

POETICAL.

From the *Franklin Repository*.

THE SAILOR'S BURIAL.

We scoop'd him a bed in the sand,  
Just lay'd by the white foaming billow;  
We had no spade, but the hand  
Of Friendship, prepar'd him a pillow.

As we laid him along in his bed,  
Each tongue was fetter'd in sorrow;  
Many tears o'er his reli's were shed;  
As we cover'd them up in the furrow.

We rais'd not a stone on his grave,  
Nor bent down a knee in devotion;  
And left his dirge to be sung by the wave,  
As o'er him it roll'd in commotion.

With sad hearts we left him on his soft pillow:  
From the ship they fired him a gun,  
As we launched our barque on the billow!

CRAYTON.

FOREIGN.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Our correspondent writes under date of the 28th ult. that accounts from Martinique state that a French squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, several frigates and sloops of war, with 1000 troops, had sailed from that place, and it was reported that they were to be joined by a much larger squadron from France. Their object was to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo.

Interesting from Havana.

The following letter from Havana announces, as will be seen, a most important measure which is about to be taken in regard to the commerce of that Island—it is no other than the establishment in that port of a free system of "entrepôt" for all the commodities of the world.—*N. Y. Amer.*

"HAVANA, March 2, 1822.  
"Sir: We have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the measure which has been some time in contemplation, will now undoubtedly be carried into effect, having received the sanction of the Cortes in Spain, and of all the authorities here, viz: That of establishing in this place a deposit for merchandize of every description, with the liberty of re-exportation to any quarter, and with every flag, on the payment of one per cent on import, and one per cent on export only. The term of such deposit will be any period under twelve months and a day.

"We anticipate the greatest benefit from such an arrangement, as well with regard to the already languishing commerce of this island, as to our relations with other countries. The situation of this port, its superior harbour in all seasons, and the tranquility, in a political point of view, which it continues to enjoy, amid the storms which agitate the surrounding colonies, together, give it a decided preference over every other near us whilst the immense exports from the island enable us to furnish returns, not only for the imports of internal consumption, but also for such as may now be introduced for the supplies of all our neighbors.

"Already the average yearly crops of sugar exceed 300,000 boxes of assorted, exclusive of muscovado, which is considerable; and of coffee 30 millions lbs. Cotton is also raised, but not abundantly, and the tobacco of this island, the cultivation of which increases annually, forms already an important article in quality and quantity. The value of these may amount to 12 to 15 millions; and, when we add the logwood from Campeachy, cochineal, indigo, bark, sarsaparilla, and other products of the Maine, most generally to be found here, the total value of exports from this place may be calculated to exceed twenty millions of dollars.

"Of this value a small part only has been met by that of the imports for the consumption of the island: hence the necessity of remittances of specie to this quarter, of which several millions have been introduced during the last shipping season. Under the contemplated arrangement, the facility of supplies of goods at prices free of duty, the situation of the port, and the similitude of customs, manners, and language, must draw to this place purchases from every part of the western continent; and, on the other hand an import field will be opened for provis-

ions and India goods from the United States, sheetings from Russia, German linens of every description, the cotton goods of Glasgow and Manchester, in all their varieties; crockery, glassware, iron, copper, &c. and, lastly, the linens and fancy goods of Dutch and French manufacture; in a word, all the usual articles of imports, but in quantities considerably greater. Such a mart will offer the most advantageous prices for goods from the concurrence of purchasers, while produce of the Maine will be obtained at prices very little above those in the original ports, by which means a voyage can be terminated here to every advantage without the hazards to which the neighboring ports are subjected."

From *Porto Rico*.

Captain Funk, from Porto Rico, in 14 days, informs that a French corvette had touched there and sailed for Martinique, with two piratical schooners, which she captured in Samana Bay, St. Domingo. They had in possession a Bremen brig, which they captured the day previous and plundered.

There was a report at St. Johns, that the French had taken St. Domingo but it was not believed.—*Mer. Adv.*

LORD COCHRANE.

The general public character of this noble pirate, is not unknown to our readers; but the following anecdotes of the private life of the same distinguished individual will be new to most of them. They are given upon the authority of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

[*Petersburg Intelligencer*.]

Our Baltimore jail is an intimate acquaintance of this nobleman; they were hale fellows well met. I seem that once in his passage through this city, at the time when he ran away from a British man of war, he slept at

one of our public Inns, in company with another man, and took an especial liking to the stranger's gold watch. His fingers felt an unusual sensibility to grasp the splendid bauble, and as he always abhorred the vulgar ideas of meum and tuum, he gratified his favorite propensity. He was taxed with the theft by his fellow lodger; but his Lordship denied the charge, and asserted his innocence with the spirit of a man. This did not satisfy his fellow lodger, and he proposed to end the controversy with a pair of pistols which his Lordship declined to accept. At length the owner of the watch applied to the laws of the country for redress; a warrant was issued, on which his Lordship was arrested and brought before the court, where a trial and conviction took place. He was convicted for felony, and recorded as such on this side of the Atlantic before he had arrived to that enviable situation of the other. He then became a tenant not of our penitentiary, for it was not at that time erected, but of our jail, from whence he would have been doomed to labor on our public roads had not interest been made to effect his emancipation with success.

But this is not the only watch which the long fingers of this illustrious thief has stolen from Americans. His Lordship purloined a golden monito of time from a lady, we think, of Philadelphia, and on being, as lawyers say, detected in the manner, having the article found in his possession calmly surrendered it up, without the tedious and expensive process of an indictment and conviction.

His Lordship, to shew that he was worthy of the new title of dignity conferred upon him by a righteous judge, and twelve honest men, improved on his old depravity, and stole a horse in Alexandria. This we understand, he contended did not amount to theft—it was not felony—he considered it only a little delicate and beautiful breach of trust.

Whether his Lordship, in requital for this mark of dignity conferred upon his name, and to show how well and how forcibly it applied, robbed American ships of large sums of money, is more than we can answer for. Capt. Ridgely, who may perhaps meet his Lordship in the South American seas, is furnished with authentic copies of all these documents.—We are informed that Lord Cochrane is a man of fascinating manners, & an imposing

and courteous address, replete with anecdotes; of a tenacious and retentive memory, and perfectly the gentleman in his deportment; in short he is represented as a pirate possessing many accomplishments.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

From the *Floridian*.

What has been so long and so ardently sought for by ship builders, we believe to be now nearly, if not wholly, attained. We allude to the discovery of timber, which will secure a ship's bottom against the terrible invasion of the worm, so universally destructive.

The discovery was accidentally made by our townsman, captain Thomas Shields, during his residence at the Bay of St. Louis. He found that a particular stake, used for fastening a boat, had remained perfectly good and staunch for a year, whereas others had to be placed every 2 or 3 months, being destroyed by the worm. On examination, this stake proved to be of sweet gum, a timber usually considered of no value. Captain S. deciding to make a fallow tree of sweet gum, hewed it down until it squared nine inches, and then had it staved in three feet water, affording every opportunity to the worm. This sweet gum stick remained thus exposed for four years when, on examination, it was found perfectly free from moss, bramble and other excrecence; and on hewing it down again an inch or more, no traces of the worm were to be seen, except three or four very small punctures of inconsiderable depth. Capt. Shield communicated these facts to Commodore Patterson, some years ago; the Commodore declared his intention of making a further experiment, in the lake Barataria—whether this was done, or what was the result we know not, but we hope the experiment, if made, was as satisfactory as that at Bay St. Louis.

The sweet gum [*Liquidambar, Lin's—styaciflus*] is in great abundance on the Alabama and the Lakes and Bays between Pensacola and New Orleans—it is of prodigious girth and towering tallness; frequently exhibiting a smooth stem of fifty and sixty feet, and remarkably straight. It can be sawed into plank of almost any size, but it will not split, on which account it is universally rejected, as useless.

Is it not worth the experiment? Cut this timber into sheathing plank of half inch or less, and try it on some of the lake craft. Its flexibility is such, that a thin plank, may be bent and shaped almost as one pleases.

From the *Plough Boy*.

Concerning Fruit Trees.

Several communications have appeared in the *Plough Boy*, as well as publications at Baltimore, recommending the use of Tanner's Bark round the trunk and roots of trees as a preservative against insects. In 1810, I placed round the trunks and roots of about 1000 trees of different kinds about two bushels tan to each tree, as an experiment. I found the trees to thrive in a very luxuriant manner for some time, but when the tan began to decay, I found several of my trees destroyed; which was caused by a white grub with a red head, (known by the name of wood-worm.) I then examined an apple orchard of about 200 trees, where no tan had been used, and found the trees in a much better state; very few of which were infected with the grub above mentioned.

I have made trial of about 20 different kinds of experiments generally recommended to save my fruit from destruction, but have found all of them to give only temporary relief from infection. I discovered that to take about two bushels of earth six inches below the surface, and throw it round the trunk and root of each tree after cleaning the old soil from the trunk down to the root, to answer as good a purpose as tan; which earth should be removed once every two years, and new earth applied as before mentioned.

I have also found, that to have a heap of stones placed on the south side of every peach tree, proved as beneficial as either earth or tan.

The only benefit derived from tan is, that the frost will remain longer next to the trees in the spring, than about those which were not tanned, and until the weather becomes more settled so that you are more sure of a crop, and the buds are not injured by frost and thaw.

I have found that the chief destruction

among the peach trees is about the latter part of August as in any season; upon examination, I received the end of the peach twig been stung by some insect, then brown and spindle; the year following leaves become curled and shriveled; watching peach trees at that time, it may be seen that a

black ants are to be found at the twigs—this I suppose is the evil to which peach trees are subject.

In the spring about three or four weeks after the frost is out of the ground, may find some of the white grub root of peach trees commonly secreted under the gum; which may be removed the following manner: by clearing earth about five or six inches below the surface, scrape the gum off, and ashes to the wound.

The best remedy that I have been to discover for plum trees, is to pour a quantity of oyster or clam shells down the roots, and every spring as soon as the ground is out of the ground, to pour nearly a quart of water about the root, which is taken from the shells, and had been dissolved; this water is sufficient for peach trees if applied at the root in the summer.

I think it necessary to caution those may feel disposed to make use of this, that it is possessed of poisonous qualities and therefore should not be put into a wooden vessel, except it is kept expressly for that purpose.

Philadelphia, March 2.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in

Rhode Island, dated March 10.  
"A Company in Boston are erecting buildings at Dover, N. Hampshire, to contain 20,000 cotton spindles. They give, to superintend the construction of the Machinery, 20,000 dollars for ten years.

At Medway in Massachusetts a loom has been constructed to weave lace veils. It is worked by hand, and carries at the same time 1232 shuttles. It weaves as fine as 300 skeins to the pound, and will be put in operation with yarn imported from England, which cost ten and a half dollars the pound.

We shall now clothe the rich and as the poor. I hope I may live to see this event accomplished; and I may say, quorum pars fu.

From the Philadelphia papers, learn, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has it in contemplation to call by session, or purchase, certain bridges and turnpike roads, and to keep the same in proper repair, and to be fit for travellers and the transportation the produce of the country to the metropolis of the state, and merchandise from thence, designed to counteract the exactions making by the states of New York and Maryland, to deprive from the city of Philadelphia its natural commerce.—*N. Y. Spectator*.

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, of the denominations of 5, 10, and 500 dollars, in imitation of the plates engraved by Tanner, Kearney, and Tiebout. The genuineness of the denominations of 50 and 500 dollars bear date January 1, 1817, and none but have been signed by L. Cheves, president, Thomas Wilson, Cashier.

Montreal, Feb. 15.  
*A bold Marrow*.—Yesterday, an American farmer had just stopped in New market, his sleigh, laden with produce and other good things, a man of the lower class advanced respectfully to him, whether "your honor wants assistance to unload or sell your things?" to which the latter answered in the negative, and entered a tavern to get some bitters. But he had scarcely been absent a moment, when an obliging applicant jumped into his sleigh, gathered up the reins, snatched his whip, and, by the exertions of an excellent set of horses, quickly disappeared. As far as Jonathan could recover from his amazement, (which was pretty considerable,) he hired about a dozen carriages and sent them in pursuit. But, as the fugitive had got much the start, and would doubtless not spare his cattle; (say, if hard pressed would probably throw some of the cattle overboard,) the chase, we believe, was very successful. Such have been the particulars given us of this daring theft, which our national sensibility makes deeply interested.