

the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the city and country; hence, her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and several other distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia, last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness, and that dignified deportment, for which, (tho' a slave and uneducated) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the city, she pointed out the route next to the Episcopal church, to the southward in Second-street, as the first brick building that was erected in it, and it is more than probable, she was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity. The first church she said was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy member of the Episcopal society, and attended their public worship as long as she lived. Indeed, she was so zealous to perform this duty, in proper season, that she has often been met on horseback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the Bible, induced her to lament, that she was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part supplied by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request, would read it to her, when she would listen with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and so careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never questioned—her honesty was also unimpeached, for such was her master's confidence in it, that she was trusted at all times, to receive the ferriage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her sight began to fail gradually, in her ninety-sixth year, without any other visible cause than from old age. At one hundred she became blind, so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to constant employment, her last master kindly excused her from her usual labour; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to fishing at which she was very expert, and even at this late period, when her sight had so entirely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the stream, from which she seldom returned without a handsome supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year of her age her sight gradually returned and improved so far that she could perceive objects moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her teeth dropt sound from her head at the age of 116 years.

When we consider how susceptible this poor woman was of right and wrong, and notice the hardships she endured for eighty years (forty of which at least, she was steadily employed in ferrying carriages, horses, and passengers, over a wide and rapid river) it is wonderful that she so long retained any vigour of body or mind; but a strong constitution, and above all the sustaining power of religion, which she felt and enjoyed, enabled her to bear the severest trials, without complaining—sustaining in hope, that a glorious day of liberty would be her happy and last enjoyment, when her great Lord and Master should see meet to loosen the fetters that were rivetted upon her, in this world, by the injustice, rapacity, and cruelty of man.

C A M D E N, (S. C.) June 1.

Meeting at the Wexhaws.

For the information of our readers, some of whom may be anxious to be made acquainted with the particulars respecting a general meeting of Christians of various denominations, lately held at the Wexhaw settlement in this state, we have selected the following from verbal information of gentlemen, who were eye-witnesses of the whole, and of whose veracity the public may rest assured.

There were present on the meeting ground not less than twenty-one divines, viz. eleven of the presbyterian, five of the baptist, and five of the methodist denomination. Upwards of 6000 people from different states and counties were assembled; the number of waggons, carts and carriages is estimated at 200. Preaching was commenced on Friday in the afternoon, by Samuel Eusebius M'Corkle, D. D. of the presbyterian denomination, residing near Salisbury, N. C. The exhortations lasted day and night with very little intermission. Upwards of 200 were supposed to be struck, many of them to the ground. The most perfect union appeared amongst the different denominations, and the works of the Divine Spirit were manifestly displayed before the eyes of all present. No description can be given equal to the translations of the meeting; a general solemnity appeared during the time.

Another meeting similar to the aforesaid, is appointed on the Hanging-Rock, on the 25th inst. at

which place a number of divines of different denominations are expected to meet, and which is intended to continue for a number of days.

B A L T I M O R E, June 30.

A NEW FARMER'S OIL.

Pure vegetable oil for lamps, procurable in the northern, middle; and southern parts of America.

The Palma Christi, or Castor oil plant is raised in the West-India islands with such ease and such profit, as to produce from 100 to 150 gallons of the oil from a single acre of the land. It has been cultivated and has produced well in Pennsylvania, and will probably to the north and to the south. The medicinal uses of it are well known in all our families, being a familiar and excellent cathartic, or purgative dose. But its value as a substitute for impure animal or fish oil, to light close rooms, or public halls is of great consequence to economy, comfort, and health. Bottles of good castor oil, containing less than a quart, are sold from 100 to 125 cents.—The oil is easily extracted by pressure like linseed, or by pouring upon the nuts scalding water, in which case the nuts remain in the water, and the oil, floating on the top, is skimmed off. For use within the year or in lamps, the latter method will do very well; but if the oil is to be kept a long time, free from rancidity, the mode by pressure is much to be preferred. In both cases the nuts must be well broken.

A FARMER'S NEW DYE STUFF.

Our northern farmers are concerned to know the important fact, that large quantities of *rhubarb* are raised in the island of Great-Britain, and it is therefore certain that it may be raised in the northern as well as the southern and middle states. It is said to be a valuable *yellow dye stuff*, and it is added that it is pleasant to eat. It is made into puddings and pies. As yellow dye stuff for our increasing millions of southern cotton, it merits particular attention.

July 5.

A letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, (Scotland) to his correspondent in this town (Trenton) states, that "the BOX made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Feltkirk," which was presented by the earl of Buchan to the late general Washington, with a request that he would pass it, on the event of his decease, to the most deserving character in this country, but which was returned to his lordship, is now in the hands of an American gentleman at Edinburgh, for the purpose of being transmitted to D. Ruff, of Philadelphia, agreeably to his lordship's determination. [Tren. Fed.]

David Forrester, lately executed for the murder of capt. Piggot, of the *Hermione*, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off:—"That he went into the cabin, and forced capt. Piggot overboard through the port while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the first lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold of him and assisted in throwing him overboard alive—and he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that lieutenant Douglas could not be found—he took a lantern and went into the gun room, and found the lieutenant under the marine officers cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, a midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next, was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear evidence against them, and he seized on the captain's clerk who was immediately put to death. [Lon. pap.]

Encouragement of the fine arts.

A subscription is circulating in New-York for the purpose of importing from Paris, exact models in statuary, of the *Venus de Medicis*, the *Apollo Belvidere*, the *Hercules Farnese*, and the *Group of the Laocoon*, which are intended as exemplars for American artists. Perfect copies, it is said, can be taken by Parisian sculptors, at a very moderate expence. The sum of 5000 dollars, it is presumed, will accomplish these objects. Should this subscription succeed, of which there is little doubt, it being warmly patronized, it is proposed to extend it to procure other copies of the great remains of antiquity. Were a society instituted, of sufficient spirit, to establish an adequate fund, the interest of which only to be applied, for the purpose of procuring from Europe, models of architecture, sculpture and painting; the beneficial effects would be progressive and infinite.—*AVIS aux amateurs.*

Extract of a letter from an American of the first respectability, in Paris, to his literary correspondent in New-York.

"The most interesting business at present in the literary world, is the publication by Recunder, upon Egypt; it is a very superb work, of which with great difficulty, I shall procure a copy at 15 guineas subscription. An order has been passed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men who were in Egypt; this will be the grandest literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed, the one in the press is in great request—the subscription is full.

"The researchers into that country have thrown the greatest light upon chronology, and seem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age with which the ancients (Herodotus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. Gen. Dessaix, in reducing Upper Egypt, has discovered no less than six monuments, containing Zodiacs, which appear evidently

to have formed the Egyptian calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected fifteen thousand years before Christ, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the signs being figurative of the seasons in Egypt. Under the Bull the land was ploughed for the spring crop, Aquarius crowned with lotus, typified the inundations of the Nile. If this is taken for the summer solstice, all the signs will correspond with the seasons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be ascertained, because many of them contain their calendar, which we may suppose to conform to the seasons when a building was erected, so as to serve as a monument of the time; of this it is asserted that the proofs are numerous and conclusive, by this mode of calculation.—Some of them appear to have been founded six thousand years before Christ, which is more extraordinary, as the oldest of them have been built in part, of the ruins of some, that must of course, have been many ages older, since many of the stones used, in their construction, bear the half effaced inscriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned here, upon facts that are not to be disputed: I mean to preserve all my respect for Moses, that I brought to this land of infidelity; and I shall sincerely grieve if the philosophers of the 19th century, prove him to be as ignorant of chronology, as his principal supporter on this ground did of astronomy in the 18th century.—And since Newton in the 18th century, while he detected his errors in astronomy, made up for it by confirming his chronology; I shall sincerely lament, if the philosophers of the 19th century, shall shew him to have been as ignorant in both—though by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either, of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines."

Annapolis, July 8.

IMPORTANT!

By the arrival at New-York of the ship *America*, from Liverpool, London papers to the 18th of May have been received, from which the following articles are extracted:—

LONDON, May 17.

Yesterday we received French journals of the 12th and 13th inst. it appears from these, that the decree proposing to elect Buonaparte chief consul for life, had been readily adopted by the councils, and means were taking to obtain the sense of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt, will be equally favourable to the ambitious wishes of the chief consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but *one step more*, remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new Dynasty in the family of Buonaparte. The re-establishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been re-established, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The Jacobins are strongly averse to the measure, and the Catholics dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the pope. These discontents begin already to shew themselves. It is stated in some private letters, that an attempt was made a few days ago on the life of the chief consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the generals, who have expressed themselves too freely with respect to the growing ambition of Buonaparte, have been ordered to reside a considerable distance from Paris. The chief consul for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps, to be called the *Sacred Legion*, composed of picked and distinguished men. All the private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

The French funds have again fallen back to 57.

An order of council, it is said, has actually been given for prohibiting the importation of any article of French growth or manufacture, except such as have been already ordered and shipped for this country. This order is in consequence of the prohibition of the French government of English manufactures; and we have little doubt will lead to some commercial arrangements which may be beneficial to this country.

[The official details of these important proceedings will appear in our next.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale. July-1, 1802.

L. O. S. T.
Supported by Lending.
THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume.—A return of them will much oblige
F. GREEN.