

most beneficial effect of the use of tan is to prevent the approach of all kinds of insects which prey upon the very life of the tree. My fruit trees which have been prepared with tan, have been wholly free from the ravages of caterpillars, wire-worms, grubs and every kind of insect; while others, who stand near by, and have been neglected, have been more or less injured by the common nuisances, too common in fruit orchards through the careless neglect of the husbandman.

FOREIGN.

Loss of the Earl Moira—Dublin Packet.

We yesterday mentioned the loss of this Packet, in a very brief manner. The following more detailed account we have sketched from the Liverpool papers.

The Earl Moira sailed from Liverpool for Dublin on the evening of the 8th of August, having on board from 100 to 150 passengers, the different accounts not agreeing as to the number. There were from 25 to 30 cabin passengers, many of them persons of distinction. The remainder were mostly people in poor circumstances. Most of the accounts represent the captain to have been intoxicated when the vessel sailed, though the owner of the packet, who transacted business with him a few moments before he went on board, denies positively that he was intoxicated. The vessel sailed at half past six, and in one hour she ran upon a bank near the Rock, but by exertions was got off. The passengers wished to return to Liverpool but the captain refused. After a few tacks the vessel struck on a bank about a mile and a half from the shore. The tide was low, and the passengers were assured the vessel would be safe until morning, when she would float and be got off safe. The passengers put confidence in this story and many of them went below. The vessel thumped several times during the night, & things remained somewhat quiet until 3 A. M. when a scream was heard in the hold. The vessel had sprung a leak. The pumps were set going but the water increased. At six the water had met the waves on the deck. The boat had been stove at night, and every thing now was in confusion. The sailors fled to the shrouds, and every one flew to a rope to get a hold. At 7 the deck gave way, the railing and the stern drifted off. A boat was at anchor within hail and fishing, signals of distress were made, but they heeded their hooks with perfect coolness. They however at length bore down, but as one of the passengers states to look out for luggage that might float from the wreck. They cast anchor between the vessel & shore and there remained, refusing an offer of twenty guineas to take the women ashore. After a while they hoisted sail and left the vessel to her fate. On an examination of this boat's crew subsequently, they stated that it was impossible for them to approach the wreck and offer succour without endangering their own lives. A pilot boat also passed, but having nothing on board but boys, they dare not venture, but thought it best to proceed to Liverpool and give information of the wreck. They did so, and at half past seven boats were despatched to their relief. The life boat from Hoyle was the first that approached;—they threw their grapple into the rigging, and she was soon filled, the sailors of the packet were the first to get on board; many plunged into the sea to gain her and were lost. While the boat was in view several of the passengers fell, insensible, into the sea, and also the captain of the packet; several women were also washed overboard. Another vessel now appeared and took off part of the passengers, they were regular traders in saving lives and made their bargain accordingly. After getting a few they steered off. A second boat of the same description arrived about 8 o'clock and bargained in like manner, refusing to take any but those who paid largely. A fourth boat belonging to Hoyle behaved differently, and with the assistance of another boat sent from Liverpool by the pilot boat, a number more were saved. The writer from which we have sketched the following, says from 40 to 50 were lost. Only 3 females were saved.

THE QUEEN'S COFFIN.

The outside coffin is made of fine mahogany covered with crimson Genova silk velvet. It is lined (as well as the interior coffin) with white satin, and also the lid. The nails, which are gilt are placed very ornamentally in a diamond form along the sides, the ends and top corresponding with them. There are three rich and massive gilt handles, highly burnished, on each end. The handles are surrounded in the panels by square ornaments, with scrolled angles, the moulding of which is very rich. The 4 square panels on each side of the coffin have an ornament at each corner, of a triangular form, with fluted and carved edges, on which are engraved a Crown, the initials of the Queen's name, and palm leaves crossed. The plate is about 12 inches in length, and about 8 inches in width; it is brass gilt and burnished, on which the following inscription is engraved.

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Depositum,
Serenissime Principissa,
CAROLINE AMELIE ELIZABETTE,
Dei Gratia Regina Consortis
Augustissimae et Potentissimae Monarchii

GEORGIUS QUARTI,
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis Fidei Defensoris Regis Hannoverae ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi Ducis.
Obiit VII. die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini MDCCCXVI.
Estatu suo LIV.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The king landed at Dublin on Sunday the 12th Aug. at half past 4 P. M. with but few attendants, and proceeded to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge in Phoenix Park. The London papers are filled with letters from Ireland, and extracts from the Dublin papers giving accounts of the general bustle and confusion which prevails on this occasion, and the splendid preparations which have been made for his majesty's reception. It would be difficult to say one account to describe the gay and lively scene which Dublin castle has presented for the last few days. Splendid equipages driving into the yard almost incessantly. Nobility and other personages of distinction, crowding the Chambers of the Secretaries of State; the arrival and despatch of king's messengers; the concourse of eager visitors of every rank; the number of persons busily employed in the several departments, together with the hundreds of artisans and workmen engaged in the preparations for his majesty's reception, and for the reception of his many illustrious visitors, all combine to enliven our anticipations of the grand and magnificent scenes we are about to witness.

All the Corporations, all the Parishes were arranged under the direction of a general committee in procession to receive his majesty and a distinctive mark of dress or costume was to be adopted.

The Dublin Morning Post of 13th, contains the particulars of his majesty's landing in Ireland. The Pier, at which he was expected to land was crowded with persons of nobility and "very elegantly dressed females." The moment that the king was discovered on board the packet, they cheered, and enthusiastically exclaimed, "the king! God save, God bless the king!"

On landing he with difficulty reached his travelling carriage, in which he proceeded, followed by an immense concourse, to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge, in Phoenix Park. He alighted at the door of the lodge, and addressed all present in nearly the following words—

"In addressing you my friends, now around me, I conceive I am addressing the nobility, gentry and yeomen of Ireland. I can truly say, this is one of the happiest moments of my life. I feel much pleasure in being the first of my family who set foot on Irish ground; that burst of feeling which I have witnessed in my progress hither has been most delightful to me: it shall be my endeavour to repay it. Early in life I loved Ireland, and I trust, I can boast of an Irish heart. I am just now after a protracted and tedious voyage: circumstances have occurred since its commencement, which I will not here more particularly allude to; accept my heartfelt thanks for your truly Irish welcome. I shall now take my leave of you, by saying, that I will drink all your healths in a glass of good whiskey punch."

He then shook hands with every person within reach, without distinction of rank or appearance, and retired.

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline, Queen Consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

law, trustees and executors of this my will.

In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta Duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees all my right, title, and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise; and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years; and, in the meantime, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the said William Austin; and I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every of my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death,

CAROLINE R. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and published this 21 day of Aug. in the year 1821, at Brandenburgh House, in the presence of H. Brougham, H. Holland, M. D. Thos. Denman, Hood.

This is a Codicil to my Will, dated this 21 day of August—

I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Marietta Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal and delivered to Mr. Onchini, of Coleman-street, merchant; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l.* I wish that government would pay 15,000*l.* the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor—my landaulet to John Hieronymus.

Witnesses, CAROLINE R. Hood, H. Brougham, T. Denman, H. Holland, M. D.

This is a Codicil to my last Will: I give to John Hieronymus and Marietta Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi the sum of 1,000*l.* and an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, payable half yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the Cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself to Lady Anne Hamilton. I give a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I bequeath to Marquis Antaldi, that which he shall choose—and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the Viscount and Viscountess Hood, 500*l.* each. I have already given to Hieronymus one carriage, I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

A Codicil to my last will;— I give and bequeath to William Austin all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburgh House, and also all unused linen.

I direct my executors to make application to his Majesty's government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley street—and I give and bequeath—sum of money as my executors shall procure and obtain in that respect unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the government refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give, and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy—but in case the government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case the proceeds

which may be realized by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated 7th day of August, 1821.

CAROLINE R.
Witness, Henry U. Thomson, Kensington.

The remains of her late Majesty were taken from Brandenburgh house in a hearse decorated with 10 escutcheons, and drawn by 8 horses, preceded by the Knight Marshal's men on horseback, with black staves and followed by the carriages of her late majesty, each drawn by six horses, containing her late majesty's suite; the whole escorted by a squadron of royal horse guards. Capt. Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who took the body of her majesty in charge, is the same officer who, on the 28th March 1783, handed to her majesty the hand rope by which to assist her in coming up the side of his majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England, to be married. A body guard of honour [of the Royal Marines] embarked on board the Glasgow.

New York, Sept. 20. FROM ENGLAND.

By the Hector, Capt. Gillender, 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 19th, and London papers to the 17th of August.

The continental papers continue to speak of warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Austria, though their tone is rather more pacific. The Courier of the 16th August, says "Letters from Odessa to the recent date of the 17th July, have been received this morning, announcing that the communication between that place and Constantinople was again opened. G. N. Wittgenstein and a great number of the officers of the Russian army remained at Odessa. The fears of hostilities appear to have entirely subsided.

The latest accounts from Frankfurt also say, "that the idea of a war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, seems to be entirely abandoned."

MCURNING FOR BONAPARTE.

The following is the manner in which the decease of Napoleon, and the mourning of his death are announced under the sanction of his widow, Maria Louisa.

"Paris, July—By reason of the most serene husband of our august Sovereign, which happened in the Isle of St. Helena on the 5th of May last, her Imperial Highness, the Gentleman and Ladies who compose the interior service of her Court, the persons of the ducal household, and the livery, will go into mourning for 3 months, commencing to-morrow, the 25th, and continuing till the 24th October. The mourning shall be divided into three classes, from the 24th of July to the 4th of September, mourning of the first class; from the 5th of September to the 2d of October, mourning of the 2d class; from the 3d till the 24th of October, mourning of the 3d class. The funeral service shall take place in the Chapel which belongs to the residence of her Imperial Highness in the Villa de Sala."

New York, Sept. 21. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Herald, Fox, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed Aug. 22.

There is no news of interest by this arrival; nor any decisive intelligence as to a war between Russia and Turkey.

The remains of the Queen were embarked at Harwich on board the Glasgow frigate, which sailed on the 18th for the Elbe, accompanied by several ships of war.

The king's public entry into the city of Dublin took place on Friday 17th.

He was met at the city gate by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. whom he addressed, and expressed the happiness he felt on entering his grand and loyal city. He was then addressed by the Recorder, on behalf of the city. The next day there was a grand review of all the troops in the garrison at Phoenix Park.

French papers to the 15th have been received in London. The intelligence from Vienna, Odessa and Constantinople was still of a warlike character. The Gazette, de France contains a confirmation of a revolution having taken place at Rio de Janeiro.

The Hereditary Prince had been deprived of his Presidency, but was still allowed to retain a seat in the Council of Regency.

Kingdom of W. Well, we have heard all the particulars relative to the singular circumstances which took place a few days ago, at the town of the burning of a well, and are informed that such an event actually occurred.

It appears that while blasting the rock, about ten feet below the face of the earth, the gas which took fire and continued burning nearly half the day. The fire was extinguished by throwing a stone to the bottom of the well, from curiosity again lighted, after a considerable quantity of water had come in, and when a man was below, who narrowly escaped with his life. A person at the top of the well had his hair much scorched by the flame.

Harness & Trunk MAKING.

Notice to friends and fellow citizens, both of town and country, that the subscriber has commenced the BUSINESS & TRUNK MAKING in this place, in Corn Hill street, near to Stephen Rummell's Shoe Making Shop, where intends to carry them on in the best and neatest manner, and with punctuality, and therefore he solicits the patronage of a generous public, and hopes that he will be patronized.

Thomas Taylor, Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1821. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and from Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, on the premises—Part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 310 acres more or less, one Negro Girl named Elizabeth, one Negro Woman named Sarah, one Negro Woman named Jada, one Negro Woman named Flora. Seized and taken as the property of John Weeks, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, for the use of Seth Sweetser, and Henry Barnall for the use of Joseph Taley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff A. A. County, Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, One Hundred Acres of Land, whereon Henry Childs resides, a House and Lot in Friendship, four head Horses, Seized and taken as the property of Henry Childs, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Richard H. Jones, and James Cox administrator of James Cox, jun. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff A. A. County, Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—All the right and interest of Edward Waters to a part of a tract of land called Waters's Lot, containing one hundred acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of said Waters, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Dent. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff A. A. County, Sept. 27.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the Indian Landing, Head of Severn, the following Real Property, whereof Richard Gambrell died seized, to wit, A House and Lot at the said Landing, and a tract or parcel of Land called "Lancaster Plains," containing about 80 acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about 3/4 of a mile distant from the Indian Landing; also a tract of parcel of Land called "Worthington Beginning," whereon the said Richard Gambrell resided at the time of his death, containing about 158 acres and 23 perches. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the property, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of said sale, and payment of the purchase money, with interest, the trustee is authorized to execute the conveyance for the same.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 27.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Ticket for Anne-Arundel, William Stewart, Horatio Ridout, Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick, Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert, Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's, William D. Diggers, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester, Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent, William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline, William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery, William Darve, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

Assembly ticket for Alleghany, James D. Crossap, John Scott, William Ridgley, John Templeman.

Some rich Jewish families in Witepsk, Poland, have lately sold their houses, turned every thing into money, and emigrated to the Holy Land; and several more intend to do so because they imagine that they cannot serve God aright in any other country; and because they believe that every Jew who dies in the Holy Land, is sure of eternal life and felicity.

[Translated from the German.]

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 25.

The favourable breeze of spring had already carried Froko far off into the expanse of the mighty ocean; already the coasts of Normandy rose before him from the blue waves, and yet the mighty Sir Biorn sat, secluded and mournful, within his castle. He had not even taken leave of his guests. He had felt more of timid sullenness, than of loving regard, for the noble Baron; and since the adventure of the golden image, the idea rankled within his soul, of the great Montfaucou's having come to visit him with friendship and joy, and of his having left him in a serious dissatisfied mood. Such thoughts lacerated deeply his proud bosom, and oft he deemed to hear the songs of future times, recording the Northern voyage of the great knight, and the worthlessness of wild Biorn. But with a desperate effort he broke asunder the bands of his dark musing, hurried forth, with his men, from the castle, and commenced the most unjust and sanguinary of feuds he had ever fought. Sintram heard his father's war-trumpet sound, he commanded the care of the old castle to Rolfe, and, ready for combat, he followed the martial call.

But the flames ascending from huts and hamlets among the mountains rose high above him, and showed in blazing characters, what kind of war it was his father carried on. He continued his course towards Sir Biorn's host, but arrived there, he offered his mediation, solemnly protesting that he would never touch his knightly sword in so detestable a feud, though the enemy's revenge were to lay low the mountain castle, or even their ancestral seat. Biorn, in frantic anger, hurled a javelin, which he held in his hand, at his son. The deadly weapon hurled by him, Sintram stood still with open visor, nor raised his hand for protection, and said—"Father, do what you dare; but in your horrid warfare, I will not join."

Sir Biorn observed with a bitter gibe, "It seems I shall always retain an overbearing son takes the place of the gallant Frankon-knight." Nevertheless, he reflected seriously upon his conduct, accepted of Sintram's mediation, made good the damage he had caused, and returned home, whilst Sintram took his way towards the moon-cliff.