ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1821.

THE STEAM BOAT

MABYLAND will continue to run as licitatore to will continue to run as heretafore de-til the last day of the present month.

But afterwards she will take her roots as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves to Annapolis, seaving and will proceed to Annapolis, seaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Hotel more, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same days leaves. Commerce street in the same days leaves. day; leaves Commerce street wharf. Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 pelock, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis (chairon at 6 o'clock, the same evenion; and so leaves Easton at the same bon? and by the same route; every Suddy and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take, and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertowa, and arrive o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and and Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, to as not to incommode the passengers,

line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadel. phia the next morning by 9 o'clock All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore, March 22

their Horses or Carriages Passingers wishing to go to Philadelphia will

find it the most convenient and expa-

ditious route, as she meets the Union

SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having decline ing a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Can-didate for their starts for the above appointment, and destfully selicits their votes. March 29.

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, The Votes & Proceedings of the last session of the Legislature Price-\$1 50. June 14

Lots for Sale The subscriber will dispose of Several Lots of Ground Fronting on South street, twenty-fire feet, and running seventy-feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloster street; running 125 feet back. The terms

200 Doffars Reward.

ItAN AWAY from the subscribe the 5th of this month, two Negro be, SAMUEI, & WAGI SAM has a very black completion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high beek bones, square built, and about for feet four inches high; he had when he was away a pair of boots new bettomed, and pieced on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one tickles burgh do, and pair of white totton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a fow days before he started, and is likely that he has altered his dust, as he had money plenty and it is she probable that Sam has bought clubbed

probable that Sam has bought claims of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years old telers ble black complexion, round face on his left cheek a large sear, cut by kick from a horse. When the went away had on a ble coat, yellow but tone, white linen shirt, marseilles want coat, new tickle burgh trongers, short, a striped pair, one old furred hat the personal of the personal had reason to believe Same, as I have reason to believe Same. were, as I have reason to believe, Sim crossed the Bay in a batterox, and have understood have forged pass for two or threeddays or weeks. Where secures and follows in savigables brings them home, or sither of these shall receive Pifty Dollars for areas One Hundred Dollars for each, a taken out of the history

Elijah Nedmund Side of Severu, seer Am

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED .. BY. A

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-ie- Three Dollars per Annum

THE IRON MASK. [Tribislated from the French.]
Forthe National Intelligencer.
It is moder this name that is de-

anated an unknown prisoger, sent

the greatest secrecy to the Cas-

or Pigneros, and thence transfer-

to the Islands of St. Margaret. lie was a min above the middle statore, and admirably well formed .-His skin was a little brown, but fine and soit, and he took as much care to preserve it in that state as a coquitte lady. His greatest taste was r fine linen, lace and roys. He ptwo d upon the guitar, and appeare tobave received an excellent educition-he inter-sted by the very so and of his voice; never complaining of his confinement nor giving to understand who he was. In mala-dies, when he had need of a physici-an or surgion, and in the journey which his different removals occasioned, he wore a mask, the chinpiece of which had steel springs. which left him the liberry to eat and drink. The ord rs were to kill him if he uncovered himself, but when alone he was permitted to unmask. Heremained at P gnerol until Saint Mars, an officer of confidence commanding this Castle, obtained the command of the Isles of Lerins; he carrice with lum his prisonereinto this maritime solitude, and when he was mide governor of the Bastile. his captive followed him there, al ways masked; he was lodged in this prison as well as he could be. Nothing was refused him that he asked for, he had the richest clothes, and the best cheer and the governor rarely sate before him. The illus trious arknown a el the 17th of November, 1703 and was buried under the name of Marchiali. What redoubles the astonishment is, that when he was sent to Sr. Margaret, no consilerante person was known to hav, asappeared in Europe; and this prisoner undoubtedly was one, from the following circumstances that happered soon after he went up in that Isl nd; the governor himelt put the dishes on his table, and then shut him up and retired; one whe wrote with the sharp point of a kn fe upon a silver plate. (for he was served in silver.) and threw the plate ou of the window towards a boar which was at the shore, almost at the for of the tower; a fisherman to whom the boat belonged, picked up the plater and carried it to the governor. The latter, astonished, demanded of the fishermin; "have you read what is writ ten upon this plate? and has any one seen it in your hands?" The fisherman answered, "I do not know how to read; I have just found it. and no person has seen it." He was detained until the governor had well informed himself that he had hever been able, to read, and that the plate had not been seen by any other person. "Go. (said the go-ernor,) you are very fortunate in ot knowing how to read." range Chancel relates in a letter, at when Saint-Mars went to take is prisoner to conduct him to the astile, he said to Saint-Mars, "does e King mean to take my life?"-No, my prince," answered Saintdars, "your life is in safety; you we only to let yourself oe conductd" He adds, "I was told by a an named Dubuisson, the Cashier the famous Banker, Samuel Berard, who, after being imprisoned me years in the Bastile, was conucted to St. Margaret, that he was a chamber, with some other prisners, precisely over that occued by this unknown person; that rough the funcel of the chimney ey could talk and communicate th the unknown person; but, that hen it was asked of him why he as obstinate in not disclosing his me and adventures, he answered

whom he should reveal his se-The name of the Iron Mask, has evailed to designate this celebrad unfortunate, but Du Jonea does act of congress, many valuable officers, say the mask was of Iron; he cers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the proack velvet. All the anecdotes fession which they had embraced,

at an avowal would cost him his

e, as well as the lives of all those

prisoner of the greatest importance -but who was this captive?

Among the great variety of con. jectures that have been brought forward to resolve this historical proolem, the following has the air of reconciling the circumstances most to probability, and of best accounting for the incidental facts related in the case which seem to have been admitted as authentic. It is not known that the persons entrusted with the important secret have left any written memoirs, but somehow it has leaked out into the world that he was the twin-brother of Louis the Fourteenth, and the first born of the twins. When the royal council took into consideration the circumstance of twin princes, one only of whom could be heir to the throne, the opinion was urged in the council by some profound naturalists, that the first born of twins was the last begotten, and consequently the last born was in fact the eldest of the two, and therefore entitled to the throne. The countil decided the case in conformity. to that b. lief; bit eeply apprehensive that the decision, not according with the vulgar ideas of the right of primogeniture, might be made the foundation of future troubles to the state, the most prudent precau tions were deemed necessary, and the strictest secrecy was enjoined and agreed upon. It was also determined, as a matter of state expediency absolutely necessary, that the excluded first born of the twins should be brought up, under the care of a nobleman, in a distant province, in ignorance of his birth and condition; and the secret not to be revealed but in the event of the death of the other twin without legitimate issue. When he was grown nearly to manhood, by some extraordinary and accidental circumstance, there came under his perusal some correspondence of the nobleman his guardian, by which he obtained a knowledge of his birth and condition, which knowledge he imparted to his guardian. From that time he was taken into confinement and treated as we have seen. The lineaments of his face are said to have borne astriking resemblance to those of the King his brother, and this was the reason why he was so rigidly confined to a mask when ever he was brought out of his prisons, or to be seen by others than those in the secret.

General Jackson's Address to the

New-Orleans, Aug. 13. This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of these to whom it is made. It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his compa nions in arms-those with whom he had passed "days of toil and nights of vigitance"-those to wnom he was bound by the lesting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling, alike honorable to the general and his gallant associates of the ar-

> Head Quarters, Division of the South. Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently, dissolves the military connection, which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the commander of the Southern Di vision of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together, we have seen the termination of one British and two Indians wars, in which, we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feerings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army agreeably to the

prove, that the Iron Mask was a and thrown upon the world .- But ! let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment. and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary for tifi ations for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Flor das. But you. fa ow-soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of hav ing done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Ea-

gle wherever it was endangered.

To you, my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct your selves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain, should be to his company, as a father, and should treat it, as his family-19 his children-Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a fa thers tenderness and care. Treat them like children, admonish them. and if unhappily, admonition will not have the desired effect—coer-cion must. The want of disc p ine and order will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle: this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploring from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu.

ANDREWJA KSON. M jor General Commanding the Division of the South.

We understand that the American Portosophical Society, at its meeting on Monday evening appointed a committee to ascertain and report the best Plan and site for the construction of a canal to connect the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay. Frank. Guz.

According to the returns of the ate census, the whole population of South Carolina is 502,309. It appears that there are in the state 4000 white males more than females.

On Sunday, the 9th, a great hailstorm took place in Poughkeepsie New-York, in which ice-balls fell, weighing from three to fourteen ounces; the loss in glass is estimated at 3000 dollars. It lasted 10 or 15 min-

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

From late London papers. At the coronation banquet, the following articles were in use:-8000 knives and 8000 forks; 650 pair of carves; 12 dozen of corkscrews; 250 yards of elegant damask table cloths, for the Hall: 1100 do. for various rooms; 170 dozen damask napkins 100 dozen of napkins for waiters' knife cloths; 600 quart decanters; 1800 pint decanters; 5000 wine glasses; 2400 tumblers; 700 salts and spoons; 96 sets of castors, and 1460 carofts.

Population of Liverpool, by the last census. (1821) males 54,340, females, 64,632, total 118,972. Parishes adjoining, 22,515, grand total, 141,487, which is exclusive of seamen belonging to the port.

Statistics .- The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Europe.

THRACE, INCLUDING CON-STANTINOPLE.

Greeks. Turks. 724,000 244.000 Macedonia. 579,000 89,000 Thessaly, Albania, 691,000 363,000 300,000 38.000 Morea, Bulgaria, 620,000 170,000 Wallachia, 360,000 18,000 225,000 30,000 Moldavia, 780,000 160,000 Servia, Bosnia and Deg 420,000 140,000

pendencies.

Total,

Hudrophobia and Scullcap. From the Woodstock (Vir.) Herald. Extract of a letter to Maj. George McGlassin, dated "Gerrad's Town, Berkley county, June 10, 1821.

Your anxiety respecting the effectiof the Scutellaria galericulata, or Scullcap, in cases of hydrophobia, has induced me to satisfy you in relation to myself. I was bit by a mad dog in Alexandria, and have been cured by the use of sculloap. after having been in one stige of hydrophobia. A confirmation of the use of any weed, particularly such an one as grows so plentifully as the scullcap among our hills and dales, must, I think, be hailed with some degree of respect by the human family; but how much more grateful must I feel to him with whom this all-important discovery originated, I leave you to judge atter reading my case. I will simply state it to you:

"About the middle of May last. I left this place for Baltimore, via Alexandria, D. C. On my arrival in the latter place, I visted a wharf at which lay the Georgetown packet; (this was on Friday the 25th of May.) In passing along the woarf, a large dog ran towards and bit me severely in the leg. I feit somewhat alarmed, but being told, what was generally believed. that the dog was not mad, I was reconciled. However, by the advice of some friends, I procured, before lieft the town, some of the scullcap. On the 7th-day after I was bit, feeling, I thought, somewhat differently than usual, I commenced drinking the scullcap tea, agreeably to the directions which I had re ceived. On the morning of the 9th day atter I was bit, I arrived at Mr. Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Spring. Md. on my way home from Baltimore; on sitting down to breaklast, Mrs. Dorsey han ed me a cup of tea, which I repeate my tried to drink, but could not, and had to spit out the victuals I out just put in my mouth. I felt something like spasms over my woole system. Indeed my dear sir, my feelings were shocking. dreadtul, and indescribable; my eyes became dim, head dizzy. &c. I a rose from the table, went to the window, the door-Mrs. D. can better describe my situation than can. After some time, I becam more at ease, and had some of the scullcap prepared, which I drink with difficulty. Not in the habit of drinking any thing stronger than water, I asked for some good wine, which I obtained, and forced myself to drink of it copiously: After some stay, I pressed towards home, but next morning fasting as usual. drank the scullcap tea, and felt much better; and have continued to drink it from that time to the present, and do verily believe it has restored me to my family sane and in perfect

Your obedient servant, MATHEW I CLARK."

From the London Monthly Maga-

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

In a village not far from Lynn, in Gheshire, England, lately lived a man and his wife, distinguished among their neighbours for the singularities of their respective characters. The husband was covetous, niggardly, avaricious in an extreme and always complaining of poverty; he parted with money to purchase even the common necessaries of life. as though blood had been extracted from his heart; and nearly starved himself, his wife, and her mother, who lived with them. The wife was remarkably passionateji and when provoked, would pour out the most abominable wishes and and horrid imprecations against her husband, who paid her with bitter lamentations and woe, which agitated his whole frame, whenever any demand was made on his purse. Accompanied with vollies of oaths and curses, she often rejoiced in the anticipation of seeing him stiff, hoped that death would not call when he was from home, and frequently wish, of the country. ed his soul in hell. In this unhappy state they lived many years; but both the avarice of the one, and the passion of the other, grew more powerful as they advanced in age, so that the last twelve months of their invigorated, and acquired inorlives exhibited, what has unhappily strength to resist boy directly by 5,288,000 1,599,000 t becateried, a "hell upon earth," which it may be attacked state the

On the 9th of January, 1821, some new cause of difference arising between them, many angry. words ensued, connected no doubt, with the common aggravation of daths and curses. This was carried to such a height, that the wife expressed her resolution to leave her husband; and on bidding farewell she declared she would never speak . to him again while she lived.

Scarcely had she uttered this passionate determination, before her speech was taken from her; & shortly after she lost the use of her right side. In this state she continued three days, during which time little notice was taken of her, the family thinking it was nothing more than a fit of sullenness, of which she hat previously given several instances. Finding, however, ofter this time had elapsed, that it was probably, something more than hypocrisy could produce, they sent for a doctor, who, on his arrival, informed them that he feared he had been cailed in too late. He nev rtheless advised the husband to purchase a pint of brandy, and to get her to swallow a large quantity. The hispand on hearing this o jected, on account of the expense; intimating that haif a pint would be sufficient; and this was actually procured, but not until he had repeatedly declared that he had no money, and had in vain solicited the landlady to give credit for the amount. This circumstance had such an effect upon him, that on carrying home the brandy, he retired into the barn. and putting a cord round his neck, terminated his miserable existence. The day after he was buried, the Wretched woman, who had never spoken aft r her resolution, breathed her last, amidst the most excruciating sufferings, but apparently destitute of all recollection.

On examining the clothes fithe unhappy man, after he was out down, they discov red twelve notes concealed in the inside of his old waistcoat. The house wis then axamined, and ninety guineas in gold were brought to light, wrapped up in probably 20 different parce's -Some were in old rags, others tied up in paper, put into an o'd box amorg shavings and other lumber. This poor wretch left behind him upwards of a thousand pound in money, hesides an estate that lets for nearly forty per annum, which property, as he had no children, is gone among his relations, to be, we hope, the instrument of new virrues, and not of additional crimes. We can scarcely anticipate any thing more awful than the thought of two such spirits meeting so suddenly in another world.

AGRICULTURAL. PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

Extract from a publication in the American Farmer, by John Gates," of Petersham.

Several years ago, I owned a tanyard on the bank of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivuler, which passed through my farm at Petersham .- Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was oca casionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time that the fish in the pond died .- I was induced to believe, that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted into some value able use in agriculture. At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit trees were in a state ofdecay. For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sangaine expectations. The tree began to revive, and the next season I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit trees? and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plumb trees, which are more liable to decay in this section

Tan about the roots of trees lonsens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk and branches. The tree thereby is