

A R I D D L E.

WHEN first, the Architect of all,  
Gave motion to this rolling  
ball;  
'Ere mortal man began to be,  
The fertile earth produced to me.

And till the sun shall lose his light,  
The moon be blood, and all be night;  
Secure from fate, I shall remain,  
Exempt from passion and from pain.

All night, I range the spangled skies,  
But when bright day begins to rise;  
From upward regions down I flie,  
And on this earthly globe I lie.

In different forms, in different plains,  
I'm present with the herds and swains,  
Who, when they retired with toil and  
heat,  
Oft find in me a cool retreat.

There's not an action, nor a shape,  
But what I may be seen to ape  
Nor swiftest beast can range so wide,  
But I can always run by its side.

Nor bird that open air does plough,  
Nor arrow from the archers bow,  
Can overmatch me in my flight,  
I'm swift as are the rays of light.

Yet by degrees, my motion's slower,  
At length, not move an inch an hour:  
Sometimes in public, I appear,  
And all the marks of grandeur wear.

My pavement curious to behold,  
My steps are laid with purest gold;  
Approach'd by crowds, who stand and  
gaze,  
Their thirst of knowledge to appease.  
While I to all alike am kind,  
And what they seek, by me they find.

A R I D D L E.

EYES I have, and yet I've none,  
I have joints, yet have no bone,  
I have a face, but not a feature,  
Yet resemble every creature.

I am tall and yet I'm low;  
I am quick, and yet am slow:  
I am, in short, just what you please,  
Yet am not any one of these.  
He who guesses what I am;  
Need be no very cunning man.

For the following anecdote, we are  
obliged to the *Carolinian Obser-*  
*ver*:

Anecdote of Pocahunta, a Savage  
princess, and captain Smith, an En-  
glishman.—Pocahunta was daughter  
to Powhatan, the leader of an In-  
dian tribe; her father was of a  
disposition cruel and tyrannical,  
his residence in Virginia. The dis-  
position of Pocahunta was mild, am-  
iable, and grateful.

When Pocahunta was but twelve  
years of age. Captain Smith, a  
brave, intelligent, and humane En-  
glishman, was made captive by the  
savages; and though he had been  
repeatedly obliged to fight against  
them, from principles of self-pre-  
servation, yet he had often, in the  
character of mediator, appeased  
quarrels which arose between them  
and the Europeans.

The savage Prince was so elated at  
having this brave warrior his prison-  
er, that he resolved to indulge his  
pride and his revenge to the utmost  
extremity of insolence and cruelty.  
He sent him in triumph to the tri-  
butary Princes, he ordered him to  
be splendidly treated on his journey,  
and when he returned, gave orders  
for his immediate execution.

The fatal moment arrived—the  
prisoner was stretched upon the  
hearth, his head placed upon a stone,  
and the tomahawk raised by the ex-  
ecutioner to dispatch him, when Po-  
cahunta, the youngest and darling  
daughter of Powhatan, threw her-  
self upon his body, and clasping him  
in her arms, cried out, "if you kill  
him, the first blow must fall on me;"  
and she burst into tears.

The tears of infancy accomplish-  
ed what the voice of humanity could  
not effect. The tyrant savage could  
not resist their force; his heart melt-  
ed with sympathy, & Captain Smith  
obtained his life.

He obtained it, however, upon  
condition of procuring a quantity of  
military stores; yet the savages would  
neither take his word, and permit  
him to return to James town, nor al-  
low him to inform his friends where  
he was.

From this dilemma his wisdom  
extricated him; he informed the  
savage Prince, that if one of his sub-  
jects would carry a board to James-  
town, he should find under a tree, at  
a day appointed, all the articles de-  
manded. Powhatan consented and  
Smith wrote a short account of his  
situation upon the board. The mes-  
senger returned, and every thing  
demanded being found under the  
tree, Smith was considered a magi-  
cian.

This was in the reign of James the  
first.

A descendant of the Princess  
Pocahunta is now living in this state,  
the daughter of Mr. John Wall a  
comedian who married into the ro-  
yal Indian family. Mr. Wall often  
gives as a reason why he pursues  
the life of an itinerant Player, that  
the number of Visitors, whom curi-  
osity drew to see his wife, put  
him to a greater expence than his  
finances could support. The pre-  
sent young Princess performed on  
the stage in Edenton, about two years  
ago, under the name of Miss Po-  
cahunta Wall!

TO THE PUBLIC.

It may not be unpopular at this  
time to present to the public an ex-  
cursion into the wide and flowery  
field of education. *Virtuous education*,  
where happiness and honour bloom  
and flourish in perpetual comfort, be-  
neath the resplendant beams of the  
glorious luminary of the intellectual  
world.

It has been said that a good educa-  
tion ultimately respects two things,  
viz. the accomplishment of the body  
and refinement of the mind; or in o-  
ther words, the outward behaviour,  
and the inward or internal qualities,  
which are of the intellectual and mo-  
ral kind. Human nature is exceed-  
ingly savage and ferocious in its un-  
cultivated state, the most ignorant and  
rough savages in America or Africa,  
exhibit a just picture of human nature  
the spot where this monitory is writ-  
ten, what was it two centuries ago?  
only inhabited by the most barbarous  
savages, rude and uncultivated in their  
manners; but now I look around me  
and see tubers and stately edifices, and  
their inhabitants moving in the most  
polite circles. But if we take a view  
of its former inhabitants, how void  
were they of every accomplishment,  
whereby they could communicate de-  
light or improvement to society. The  
relation of outward and intellectual  
accomplishment, is so near and inti-  
mate, that they seem to be insepara-  
bly woven and connected together,  
consequently, they who neglect to  
adorn the mind, generally appear  
proportionably odious and contemp-  
tible in their external conduct.

We shall therefore endeavour to  
make some general remarks on those  
accomplishments which are usually ex-  
pressed by the term *behaviour*. This  
is a general term, and relates to eve-  
ry species of outward conduct, strict-  
ly speaking, it comprehends our  
*appearance, action and words*. In these  
three principle respects we are the  
subjects of human speculation, every  
deficiency in our behaviour must ori-  
ginate in one of these, and a proper  
degree of judgment and circumspection  
exercise with regard to these, is that  
which makes our behaviour unexcept-  
ionable in the views of others.

How much is it to be lamented that  
we find the most fatal disasters and  
miseries of domestic life, and that too,  
often between persons united by the  
most endearing of all relations: prior  
to marriage we see a difference in their  
*appearance, actions and words*, but  
when secured in wedlock, they too of-  
ten loose sight of the importance of  
securing a mutual affection, upon which  
their endeavours to appear agreeable  
to each other naturally cease, a cessa-

tion of those endeavours, necessarily  
produces an indifference in their mu-  
tual appearance, indifference in ap-  
pearance, is a certain prelude to cold-  
ness in esteem, and coldness seldom  
terminates but in aversion, and is on-  
ly a preface to hatred, but long before  
matters arrive at this deplorable cri-  
sis, hard thoughts will be almost per-  
petual, contradictions frequent, oppo-  
sitions pointed, and now and then an  
angry tempest of contention copied  
from the dark regions!!

But we are addressing such perhaps,  
whose situation in life, whose youth  
whose shape and whose complexion is  
charming, yet you may perhaps still,  
by your appearance, excite a painful  
sensation in the mind of every behol-  
der, the beauties of nature though  
they cannot be heightened by orna-  
ment, may yet be eclipsed and ruined,  
or rather obscured & disgraced by a  
negligence in dress. Imagine to your-  
self a damsel whose shape and stature  
are graced with superior elegance and  
beauty. Though  
The rose and lilly paint her cheek  
by turns,  
Tho' in her eye the starry diamond  
burns.

Tho' her complexion smiling as the  
beams of the morning, and her fea-  
tures beautiful as the rose of Sharon.  
Still, if in her appearance she betrays  
a want of neatness, together with a  
careless inelegant, impropriety of taste,  
her beauty will be pitied by some ne-  
glected by others, and will (pardon  
this expression) appear like a jewel of  
gold in the swine's snout. Such an ap-  
pearance cannot fail of creating dis-  
pleasure in every ingenious mind, yes  
it will certainly excite positive pain,  
but every mind which is dignifi-  
ed with sentiment and taste, is suscep-  
tible of pain, merely from the im-  
propriety of external appearance: how  
much more acute will be the unplea-  
sant sensation, when the deformities  
of appearance are strengthened and il-  
lustrated by the *volubilities, indecencies  
and improprieties of our action*.

But fatigue and heat constrain me to  
close—I therefore intend this as the  
subject of a future number.

PRINCE CHARLES.

The following is a sketch of the pic-  
ture of Archduke Charles.

HIS royal height is of a mid-  
dling size, slender and well made;  
his hair is thin and of a flaxen col-  
our; his forehead high, broad and  
beautifully arched; he has large blue  
eyes, an aquiline nose pouting lips,  
a round well-shaped chin, and a fresh  
colour. The Archduke's voice is  
clear and melodious, his mein grace-  
ful, and of captivating goodness;  
his whole exterior is majestic, with  
placid dignity. All about the ro-  
yal heir is pompless and simple he  
has neither a splendid suite, nor  
many servants. His table is sober  
and frugal to the highest degree, sea-  
soned by a pleasing and entertaining  
conversation. His manner of living  
remains unaltered; he rises very ear-  
ly, dedicating the first time of the  
day to prayer and the remaining  
hours, until dinner time, to busi-  
ness, which he resumes about an  
hour afterwards. Towards even-  
ing his royal highness allows himself  
a few hours for recreation, which  
he either fills with reading, playing  
on the piano forte, walking, riding,  
or visiting a friendly circle, and the  
theatre. He is not a friend to noi-  
sy pleasures: his fine feelings and  
highly cultivated mind prefer the  
nobler pleasures of the heart to row  
sensuality. As a general and a hero  
we know the Archduke from his  
deeds: the battles of Theiningen,  
Schligen, Ostrach, and Stockach,  
will render his name immortal in  
history. This is a faint sketch of  
the picture of an Austrian Prince,  
blessed by Germany, revered by  
Europe, esteemed even by the ene-  
my, and who will be admired by  
the latest posterity.

Few words are but whether men  
speak well or ill, or are in the right  
or wrong. Since good sense is best  
understood, and folly less tedious for  
being short; a right cause, best ex-  
plained, and a bad one less ridicu-  
lous, by the fewer circumstances.

Boissi reproached the poet roy for  
wearing a dirty shirt. He replied,  
"Every one has not been so fortun-  
ate as to marry his washer-wo-  
man," Boissi married his.

As the following tokens happen  
within period of 24 hours before  
rain, you are requested to explain  
the cause,

I. Why hogs rub themselves in  
an unusual manner within that  
term?

II. Why the ducks and geese are  
uncommonly engaged in washing,  
and if they have not water, in flut-  
tering on the sand?

III. Why owls intertain us with  
their nocturnal accents in the mid-  
dle of the day?

IV. Why the cat washes her face  
and ears?

V. Why flies sting, or as it is u-  
sually expressed, bite sharp?

VI. Whence that ringing in the  
ear, vulgarly called the dead bell?

VII. Why springs rise, and the  
sides of hills grow moist, and some-  
times to run with water?

VIII. Why an uncommon crack-  
ling in the fire?

IX. Why the pigeon is busy  
in oiling herself all over?

X. Why the ant carries in her  
provisions which she had exposed to  
the sun?

XI. Why such a mighty kum-  
ming among the insect tribes?

XII. Why no dew?



All persons indebted to Henry  
Wills, are respectfully requested to  
call and pay up their accounts on or  
before the 1st day of October next,  
as he proposes about that time to  
leave the state; and those to whom  
he is indebted, will be pleased to  
present their claims immediately,  
when they shall be paid. Such a  
delay or are unwilling to comply  
with this request, it is hoped will  
not think themselves very much in-  
jured should their accounts be lodged  
in the hands of some attentive person,  
with particular instructions to take  
the most summary means for their due  
payment. This is absolutely intend-  
ed to be done, it being the only e-  
ligible plan that at present can be  
devised for effecting any thing like  
a complete settlement.

The House and Lots known as the  
property of H. Wills, below the  
Court-House, will be sold on reason-  
able terms and long credit, it requir-  
ed—good security will be expected.  
Edenton, August 21st, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON Friday the 12th of September  
next, I shall attend at Joseph  
Rogers's near Ballard's Bridge, and  
on Saturday the 13th at Mr. O'Mal-  
ley's tavern in Edenton, for the pur-  
pose of taking entries of, and re-  
ceiving duties for, riding chairs and  
carriages of every description. Per-  
sons owning or possessing such pro-  
perty, are earnestly solicited to av-  
ail themselves of this information:  
as it will exempt them from an ad-  
ditional duty of 25 per cent, which  
will be indiscriminately exacted from  
all who fail to make seasonable ap-  
plication.

EDM. NORCOM, Collector of the  
Revenue for Chowan county.  
August 12th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

500 Acres of good Juniper Swamp,  
situated on the fork of Great Alli-  
gator, about half a mile from Cou-  
vent-Lagging; where the lumber  
can be transported by water to mar-  
ket.—For terms apply to James Ha-  
thaway in Edenton, or Woolsey Ha-  
thaway, in Tyrrell county.  
Edenton, August 23d, 1800.

WANTED

Immediately a small boy, as an  
apprentice to the Printing Busi-  
ness.