

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

XVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809.

[No. 3265.]

## Episcallany.

the London Repository of Arts, &c.

### COMPOSITION

#### ON HEALING WOUNDS IN TREES.

I have great satisfaction in submitting to the readers the following communication from Earl STANHOPE, a nobleman, whose ideas have invariably been directed towards the advancement of those branches of useful science, which tend more particularly to promote the welfare of mankind in general.

THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.  
Berners-street, Feb. 13, 1809.

SIR,  
THE subject mentioned in your letter to me of yesterday's date, relative to the *Wounded Trees*, is certainly very interesting; I will therefore, (agreeably to your wish,) inform you of my success, and in the manner I have obtained it.

The injury which is done to timber trees, either trees, from the loss of large branches, felled by wind, or otherwise, is much more than people in general are aware of. An attentive person may easily perceive the injury which takes place at and near the wound, where the tree becomes evidently injured; but there is, in addition thereto, a general injury to the tree, which is produced in the following manner:—When wet gets into the wounded part, it finds its way downwards, between the solid wood and the sap through the capillary intervals where the sap rises. As the wet, so introduced, does not get out, it frequently tends to cause the bark to decay at the bottom of the tree, above, or at the top of the ground. The sap attraction, which causes the sap to grow gradually weaker; the tree gets weaker; the tips of its upper boughs become dry; and that fresh injury lets in more which hastens the general decay: so that timber trees of the first size sometimes become hollow, or otherwise unsound, though the whole injury originated, perhaps, from the loss of a single large branch.

To remedy these evils, I have applied to wounds a composition that I discovered many years ago, and which, when properly used, has succeeded even beyond my expectations; for not only the bark grows over the wounds, gradually pushing off the composition, but even the *white wood*, as it is commonly called, grows under the new bark, so as to produce a radical and a complete local cure. Whether the local cure, thus accomplished, will, or will not, stop the general decay, which proceeds from the united causes I am alluded to, will depend upon the degree of general injury that the tree had received, and the composition having been applied, and likewise on the number of small branches or boughs broken off; in as much as the tree can receive, in the manner I have described, the same degree of general injury in several broken boughs, as it may from the loss of one branch of the largest dimensions. Wounds of an uncommon size in the trunk of the tree itself have been completely healed by the same means. I have tried this plan on a great number of different sorts of trees, and have always succeeded, if the composition was properly applied, and in due time; one application of the composition will frequently be quite sufficient, but some trees require it to be applied more than once. The elm, when very vigorous, is, generally speaking, of the latter description, on account of the great quantity of sap which weeps from its wounds, especially when the wounds are of a considerable size. Oak, beech, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, alder, lime, sycamore and birch trees, by an act of parliament of the sixth year of this present majesty, deemed and taken to be timber trees; and by an act of the thirtieth of the king, poplar, alder, larch, maple, and horn-beam, are also deemed and taken to be timber trees. The trial has been made on the greater number of these seven sorts, as well as on yew, horse-chestnut, and apple-trees, on various fruit and other trees, laurels and shrubs.

If it be wished to saw the limb off, either close to the body of the tree, or near to it, great care should be taken that the separated limb, in falling, does not tear off the bark from the tree itself. This may be accomplished by first separating from the tree the greater part of the limb, and then taking off the remaining stump, and also by sawing the bark of the limb completely all around before the wood itself is divided. If the limb be a very large one, a rope properly tied to it may be advantageously used, to prevent its injur-

ing the tree at the moment of its being separated from it.

After the broken limb has been sawed off, the whole of the *saw-cut* must be very carefully pared away, by means of a poke-shaver, chisel, or other very sharp tool; and the rough edges of the bark must, in particular, be made quite smooth: the doing of this properly is of great consequence.

When the *saw-cut* is completely pared off, the composition hereafter mentioned, must be laid on, hot, about the thickness of half a crown, over the wounded place, and over the edges of the surrounding bark: it should be spread with a hot trowel. The most convenient tool for this purpose is a trowel somewhat similar in form to those used by plasterers, but of a greater thickness (such as of a quarter of an inch) in order to retain the heat the longer.

The *healing composition* is to be made as follows: Take, of dry pounded chalk *three* measures; and of common vegetable tar, *one* measure; mix them thoroughly, and boil them, with a low heat, till the composition becomes of the consistency of beeswax: it may be preserved for use, in this state, for any length of time. If chalk cannot conveniently be got, dry brick-dust, which has passed thro' a fine sieve, may be substituted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

STANHOPE.

From the North American.

Ashford, (Conn.) June 17.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,  
ACCIDENTALLY, on my passage thro' this state, I met with an extract from your paper\* recommending the introduction of the Camel to the southern sections of the Union, as an animal of burthen. Many years ago I held a command on the southern frontiers of Georgia, and had occasion to reconnoitre a very considerable part of that country. I remarked much inconvenience in transporting the productions of interior plantations to navigable waters, by reason of the weakness of the working cattle and horses; obstruction of loose sands and slippery clay bottoms, and the want of forage to support teams: for these are impediments which can never be wholly removed.—A remedy can be had by introducing the camel. I formed this opinion soon after becoming acquainted with the customs and habits of the Moors and Arabs on the coast of Africa; and it was my intention to have sent a number of that and other animals from that coast to some of my friends in the southern states, had not adversity defeated my designs. All which is stated in the piece above alluded to, concerning the usefulness of the camel, I can confirm from actual experiment.—About 500 camels bore our baggage, provisions and camp equipage, from the borders of Egypt to the eastern provinces of Tripoli.—They were driven by Arabs.—The region through which we passed was extremely sterile. In a march of about six hundred miles in the desert we saw neither a cottage, a fruit tree nor a natural stream of water.—On the borders of mountains and in the ravines we found a miserable shrubbery; wild thyme, thistle, a kind of dwarf sweet brier, low and knotted thorn bushes, and here and there a little herbage.—No provisions were made for the subsistence of our camels.—The proportionate burthen laden on each of them was about seven hundred weight. The vallies between the high grounds and mountains are plains of sand, in some places deep and quick. In many instances we were compelled to march two, three or four days through these dreary plains without affording any forage to those patient animals; and it was only when we fell in with such coarse vegetation as I have before described, that they were loosed from their hampers and permitted to roam under the vigilance and responsibility of their drivers: they seemed to prefer the roughest weeds, and were peculiarly fond of the thistle and wild thyme. Though, from the scantiness of this wretched kind of forage, they became low in flesh, not one of them failed; and I am persuaded from my own observation that they did not have water more than four or five times during a passage of fifty days.—The scanty supplies which we took from accidental cisterns and rare reservoirs hardly kept alive our famishing host, and our cavalry horses, which cannot subsist without drink. One Arab was allowed to the care of ten camels. How useful might this animal be rendered on the plains of our southern climes? Cold weather, freezing, is destructive to them; and they make a laborious and weary progress among rocks.

\* Republished in the Maryland Gazette of the 24th of May.

In such parts of the southern states as where roads are imperfect, and where mails and other communications are carried by horses, the dromedary would also be a useful introduction.—This animal seems to be a species of the camel; less in size; not calculated for burthen; slender of frame; easy of motion, and speedy of travel. Its general daily march is about sixty miles—when pushed, one hundred. It feeds on the same plants as the camel, and is equally docile and obedient. It is remarkable that the camel always kneels to receive its burthen, and has the sagacity to know and complain when too much is imposed for his strength; he kneels also to be unladen.

Other kinds of useful animals might also be brought from Africa. They have the finest mules on the Barbary coast I have ever seen in any country; and the means of producing the same quality here may be easily obtained and transported. An excellent species of sheep are found there, upon which some beneficial experiments have been made upon the plantations of judge Peters, of Pennsylvania.—Some valuable tropical fruit trees from that coast, unknown in our country, I think might be made to flourish in the vicinity of New-Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi, and on our southern frontiers, particularly the palm tree. It produces a fruit extremely nutritious, which forms a chief article of subsistence to the sun-browned wanderers of the interior of Barbary and Egypt; is very delicious, and is a rare treat as a desert upon the boards of gentlemen in Europe and America.

This sketch is imperfect; but not incorrect. A passenger and a late hour must apologise for imperfection. I shall be glad to correspond with any gentlemen who feel and will take any interest in this subject; and if circumstances allow, would willingly have a concern in an enterprize which I believe might, in process of time, be rendered very useful to our country.

Accept, Sir, I pray you, the assurance of my considerate friendship and respect.

WILLIAM EATON.

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

### MARSHAL LASNES, LATE DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE curiosity which has been excited by the death of this gallant soldier may perhaps receive some small satisfaction, by the following brief account of his life.—Marshal Lasnes, it is said, was the son of an innkeeper in the south of France: he entered the army as a private, a short time previous to the revolution, but was soon after promoted. The first official account we have of him, is, that he was appointed a general of brigade, in the army of Italy, in 1795. At the battle of Lodi, in conjunction with Massena and others, he led the troops across the bridge, in face of a tremendous fire from the Austrian artillery; and at the action in the village of Arcole, he was carried off the field covered with wounds. Marshal Lasnes followed the fortunes of Buonaparte, when he undertook his expedition to Egypt. In this campaign he displayed his usual intrepidity, and was severely wounded at the assault upon St. Jean de Acre. He was one of the favourite generals who accompanied Buonaparte when he returned to France. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the command of the van guard of the army in Italy, and greatly signalized himself in the actions which took place previous to the battle of Marengo, particularly at Montebello, from which he afterwards derived his title. At the conclusion of the war he was sent by the first consul as ambassador to Portugal, where he continued several years. In the last war with Austria, Marshal Lasnes held a distinguished command, and gained considerable credit by his conduct, particularly at the celebrated battle of Austerlitz, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. His daring courage in the late wars, and at the assault on Saragossa, are too well known to need a recital. After many victories gained by him in the present war, he received a mortal wound, at the late action on the Danube, of which he lingered till the 31st of May, when he expired. He had received 13 wounds during his life, and was supposed to be one of the bravest and most skilful generals that the world has produced.

### EXTRACT.

WHEN we look at a field of corn, we find those stalks which raise their heads highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment or ability.

## DOMESTIC.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

HARTFORD, (CONN.) JULY 24.

A VERY distressing event took place a few days since at Southwick, (Mals.) Four young women, from 17 to 20 years of age, were amusing themselves in a boat lying in a pond, when it floated off a small distance from the shore. On discovering that the boat was loose, they became alarmed, and running together to the end of the boat nearest the shore, it sunk, and before assistance could be rendered them, they were all drowned.

NEWARK, (N. J.) JULY 24.

On Thursday last a most awful occurrence happened. Mr. Edward Badgley, a respectable citizen of Newark, was found hanging dead on a chestnut sapling, in a thicket of woods contiguous to the turnpike road to Bloomfield, and about one mile above Newark. It appears that he had been for some weeks past indisposed, and had been particularly anxious about a future state; and at times had expressed great dispondence, which it is conjectured has prompted him to commit this dreadful and unwarrantable act upon himself. He was a man of good morals, happy in his family and universally respected; a man of honesty, sobriety and industry; he has left a wife and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender parent.

Died, on the Friday evening following, Mrs. Eliza Badgley, of Elizabeth-town. It appears that the tragical death of her son was more than she could bear in her old age; the imprudent recital of which threw her into fits, of which she never recovered.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) JULY 13.

It has never fallen to our lot to record a more tragical occurrence than the following, which took place in Halifax county on the 5th inst. A young man in that county, of the name of William Parker, had for two or three years paid his addresses to Miss Dolly Griffin, and the marriage of the parties was expected; recently however Miss G. had discarded him. On the fifth, they, with some other company, dined at Mrs. Harris's, where Parker behaved towards Miss G. with some rudeness. His conduct, with some expressions which fell from him, excited her suspicions that he meditated some serious mischief, and she invited two of her female friends to accompany her home. When they had nearly reached her mother's, Parker came out suddenly from an angle of the fence, and presenting a gun at Miss G. shot her through the arm and lodged the contents in her side. She fell instantly, and the horses rode by the other young ladies being frightened, they were also thrown. Parker then began very deliberately to reload his gun; the young ladies, bereft by their fears of the power either of flight or resistance, entreated him not to kill them. He told them he had no such intention, that he was then loading for himself, and asked one of them for a corner of her shawl for wadding, which he tore off. When he had finished loading, he placed the muzzle to his breast and sprung the trigger with his foot, it missed fire; he then pecked the flint, and on the second attempt the load entered his breast, he tottered to the fence, against which he leaned in much agony, and desired the young ladies to pray for him; he then walked towards the dying Miss Griffin, and fell beside her. Both expired in a few moments.

Miss Griffin was a young woman of merit, and the only child of a widowed mother, who heard the cries and firing and came to the place just in time to see her daughter expire. Parker was notorious for possessing a violent and ungovernable temper.

The hour of death is a dispassionate and an honest hour. When too late, he seems to have been impressed with a just sense of the awful nature of his crime, and to have felt all the horrors of presenting himself before the avenger of blood in a dread eternity.

WILKESBARRE, (PENN.) JULY 24.

Gloomy Prospect.—We have had rain for about a week past, almost constantly, which has raised the Susquehanna river to an unusual height for this season of the year. The water, we believe, has been about 16 feet above low water mark. The immense loss that will be sustained by the farmers who have land adjoining the river, will be incalculable. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Grass, will be entirely destroyed; which will render the situation of many of our farmers truly distressing.—A flood in July has not been known before for more than 20 years. The ruin and distress that will be occasioned by it, from the source to the mouth of the river, will be beyond all calculation.