated  
with lofty plumes, which increased their  
apparent height; and being drawn out  
with somewhat of military order, they  
made a beautiful display.

The cacique and Hernando de Soto  
came forth on foot, each accompanied  
by twelve of his people, and each burn-  
ing with the same spirit and determi-  
nation against the other. The Spanish  
troops were to the right of the govern-  
or; the infantry drawn up near to the  
forest, and the cavalry advanced into  
the plain.

It was between nine and ten of the  
morning, when De Soto and Vitachuco,  
arrived at the spot which the latter had  
fixed upon for the seizure of the gov-  
ernor. Before the cacique, however,  
could make his preconcerted signal, a  
Spanish trumpet gave a warning blast.  
In an instant the twelve Spaniards rushed  
upon the cacique. His attendant  
Indians threw themselves before him,  
and endeavoured to repel the assailants,  
but in vain. He was borne off captive.

At the same time, De Soto leaped

upon his favourite steed Acetyuno, and  
spurred him upon the thickest of the  
enemy, with that headlong valour which  
always distinguished him in battle. The  
Indians had already seized their wea-  
pons. Their first ranks were thrown  
into confusion by the impetuous charge  
of De Soto; but as he pressed forward,  
a shower of arrows came whistling a-  
bout him. They were principally aimed  
at his horse, the Indians always seeking  
most to kill these animals, knowing  
their importance in battle. Four of the  
arrows wounded the generous animal  
in the knees, four pierced him in the  
breast, and he fell to the earth, dead,  
as if shot by a piece of artillery.

In the meantime, the Spanish troops,  
at the trumpet signal, had assailed the  
Indian squadrons, and now came press-  
ing up at this critical moment, to the  
aid of their general. One of his pages,  
named Viota, a youth of noble birth,  
sprang from his horse and aided De  
Soto to mount him. The governor,  
once more on horseback, put himself at  
the head of his cavalry, and spurred a-  
mong the Indians. The latter had no  
lances to defend themselves; and being  
assailed by three hundred horse, broke  
and fled in every direction. A great  
number of those who were in the rear,  
took refuge among the entangled  
thickets of the forests; others threw  
themselves into the large lake and es-  
caped, while others scattered them-  
selves over the plain, where more than  
three hundred were killed, and a few  
taken.

The worse fate attended the van-  
guard, composed of the bravest war-  
riors, who are always doomed to fare  
the worst in battle. And receiving the  
first impetuous charge of the cavalry,  
they fled; but being unable either to  
reach the forest or the large lake, more  
than one hundred threw themselves in-  
to the smaller one. Here they were  
surrounded by the Spaniards, who en-  
deavored by threats and promises, and  
occasional shots from their cross bows  
and arquebuses, to induce them to  
surrender. The Indians replied only  
by flights of arrows. As the lake was  
too deep to give them footing, three or  
four would cling together, and support  
each other by swimming, while one  
would mount upon their backs, and ply  
his bow and arrows. In this way an  
incessant skirmishing was kept up all  
day long; numbers of the Indians were  
slain; all their arms were exhausted,  
yet no one gave signs of surrendering.

When night came, the Spaniards  
posted themselves round the lake, the  
horse by two and two, the foot in par-  
ties of six, near to each other, lest the  
Indians should escape in the dark. Some  
of the latter endeavoured to save  
themselves by covering their heads with  
the leaves of water lilies, and swimming  
noiselessly to the shore; but the watch-  
ful troopers perceiving the turmoil and  
bubbling in the water, would spur their  
horses to the bank, and drive the In-  
dians again into the channel, in hopes  
of tiring them out; and thus forcing  
them to capitulate; for while the Span-  
iards threatened them with death if  
they did not yield, they offered them  
peace and friendship if they would sur-  
render.

So obstinate were they, however,  
that midnight arrived before one of  
them had submitted, although they had  
passed fourteen hours in the water. At  
length, however, the intercessions of  
Juan Ortiz, and the four Indian inter-  
preters, began to have effect. The  
most weary would surrender themselves,  
one and two at a time, but so slowly  
that by the dawn of day, not more than  
fifty had surrendered. The residue,  
seeing that these were kindly treated,  
and being admonished by them, now  
gave themselves up in great numbers,  
but still slowly and reluctantly. Some,  
when near the bank would return to the  
middle of the lake, until the love of life  
compelled them to yield. At length,  
at ten o'clock, two hundred came to  
the shore at the same time, and surren-  
dered themselves, after having been  
swimming four and twenty hours. They  
were in a wretched condition; swollen  
with the water they had swallowed, and  
overcome with fatigue, hunger, and the  
want of sleep. There still remained  
seven Indians in the lake—men of such  
unconquerable spirit, that neither the  
prayers of the interpreters, the promises  
of the governor, nor the example of  
their comrades, who had surrendered,  
had any effect upon them. They treat-  
ed all promises with scorn, and defied  
both menaces and death. In this way  
they remained until three in the after-  
noon, and would have remained there  
until they died. The governor, how-  
ever, was struck with admiration of  
their courage and magnanimity, and  
thought it would be infamous to allow  
such brave men to perish. He ordered  
twelve Spaniards, therefore, expert  
swimmers, to go into the lake with  
their swords in their mouths, and draw

the warriors forth. The Indians were  
too much exhausted to resist. The  
Spaniards seized them by the legs, the  
arms, and hair, drew them to land, and  
threw them upon the bank, where they  
lay extended upon the sand, more dead  
than alive; having, according to the  
Spanish narrator, been for thirty hours  
in the water, apparently without putting  
foot to the ground, or receiving any  
other relief; an exploit, adds the Inca  
historian, almost incredible, and which  
I would not dare to write, if it were not  
for the authority of so many cavaliers  
and nobles, who, in the Indies and in  
Spain, assured me of the truth of it, be-  
sides the authority of him who related  
this history to me, and who, in all  
things, is worthy of belief.

The heroic obstinacy of the seven  
Indians had extorted the admiration of  
the Spaniards. Moved to compassion  
by their present deplorable state, they  
bore them to the encampment, and  
used such assiduous means, that they  
were restored to animation in the course  
of the night. The next morning the  
governor summoned them before him,  
and pretended to be angry, demanded  
the reason of their desperate resistance,  
and why they had not surrendered  
themselves as their companions had done.

Four of them who were in the prime  
of manhood, replied that they were lead-  
ers, or captains, chosen as such by  
their cacique, from his confidence in  
their courage and constancy. Their  
actions were to justify his choice.  
They were bound to set an example  
to their children, to their brother war-  
riors, and above all, to those who should  
hereafter be appointed as leaders.  
They felt as if being alive, they had  
failed in fulfilling their duty and vindic-  
ating their honor; and while they ac-  
knowledgeed the kindness of the govern-  
or, regretted only that they had not  
left them to perish in the lake. 'If you  
want to add to your favours,' said  
they, 'take our lives. After surviv-  
ing the defeat and capture of our  
chieftain, we are not worthy to appear  
before him, or to live in the world.'

The governor listened with admira-  
tion to the heroic words of these brave  
warriors, and when they had finished,  
he turned to their three companions,  
who had remained silent. These were  
young men not more than eighteen  
years of age, sons and heirs to caciques  
of the adjacent provinces. The govern-  
or desired of them their reasons for per-  
sisting so desperately in their defence,  
as they were not leaders, nor bound by  
the same obligations as their compan-  
ions.

They replied with a proud and lofty  
air, that they had been incited to hos-  
tility, not through a desire for gain, or  
through any implacable spirit against  
the Spaniards, but merely from a thirst  
for glory. That although they were  
not chiefs, yet as the sons of caciques,  
and destined one day to be caciques  
themselves, they felt bound more than  
all others to signalize themselves by  
bravery in action, and by a contempt for  
suffering and death. 'These, O off-  
spring of the sun!' said they, 'are  
the reasons for our obstinate hostility:  
if they are sufficient in your eyes, pardon  
us; if not, we are at your mercy.  
Strike us dead, for nothing is prohibited  
to the conqueror.'

POPULATION.—In the majority of Eu-  
ropean nations, the annual births amount  
to 1 in 30, and the annual deaths to 1  
in 40 of the population, which will yield  
an average increase of about 9 per cent.  
every ten years. The highest rate of  
births observed in any nation has been  
about 1 in 23; the lowest rate, about  
1 in 33. The highest rate of deaths  
observed has been about 1 in 30; the  
lowest rate, (in England) 1 in 50 of the  
total population. The highest rate of  
increase of population ever observed is  
that of the United States of North Amer-  
ica; next to which is that of the popu-  
lation of England. In the United  
States the increase, for a long period,  
has been at the rate of 32 per cent.  
every 10 years, independently of the  
gain from migration. The white popu-  
lation and the slave population have  
increased at the same high rate. In  
England, during a recent period, the  
rate of increase has been 16 per cent.  
every 10 years, which is just twice as  
great as the average rate of increase in  
other European countries. The high  
rate of increase in England, compared  
with that in the rest of Europe, has not  
been derived from a higher average of  
births, but from a lower average of  
deaths. The higher rate of increase of  
the American population is probably the  
consequence of a rate of mortality as  
low as that of England, combined with  
a higher proportion of births, say 1 in  
23. The rate of births among the  
slave population of the United States  
cannot be estimated at less than 1 in 23  
annually; the rate of births among the

slave population of the West Indies, at  
the same time, has not exceeded one in  
40. The decrease of the black popu-  
lation of the West Indies is mainly attri-  
butable to a diminution of births; for  
the annual mortality, 1 in 36, has been  
frequently observed, and now exists in  
several increasing European popula-  
tions. It is a remarkable fact, which  
has never yet been explained, that a  
very great increase in the deaths, for  
a short period, is always accompanied  
by a great diminution in the births at  
the same period. The most marked in-  
stances are found in Sweden, during  
the two years 1772-73, and during the  
five years 1806-10; in Belgium during  
the year 1832 (the year of cholera).—  
The explanation of this fact, the author  
believed, to consist solely in an increase  
of deaths, including fatal deaths or mis-  
carriages. From observations of Dr.  
Granville on women of Lying-in Char-  
ities of London, it appears that one in  
three of all conceptions terminates in  
miscarriage. 'Since the mortality of  
infants in large towns is double of that  
prevailing in the country at large, it  
may be inferred as highly probable, that  
a similar relation exists between the  
proportions of miscarriages; and conse-  
quently, that in an entire nation, one  
out of every six conceptions terminates  
in miscarriage, in years of ordinary  
mortality. In Sweden and in England,  
the proportions of marriages, births, and  
deaths has been progressively diminish-  
ing, since the year 1790 in the case of  
Sweden, and since the year 1780 in the  
case of England. In England the pro-  
gressive diminution of the mortality,  
during the four decennial periods from  
1780 to 1820, was extremely regular.  
Out of a constant population of 1000,  
the annual deaths, at the four decen-  
nial periods ending with 1790, 1800,  
1810 and 1820, were 27, 25, 22, and  
20 respectively.

The introduction of Vaccination, in  
1800, produced no interruption in the  
course of diminution then in progress.  
It can hardly be denied, that the deaths  
from small pox have been proportional-  
ly increased. The diminution in the  
aggregate mortality of the English na-  
tion has been derived wholly from the  
diminution of the mortality of children.  
In Sweden, during three successive pe-  
riods of twenty five years, 1757-80,  
1781-1805, 1806-30, the mean an-  
nual rate of increase was constant, and  
equal to 75 for every 10,000 of popu-  
lation, or 3 per cent, every ten years. In  
England, the mean annual increase on  
10,000 varied from 70, in the first  
twenty-five years, to 112, in the next  
twenty-five years, and to 142, in the  
last twenty-five years. The rate of in-  
crease of the population was at a maxi-  
mum during the ten years 1811-20,  
when the rate of mortality was at a  
minimum. In France, for a population  
of 10,000, the mean annual increase  
was only 55; in Belgium 87.—(Mr.  
Edmonds' Paper in the Athenæum.)

NEW ORLEANS IN AUGUST.—The  
following is a part of a charcoal sketch  
from the Picayune:

Four months ago we could count  
from 80 to 100 steamers at the levee—  
now we can count but from 15 to 20.

Two months ago we could count up-  
wards of a hundred sea vessels—now  
it is hard to count a baker's dozen.

Full many a poor fellow may be seen  
walking on the Levee, or resting a-  
gainst a post, wishing for his dinner,  
and longing for a friend or something to  
do.

Many Spanish fishermen, thinking  
expenses too high, have built rafts, and  
now keep bachelor's hall on the sur-  
face of the Mississippi.

Hack driving is a dull business—po-  
thing doing in that way. Blacklegs are  
broken, and reputable young men begin  
to perceive the necessity of saving their  
V's.

The neighbourhood of the theatres  
look desolate, solitary, &c.

The churches are dusty, and are but  
miserably attended.

### ACCOMMODATION STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their  
friends and the public, that they are  
now running Stages from Fredericton to Mira-  
michi, leaving and arriving at these places as  
mentioned:

One starting from Fredericton on Monday,  
and arriving at Miramichi on Wednesday; leaving  
Miramichi on the Monday following, and arriv-  
ing at Fredericton on Wednesday.

The other leaving Fredericton on Thurs-  
day, and arriving at Miramichi on Saturday; leaving  
Miramichi on Thursday following, and arriv-  
ing at Fredericton on Saturday.

Terms—40s for each Passenger, with a rea-  
sonable allowance of Baggage.

Being grateful for past favours, the Sub-  
scribers humbly hope their friends and the public  
will continue their patronage as formerly, as  
they are determined to do all in their power  
for the accommodation of all and every thing  
entrusted to them.

WILLIAM SWIM,  
JAMES SWIM,  
Fredericton, 21st February, 1837.

## A Card.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favours,  
begs leave to inform his friends and the  
Public generally, that he still continues on in  
his Establishment at the Public Steam Boat  
Landing, fronting the Officers Square; he also  
wishes to inform them that he has not spared  
any expense in order to complete the said Es-  
tablishment in the first rate manner, and  
which is now ready for the reception of visi-  
tors, and by his usual punctuality and exertion  
hopes to merit their Patronage.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel,  
Fredericton, 1st May, 1837.

## ALBION WORKS STORE, FREDERICTON.

EDRAITHWAITE KAY & Co. hav-  
ing received a large supply of the  
best English Ware Malt, have commenced  
brewing, which will enable them to execute  
regularly the orders of their Customers, for  
the different qualities of Beer, viz:

XXX, XX, X, ALES;  
STOUT AND PORTER.

and of the above, a quantity will always be  
kept in bottles.

B K and Co. beg to state, that for the  
convenience of the Inhabitants of Frederic-  
ton, they have taken and opened premises  
at the upper end of Queen Street, where in  
addition to a full supply of malt liquor, they  
intend to keep the following articles of their  
Manufacture at the Albion Works, viz:  
Flour, Bran, Barley meal, Common Bar-  
ley, Pearl Barley, Barley Bran, Oatmeal,  
Crushed Oats, &c. &c.

N. B. Yeast and Grains may be had by  
orders left at the Store in town, or at the  
Brewery.

June 26, 1837.

## DR. HARTT

EDRAITHWAITE KAY & Co. hav-  
ing received a large supply of the  
best English Ware Malt, have commenced  
brewing, which will enable them to execute  
regularly the orders of their Customers, for  
the different qualities of Beer, viz:

Fredericton, August 9, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands a-  
gainst the Estate of Archibald Ham-  
mond, late of Kingsclear, deceased, are re-  
quested to render the same within three  
months; and all persons indebted to said  
Estate, are requested to make immediate  
payment to

JOHN J. HAMMOND, } Execu-  
WM. F. HAMMOND, } tors.  
Kingsclear, July 4, 1837.

## NOTICE.

A FAVOURABLE opportunity is now  
offered to those who wish to secure  
passages for their friends, from Ireland to  
Saint John, this Fall or next Spring. An  
early application is necessary, in order that  
their friends may have time to prepare for  
the voyage; and persons wishing to remit  
money can do so by application to

GEORGE WOODS.

N. B. Those who do not pay the money  
in advance, security will in all cases be re-  
quired for the immediate payment on arrival.  
Fredericton, July 12, 1837.

## PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, (Connecticut).

THE Subscriber having been appointed  
Agent for the Protection Insurance Com-  
pany will insure Houses, Stores, Barns, all  
every sort of Goods and Wares against  
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE  
at the most reasonable rate of premium. The  
subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any  
Policies issued by the former Agent in this  
place. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT.

## Woodstock and Fredericton STAGE COACH COMPANY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that  
the above Company will continue to run  
a STAGE three times a week between Wood-  
stock and Fredericton, leaving Woodstock on  
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Fre-  
dericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-  
urdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. until further notice.  
Persons desirous of securing a passage can  
enter their names on Books kept at the Fre-  
dericton Hotel, (Seaton's), and H. Gould's  
Woodstock. Persons travelling to or from the  
United States will find immediate conveyance  
from Woodstock to Bangor, or from Fredericton  
to Saint John. Every attention will be given  
to the conveyance and comfort of Passengers.  
A reasonable portion of Baggage will be taken  
Parcels and Baggage at the risk of the Owners.  
For further particulars, the public are refer-  
red to J. W. Thompson, Esquire, Bangor,  
G. E. Kitchum, Esquire, Fredericton, or to  
the Subscriber, Woodstock.

CHARLES PERLEY, Agent.  
January, 1837.

## FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House  
and Premises in Regent  
Street, at present occupied by the  
Subscriber. The House is 39 1/2  
feet in front by 30 feet back, two stories high,  
and well finished. The cellar which extends  
under the whole building is divided into vari-  
ous apartments, including a kitchen. On the  
premises are Stables, wood house, &c. Terms  
moderate. Application to Messrs. McPherson  
& Coy, or to the Subscriber, will meet  
due attention.

ANDREW BLAIR.  
Fredericton, 8th April, 1837.

## FOR SALE.

A pair of young HORSES and  
a double Harness. Apply to  
ASA COY.  
22d August, 1837.