PRINTED AND PUBLISHED .. BY.

JONAS GREEN. CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Fride-Three Dollars per Annum

THE IRON MASK.

[Termislated from the Brench.]
For the National Intelligencer.
It is under this name that is designated an unknown prisoger, sent in the greatest secrecy to the Casthe at Pigneros, and thence transferof to the Islands of St. Margaret.

li- was a min above the middle stature, and admirably well formed .-Il s skin was a little brown, but fine and soft, and he took as much care to preserve it in that state as a coquitte lady. His greatest taste was fr fine linen, lace and toys. He placed upon the guitar, and appraret tohave received an excellent educition-he inter-sted by the very so and of his voice; never comp'aining of his confinement nor giving to understand who he was. In maladies, when he had need of a physician 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 orders were to kill him if he uncovered himself, but when alone ie was permitted to unmask. He remained at P gnerol until Saint Mars, an officer of confidence commanding this Castle, obtained the command of the Isles of Lerins; he carried with him his prison rinto 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 anknown del the 17th of

November, 1703 and was buried un-der the name of Marchiali. What

redoubles the astonishment is, that

when he was sent to St. Margaret,

no considerable person was known

to have disappeared in Europe; and

this prisoner undoubtedly was one,

from the following circumstances

that happered soon after he went

upon that Isl nd; the governor him-

self put the dishes on his table, and

of a knife upon a silver plate. (for he was served in silver.) and threw

the plate ou of the window towards a boat which was at the shore, al-

most at the for of the tower; a

fisherman to whom the boat belong-

ed, picked up the plater and carried

it to the governor. The latter, as-

tonished, demanded of the fisher-

min; "have you read what is writ

n upon this plate? and has any

one seen it in your hands?" The

Scherman 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

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 Saint-

lars, "your life is in safety; you

ave only to let yourself or conduct-

an named Dubuisson, the Cashier

the famous Banker, Samuel Ber-

ard, who, after being imprisoned

ome years in the Bastile, was con-

ucted to St. Margaret, that he was

a chamber, with some other pris-

ners, precisely over that occu-

ed by this unknown person; that

arough the funcel of the chimney

ey could talk and communicate

ith the unknown person; but, that

hen it was asked of him why he

as obstinate in not disclosing his

ame and adventures, he answered

at an avowal would cost him his

fe, as well as the lives of all those

whom he should reveal his se-

He adds, "I was told by a

en shut him ap and retired; one

having declined betheoffice of sheriff. nity of declaring the nded. He begs the er themselves to be to continue a Canfor the above controlly solicite

he present month.

remaint the first resistance of the first serious to serious for the same nerves extrest where the same nerves extrest where the same nerves of the first serious to the same nerves of the same nerves of

the extended find of the extended find of the extended find of the extended find and the extended find the extended find

to take and had Monday of every

ve Baltimore at nine

ertown, and arrive

fternoon; and on leaves at 9 o'clock

eturns to Baltimore;

routes at Queen's id land passengers, ghtes from and to the

bove mentioned, to

ode the passengers,

Ca rriages Passen-

to Philadelphia will

onvenient and expe-

he meets the Union

arrive in Philedel.

of which due care

nexert beleat here

ners as heretofore.

Clernent Fickurs.

FALTY.

OHARA.

that a report is

BLISHED. L SALE, OFFICE. Proceedings.

of the Legislature -81 50.

r Sales will dispose of of Ground, street, twenty fre se vent y feet back e of Glostanstreet;

mrnodating rs Reward. rom the subscrib

& IVACH. black completion, hitles red, high heek , and about for feet to had when to west toes of the apper alairt, ope tickles ir of white botton ite hat. He robbed it he started, and s witered his dress.

ought alaise

years old talers on the form When he went cost, ye low bat right troupis, the file of formed hat file is a saling for the Delamaking for the Peterson to belleve, Sain is betteron; and in forgot pass for awards. Whose to this is in wigner, the is having about the Dollars for each of telescope and the party of telescope for analysis for the party of the party of telescope for the party of t

Tel word

The name of the Iron Mask, has revalled to designate this celebra-

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 problem, 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 dicision, not according with the vuigar 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 exc uded 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 a striking rest mblance 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 Army.

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 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 feelhever been able to read, and that he plate had not been seen by any other person. "Go. (said the go-vernor,) you are very foreunate in ing, 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 act of congress, many valuable offiot, say the mask was of Iron; he cers, who have served with me, have you only this it was a mask of been suddenly deprived of the project velvet. All the anecdotes itession which they had embraced,

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 dispandment. and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifi ations for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Flor das. But you. follow-soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of hav ng done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle whereverit 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—as 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.

Weunderstand that the American Pollosophical 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 late census, the whole population of South Carolina is 502,309. It appears that there are in the state 4300 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 ounan affectionate farewell of his compa | ces; the loss in glass is estimated at 3000 sollars. 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; 630 pair of carves; 12 dozen of corkscrews: 250 yards of elegant damusk 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, 141,187, 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. Macedonia, 724,000 244.000 Thessaly, 579,000 89,000 Albania, 691,000 363,000 Morea, 500,000 38.000 620,000 170,000 Bulgaria. Wallachia, 360,000 18,000 225,000 30,000 Moldavia, 780,000 160,000 Servia, Bosnia and Der pendencies, 420,000 140,000

5,288,000 1,599,000 Total,

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

June 10, 1821. Dear Sir.

Your anxiety respecting the effectiof the Scutellaria galericulata. or Scullcap, in cases of hydropho bia, 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 wich 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 I left 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 after I was bit, I arrived at Mr. Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Spring. Md. on my way home from Baltimore; on sitting down to breakfast, Mrs. Dorsey han led 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 whole system. Indeed my dear sir, my feelings were shocking, dreadtul, and indescribable; my eyes became dim, head dizzy. &c. 1 a rose from the table, went to the window, the door-Mrs. D. can better describe my situation than I can. After some time, I becam more at ease, and had some of the scullcap prepared, which I drank 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 health.

Your obedient servant, MATHEW I CLARK."

From the London Monthly Maga-

AWFUL OCCURRENCE. In a village not far from Lynn, in Cheshire, 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 wished of the country. ed his soul in hell. In this unhappy atate 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 inorthives exhibited, what has unhappily strength to resist poy discussed by beautiful which it may be altituded white he

On the 9th of January, 1821, some new cause of difference arise ing between them, many angry words ensued, connected no doubt, with the common aggravation of baths and ourses. 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 contlinued 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 hath 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 called in too late. He nev riheless advised the husband to purchase a pint of brandy, and to get her to swallow a large quantity. The his band on hearing torso 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 clother fithe onhappy man, after he was out down, they discov red twelve notes concealed in the inside of his old waistcoat. The house wis then examined, 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 old box amorg shavings and other lumber. This poor wretch left behind him upwards of a thousand pound in money, besides an estate that lets for nearly forty per annum, which stoperry, as he had no children, is gone among his relations, to be, we rope, 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.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

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 och 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 docayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine 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 loosens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk. and branches. The tree thereby is