

The Court of the Sandwich Islands.

We extract from a volume of Travels, or rather Voyages, by a Gentleman of the name of Maudslon, a curious account of the Court of the Sandwich Islands, whose Sovereign died in England last summer.

We would advise all those who felt nearly inconsolable for the loss of the amiable pair, with whose adventures and untimely fate we were then made so familiar, to read the following account of them in their dominions. They will rejoice, no doubt, that neither his Majesty's polygamy, nor the character of his four wives, nor his love of gin, were known when he died in the Adelphi, in consequence of a surfeit of pork sausages.

Having thus encountered their jokes on first landing, I went with the Consul to the Palace of the King. If such a term can be applied to a grass hut, floored with mats and only distinguished from the rest by a few canopies placed about it in terraces. Imagination had pictured the monarch's sitting in the midst of his chiefs with dignified composure, his interpreter on one side, and secretary on the other, (for he really has two such officers) and, as the subject of a brother King, I anticipated a most gracious reception.—What then was my astonishment on entering the Royal hut!

"Oh, Majesty! Oh, high ambition lowly laid!"

The Royal beast lay sprawling on the ground in a state of total drunkenness and insensibility. On one side of his head was extended an enormous sow, which every now and then gave a grunt, as if in sympathy with its master; and upon the other side sat the Queen, an immense woman, like him, almost in a state of primitive nudity, who seemed endeavouring, though in vain, by her caresses, to assuage his beastly transports; a few chiefs and domestics, in all about 20, completed the group—some asleep, others fanning away the flies, and singing the wildest and harshest lullaby that ever sauted mortal ears.

"We then passed into another room belonging to the head Queen, who, though equally large in her person, had a benevolent and pleasing cast of countenance. She was dressed in a loose robe of English chintz, and to my delight, was engaged in learning to write, which she had only attempted within a few days. She showed me her performance on the slate with great eagerness; and well she might, for really the letters were by no means badly formed. I then underwent, as on my first landing, a thorough examination, during which her Majesty often laughed immoderately, and ended her remarks by saying that I was a mere child, and had no beard.

"The ground part of the apartment was matted, and the walls hung round with mats with a very large and handsome mirror on one side, and, upon the whole, had a comfortable appearance; though the furniture, comprising several Chinese chests, a mahogany table, and three matted beadsteads, in addition to the living furniture, comprising her Majesty the Queen, and her numerous attendants, who lay extended on the floor in different attitudes, and kept up an incessant singing sort of noise, gave to the whole scene a truly fantastic character.

"Mr. Jones accompanied me at night with a bed in his hut and introduced me the next morning to the other American residents, who were all sea faring men, and had come to this place to carry on the trade for sandal-wood.

"We then paid a second visit to the King who had by this time recovered a little from the debauch of the preceding night. He shook me heartily by the hand, and was pleased at hearing that I was an Englishman, saying that his islands belonged to the King of Great Britain, to whom they had been formally surrendered in Vancouver's time, by his father old Tamahama-ha, and desiring me to apply to him for any thing I might want during my stay. He afterwards said that he was too much intoxicated to talk with me any longer at the moment, but hoped to be sober in the course of a few days, and in the meantime would leave the Queen to do the honours of the house. We were ushered accordingly into the inner apartment, where a third lady, whom I had not yet seen, presided at the table which groined under the weight of bottles of wine, and almost every known spirituous liquor. I immediately drank her health, in a glass of wine; but she, to my great surprise, pledged me in a good tumbler full of gin, and quaffed it off at one draught, as if it had been water.

"The fourth and last Queen was next introduced, and made a similar libation; but it was evident that she had gone too far already. She did not hesitate to own her folly, indeed, and said that, as the King's husband had been enjoying a drinking bout, she had a right to take the same license herself. She then began to tumble about the room, and sing, or rather utter, discordant cries after the fashion of the country, until I could bear the noise no longer, and turned away in disgust." London papers.

THE WESTERN LAKES.

The following account of the great Western Lakes is extracted from an essay published in the New York Statesman:

1. The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep; and its surface is computed at 218 feet above the elevation of tide water at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape Vincent.

2. Erie is 370 miles long, 60 miles wide, 200 feet deep; and its surface is ascertained to be 585 feet above tide water at Albany.

3. Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above tide water.

4. Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron.

5. Green Bay is about 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.

6. Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 109 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 1048 feet above the tide water.

Hence it is easy to calculate that the bottom of Lake Erie is not as low as the foot of Niagara Falls, but the bottom of each of the other lakes, it will be observed, is lower than the surface of the ocean.

Lake Superior is the head fountain, the grand reservoir of the mighty volume that fills the rivers, expands into lakes, and roars over the cataracts of the Niagara, St. Lawrence, &c. After making a semi-circle of five degrees to the south, accommodating and enriching one of the most fertile and interesting sections of the globe, it meets the tides a distance of 2000 miles from its source, and 500 from the extreme point of its entry on the Atlantic coast.

A HEAVY LOG.—On Monday a lubber looking sailor applied to the magistrate of College-st. police, for a warrant against his Captain, for striking him.

The complainant said he had been steward of a vessel from Quebec to Dublin; that the Captain had in the course of the voyage, given him several beatings, of which he kept a regular log, and would, if he pleased, show it to him.

The magistrate said he should certainly have no objection to see such a curiosity.

The steward accordingly produced a paper, on which were the following items to the credit of the captain.

"June 5.—Wind fair.—Captain in a fog had honour; only said there was no land like the land of liberty, (meaning America,) for which the Captain said he would take the 'liberty' to give me a kick in the sternpost; did so accordingly—a cruel hard one.

"June 7.—Wind changeable.—was remarking that the breaching of a gun was out of order. Captain desired me to mind my own. At the same time his foot let me know that my back was turned towards him. Remarks—Captain can't bear to hear any one say his ship be't the best on the station.

"June 23.—Wind S. E.—Told Captain could not grind any more coffee. You can't grind (says he.) No, says I. Then what use have you for all them grinders, said he, and he knocked out my front tooth. Remarks—Captain would go more than an arm's length for a joke. D—d fond of puns I'll punish him yet for them.

"July 1.—Fine strong breeze; ship going ten knots an hour; only told Captain the beef was any thing but sound; he told me I deserved a sound thrashing for saying so; said I couldn't let a bit of it into my stomach, as it was as tough as a cable; then says he, you shall get your bit of a rope's end; captain too smart to give an answer will make him smart for it.

"July 10.—Captain scolding me all day, and gave me a blow on the cheek; Lord knows captain has too much jaw of his own at all times to attempt having any thing to do with another's; I'll make him laugh on the wrong side of his mouth for all this; he shan't be always a letting his hand go cheek by jaw with chaps; no chap could stand it.

The Magistrate, after complimenting the complainant on the ingenuity and novelty of his log-book, desired the clerk to give the Steward a summons to his Captain, to answer the complaint. London papers.

ILLINOIS LANDS.—Seven thousand tracts of land in the State of Illinois, are advertised to be sold in the town of Vandalia, on the first Monday of January next, for taxes. These lands are all military bounty lands, granted to the soldiers of the late war.

SAN JUAN CAYLE.

We have a file of late Alvarado papers. They furnish no political news. It was reported at Alvarado that two strange frigates and brig of war had been seen on the 3d near the Castle of San Juan; that the garrison was sickly and famished, ready to surrender. According to official reports, the number of the sick, in the Mexican capital, on the 10th Sept. was 3000, & convalescents 1345; and of deaths the previous week 987.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Frederick Herald. In pursuance of previous notice in the several papers of Frederick, a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the county, was held at the court-house, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration "the best means of promoting the internal improvement of Maryland." The meeting being organized by the appointment of Major John Graham as chairman, and William Schley, esq. as secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by Richard-Potts, esq. Charles Mercer, esq. of Virginia, who has devoted much time and attention to matters of this kind, being accidentally present, was invited to address the meeting. How well he executed the call thus made on him, the general assent and approbation given to his remarks, afford the best evidence. We had expected to have been furnished with a full account of the proceedings, in official form, but being disappointed in this, we have been obliged, at a late hour, to give this imperfect notice, and subjoin the preamble and resolutions, as submitted by R. Potts, esq. and adopted by the meeting.

Whereas it is the duty and interest of every community, to improve the advantages of their local situation, by the application of the skill of man to the works of nature: And whereas the localities of Maryland present a abundant scope for the enterprise and ingenuity of art, in promoting the welfare of the citizens, and elevating the state to an equality with her sister states, for her agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens and the state of her public finances indicate the present as a fit era for commencing a system of internal improvement.—Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the internal improvement of the state of Maryland, both as an obligation due to herself and to the union of which she is a member, merits and should receive the deliberate consideration and cordial support of all her citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That with a view to unite the various local interests, for a system of internal improvement, it is expedient that a public meeting be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, of seven delegates from each county, and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be appointed by the citizens of those counties and cities, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the legislature, a plan for effecting a general system of internal improvement.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates to be appointed for Fred. county, be requested to call the attention of said meeting to the importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the expediency of an early assurance of the state of Maryland of the means she may be disposed to provide in conjunction with Virginia, and the congress of the United States, for the commencement and completion of said canal to the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain.

Resolved unanimously, As the sense of this meeting, that the general assembly of Maryland, by an early and active zeal for internal improvement, and particularly by a liberal outlay, of their disposition to commence this canal, in a fair proportion, will represent the interest and merit the approbation of their constituents.

Resolved unanimously, That delegates for this county be appointed by the chairman.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the news papers of Frederick, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the chairman and secretary to the several counties and cities, with a view to their co-operation in the proposed general meeting.

JOHN GRAHAM, Chairman.

Test—WM. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the chairman, as the committee of seven to meet the convention proposed to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 14 December next—Col. John M'Pherson, Doct. William Tyler, Richard Potts, Esq. John Nelson, Esq. John Lee, Esq. Dr. Grafton Duval, Col. John Thomas.

JOHN CONNERS ACQUITTED.

We learn by a gentleman from Chestertown, that the trial of John Connors, has closed, that the Jury, after about an hour's deliberation, acquitted him upon the force of the evidence of gentlemen from Millersburg in Kentucky; that Connors, at the time of the murder of Miss Cunningham in Cecil, (with which he was charged) was at Millersburg, in their employment. We learn that in this case has presented a singular instance of contrariety of proof of the identity of person, and of a man avowing himself a murderer, and of a Jury being satisfied that such an avowal was untrue.—Chronicle.

A watch was stolen in the pit of the Opera in Paris; the loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "It is just seven or eight minutes my watch will strike—the sound is strong—and by that means we shall instantly ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavored to escape, and by his agitation discovered himself.

GEN. ASHLEY.

The Missouri papers give an account of the arrival of General Ashley at St. Louis, after an enterprising and perilous, but successful expedition to the Rocky Mountains. A full account of his proceedings, and all the circumstances connected with his journey, would be more than usually interesting. In the absence, however, of such comprehensive details, we must remain satisfied with the facts furnished in the journals which possess the best and earliest means of information. The Missouri Advocate, of the 8th ult. announces the General's arrival at St. Louis, in the following paragraph:

"From the Rocky Mountains.—Our fellow-citizen, General Ashley, has just returned from his adventurous enterprise to the Rocky Mountains, bringing with him one of the richest cargoes of fur that ever arrived at St. Louis. He spent the past winter in the bosom of the mountains, and made excursions in the Spring down several of the rivers which go to the Pacific Ocean.—The furs obtained by him were brought on horses to the waters of the Big Horn, where they were embarked about the middle of August, and after a voyage of three thousand miles, arrived at St. Louis on the 4th instant. It is thus, by effort of a social enterprise, General Ashley has indemnified himself for all the losses occasioned by the murderous attack of the Arickaras, in the summer of 1823.

In the course of his expedition, General Ashley fell in with a party in the service of the Hudson Bay company, who are believed to have 1000 men in their employ west of the Rocky Mountains. The riches which this company are carrying out of the territory of the United States, are immense, and beyond all calculation. The single party met with, had taken beaver to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

The Frankfort Intelligencer furnishes the following additional particulars:—We learn by the arrival here of an officer attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, that the Commissioners, General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, accompanied by the troops, ascended the Missouri as far as Two Thousand Mile Creek: After making treaties with various tribes of Missouri Indians, the expedition returned to Fort Atkinson; (Council Bluffs,) on the 19th ult. without the loss of a single man. The extraordinary value of the wheel boats was confirmed in descending the river, at a low stage of water.

As no previous arrangements had been made, the General did not deem it practicable to subsist any portion of the troops at the Mandan Villages during the winter, without hazarding lives in the enterprise.—Vegetable food is deemed indispensable to the health of the troops, and this could not be had in the Mandans.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Gen. Ashley, met the expedition at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, with a rich cargo of beaver, and profited by the convey of the flotilla downward.

General Ashley confirms the account we have had of the wealth of the fur regions beyond the mountains, and we understand he intends to continue the trade.—The freight with which he passed this place a few days since, is supposed to be worth \$50,000.

We learn that the General had one or two skirmishes with the Blackfeet and Crow Indians; and that he met with one or two British trapping parties. The particulars in regard to his engagement with the Indians, or his intercourse with the British, we are not informed; owing to the very short stay he made with us. We hope, however, to have it in our power to lay before our readers, very shortly, full, and we have no doubt very interesting information on the subject.

THE FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.

From the Piffa. Freeman's Journal of Nov. 4.

The Brandywine.—The statement made in the Democratic Press, in relation to the leak of the Brandywine, seems to have excited some interest and much doubt. We do not speak unadvisedly when we assert, that the intelligence furnished by the Press, is strictly correct and true. The reason why it has not been heard from other sources, is obvious, and will explain all seeming mystery. The officers of the Brandywine, considering that the circumstance of the Nation's Guest, having been sent out in an unseaworthy vessel, would discredit the Government in some degree, determined to keep the matter secret, as far as possible. For this purpose, when spoken by different vessels, the answer from the frigate was "all's well," and the person who wrote to his friend in this city, giving an account of the particulars, did so against the understanding of the officers. This disgraceful business affords cause for great regret, but the facts must come out sooner or later, and the public have a right to know them. We repeat with confidence, that the statement of the Press is true, and we can well imagine that the government at Washington, at this moment, have full information of the truth, by advices from Capt. Morris.

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1823.

HYMNICAL.

Mrs. L. Ann Arbor, arrived on Tuesday evening last. Mr. John Hopkins, of the county, to Miss Hannah Barber, daughter of Capt. George Barber, of this city.

In Prince George's county, on Tuesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Anne Arundel county, to Miss Anne P. Wheeler, of the former county.

On the evening of the same day, in George-Town, (D. C.) by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Mr. George G. Brewer, of this city, to Miss Susan Ann Harwood, of that town.

On the 27th ult. in Harford county, by the Rev. Mr. Tysden, Mr. John M. Nelson, to Miss Anne Jane Fullerton, all of that county.

In this day's Gazette, we insert the proceedings which took place at a meeting of the citizens of Frederick county, recommending to the several counties and counties of this state, the appointment of delegates to meet in convention in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the legislature a plan for effecting a general system of internal improvement." We are ready to grant that this proposition has been made to the people of Maryland; not only because it may ultimately lead to improvement and advantage, but because, should a convention be held, it may tend to her immediate benefit; the disclosure of means, hitherto overlooked, of providing a state revenue.

COMMUNICATED.

The following inscription was found written over the Ten Commandments in a Welch Church, and a century elapsed before the meaning was discovered:—  
PRESBYTERIAN  
VRKPTHSRPTSTX

The first clock, under 13 years of age, who is able, without assistance, to cut out the meaning of this inscription, will bring the answer to this Office, shall receive a nice little Book.

THE JOHN ADAMS.

United States ship John Adams (one of the squadron of Com. Warrington), J. J. Nicholson, Esq. Commander, arrived on Tuesday last four days from Havana. Lt. Col. Newton, officers and crew in good health. The Terrier remains off Matanzas to give convoy, and the Porpoise cruising between Newveritas and Matanzas; the officers and crews of both these vessels were well.

The general health of the crew of the John Adams is good, considering the circumstances to which she has been exposed through the late season, she may be deemed a fortunate vessel, having lost but four persons, viz:—Midshipmen Lloyd A. Bachman, and Theodorick Bland, of fever.

Theodore Myer, Sergeant of Marines; of fever.

William Colton, Steward—Maria a potu.

For the last ninety four days, with the exception of one night in Havana, the John Adams has kept at sea. Her object in visiting Pensacola is to take possession of the Barrances and other public property to be surrendered by the army for the use of the navy at this station, and to refresh her crew. Arrangements have been made for the partial transportation of the stores from Thompson's Island to Pensacola, and for the entire removal of the sick from the former place.

List of Officers on board the John Adams.

- J. J. Nicholson, Commander.
- John M. Dale, Lieut.
- John E. Saunders, do.
- Wm. D. Newman, do.
- David H. Porter, do.
- Charles O. Handy, purser.
- Thomas J. Boyd, Surgeon.
- Augustus A. Adee, Surgeon's Mat.
- Wm. A. Bloodgood, Lt. of Marines.
- Fitz Allen Deas, Midshipman.
- Robert L. Browning do.
- William Smith, do.
- Francis C. Key, do.
- Charles R. Poor, do.
- Charles S. Renshaw, do.
- Augustus M. Kilty, do.
- John Graham, do.

On the 30th October, (says the Boston Patriot) the venerable John Adams completed his ninetieth year. He has outlived most of his contemporaries of Revolutionary memory. He is the only survivor of the patriots who composed the first American Congress.

A meeting has been held in New York to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the late Ague of New Brunswick.

GENERAL JACKSON.

And his lady, recently visited Jackson, Tennessee, where he was cordially received, and respectfully addressed by the Masonic fraternity, to whom he gave a reply, from which the following is extracted:

"If in my march through life, has been my good fortune to be an actor in scenes which evinced benevolence, my greatest satisfaction is knowing, that at this day they are considered, as they were intended, for the benefit and advancement of our common country. The last spot of our globe where liberty has found a resting place, will not, I hope, want defenders, and sincere ones, whenever assault may come. The world cannot remain at peace. Human nature is restless, and man, as he ever has been, is ambitious. Because our government is formed upon new principles, we must not trust alone to that but mark with care and caution the secret and silent inroads which intrigue, ambition and cunning, from time to time may originate. In selecting at any time, any agent to discharge those important functions, which under our form of government, must necessarily be confided to him who represents us, let mind be one great consideration; but above all, let it be ascertained that virtue and purity of heart, will take up their abode, dwelling with him, and ye with them. By this means, and only this can our government go down unimpaird to posterity. Mere form and ceremony in the guidance of our affairs can avail but little. We must be careful and vigilant to adhere to those great principles, which characterize and mark the government we possess."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Governors of Georgia and Tennessee on the subject of a Canal communication between the Tennessee river and the Atlantic, has excited some attention, not without a mixture of regret, on the part of the citizens of the neighbouring State of Alabama. The navigation of the Tennessee and Alabama rivers has been for some time past, a favourite object of this State; and an application, we believe, has been made to Congress, on the recommendation of the Legislature of Alabama, for aid to carry it into effect. It is probable that this application will be renewed at the next session. Whether, however, the individual application of States will be successful; or whether, by the enactment of the general bill which was introduced by Mr. Hemphill at the close of the last session, a measure will be adopted, authorizing and providing for a grand system of internal improvement, is yet doubtful. Could we, from what we have seen of the recent disposition of Congress, on subjects of this character, and which every mail conveys to us of the growing zeal of the people in every part of the Union, to facilitate the intercourse between States and sections of the Union, form any probable conjecture, it would be in favour of the latter supposition.—Nat. Journal.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The following is an extract from one of the letters written by Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the N. York Statesman, who is making the tour of Europe:

London, August 15, 1825.

On our way back from Greenwich to town, we visited the Tunnel of the Thames, on its right bank, half a mile below London bridge. The work is now in progress; but, in my opinion, it is among the wildest projects of a speculative age, and will never succeed, although an unshaken confidence in the undertaking is expressed by the company and their agents, who have already expended a large sum of money.—I would as soon think of digging for Captain Kidd's pots of gold, as of excavating a road for carriages under the bed of the Thames; and indeed there is a strong resemblance between these visionary adventures. The first intimation of our approach to the scene of operations was a torrent of muddy water sufficient to turn a mill, pouring from the bank into the river. After threshing half a dozen dirty alders, and of course paying a shilling each for a sight, we were, by special favour, permitted to mount the scaffolding, where a large steam engine is at work in raising mud and water, and to descend by a ladder into the abyss below. The circular and perpendicular well is fifty feet in diameter, and twenty feet deep, with its sides walled up with brick. Its shaft has already been sunk to the depth that was contemplated, which is thirty-five or forty feet below the bed of the river. The workmen are next to grope their way into a horizontal direction, securing the passage as they proceed by arches, models of which were pointed out to us. This subterranean road, would've ever been completed, is to be splendidly lighted with gas. It would scuttle Sir Jas. Thorough's River gods and Nereides, should they see lights flashing, and hear the rumbling of carriages over payments so far beneath their green abodes.

Wool is now carried over land from Bath, and sold in Philadelphia.