



The Tarborough Press,

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VARIETY.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following notice of the history and statistics of North Carolina, are from the pen of the Hon. D. L. SWAIN, formerly Governor of this State...

The first permanent settlement in North Carolina is believed to have been formed immediately subsequent to the expulsion of the Quakers from Virginia, in 1662.

In that year Cistacaneu, king of the Yeopim Indians, granted to George Durant the neck of land which separates Little and Perquimmons Rivers...

On the 24th of March, 1663, King Charles the Second granted to Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkeley...

On the 5th of September, 1663, Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, one of the proprietors, was instructed to visit the settlement on Albemarle and organize a regular government.

On the 30th of June, 1665, the second charter of Charles the Second was obtained, enlarging the powers of the grantees, and extending the boundaries of the province from the southern boundary of Virginia (36 deg. 30 min.) to Florida (29 deg.)

The area of Carolina, under this charter, was a million of square miles, quite equal to one half the territory of the United States, according to their present limits.

The first legislative body known to the history of Carolina convened, according to Chalmers (Hist. Col. of S. Carolina, Vol. II. p. 284.) in 1666, and petitioned the Lords Proprietors to permit the people of Albemarle, to hold their lands upon the same terms that the people of Virginia held theirs.

legates of the freeholders. The governor, the council, and twelve delegates chosen by the freeholders, constituted "The Grand Assembly of Albemarle."

On the 29th May, 1664, ("Brief description of Carolina," printed by Robert Horne, 1666.) Sir John Yeamans, at the head of 800 colonists from Barbadoes made the second settlement that was attempted on the Cape Fear River.

In 1670, Governor Sayle landed at Port Royal and laid the foundation of a third government in Carolina. He fell an early victim to the diseases of the climate, and in August of the following year, the authority of Governor Yeamans of Clarendon, was extended over this colony.

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, drawn up by the celebrated author of the "Essays on the Human Understanding," bear date on the 1st of March, 1669.

Between the years 1671 and 1685, the part of the province south of the County of Clarendon was divided into the counties of Craven, Berkeley, Colleton, and Carteret.

Craven extended from the Santee to the Sewec; Berkeley, from the Sewec to the Stone; Colleton, from the Stone to some point beyond Edisto; and Carteret, stretching from thence to Florida, was uninhabited.

In 1697, the portion of the province north of the Santee River (the County of Albemarle and the uninhabited County of Clarendon,) acquired the distinctive appellation of North, and the four southern counties that of South Carolina.

Having traced thus briefly the history of the several settlements in Carolina from their origin until the period at which they were all merged into North and South Carolina, no reference will henceforth be made except incidentally to the southern government.

GOVERNORS OF THE COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE.

Table listing governors of Albemarle: Wm. Drummond (1663), Samuel Stevens (1667), Peter Carteret (1674), Miller (1677), John Culpepper (1677).

\* A few individuals from New England settled on the Cape Fear, then called Clarendon River; in 1659, and left the country in 1663.

† In November, 1676, Governor Eastchurch was sent out from England to Albemarle. He stopped in the West Indies, and having been detained by "an agreeable engagement," did not arrive until some time after Culpepper's rebellion in December, 1677.

\* John Harvey, appointed President of the Council, 1680. John Jenkins, appointed Governor, June, 1680.

Henry Wilkinson, appointed Governor, Feb. 1681. Seth Sothel, do Governor, (Impeached and expelled by Parliament, 1688.) Philip Ludwell, appointed Governor, 1689.

The Fundamental Constitutions were abrogated in Carolina in the month of April, 1693. At the same time the authority of Governor Ludwell was extended over the four southern counties.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Philip Ludwell, appointed 1693. Joseph Blake, do 1694. John Archdale, do 1695.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

Henderson Walker, President of the Council, (Died the 14th of April, 1704.) Robert Daniel, appointed Deputy Governor, 1704. Thomas Carey, do do do 1705.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

George Burrington, Governor, took oaths of office, Feb. 25th, 1731. Nathaniel Rice, President of the Council, April 17, 1734. Gabriel Johnston, Governor, took oaths of office, November 2d, 1734.

\* In the beginning of the year 1680, the Proprietors sent out Seth Sothel, as Governor, who was taken by the Algerines on his voyage thither. In February, 1681, Henry Wilkinson was appointed "Governor of that portion of Carolina stretching from Virginia to the River Pamlico, and five miles beyond it."

James Hassell, President of the Council, July 1, 1771. Josiah Martin, Governor, took oaths of office, August, 1771.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Richard Caswell, Dec. 1776. Abner Nash, do 1779. Thomas Burke, do 1781. Alexander Martin, do 1782.

Chronological Table of Events from the First Settlement of the Country to the Period of the Revolution.

First settlement in Carolina (by Quakers.) 1662. Government of the County of Albemarle organized, 1663. First Session of the Grand Assembly of Albemarle (October,) 1666.

\* At the close of the Proprietary Government, North Carolina was divided into the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and Clarendon. Albemarle was sub-divided into six precincts, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimmons, Chowan, Bertie, and Tyrrell.

Abdication of Governor Martin and termination of the Royal Government in North Carolina, 1775. Meeklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th of May, 1775.

Progressive extension of Settlement from East to West, as indicated by the establishment of Towns.

Bath 1706; Newbern 1710; Queen Anne's Creek, 1716, name changed to Edenton, 1722; Newton, incorporated and name changed to Wilmington, 1739; Childsburg, 1759, name changed to Hillsborough, 1766; Campbellton, 1762, name changed to Fayetteville, 1784; Salisbury, 1756; Salem, the principal settlement of the Unitas Fratrum, 1766; Charlotte, 1768; Wake Court-House, 1770, name changed to the City of Raleigh, 1792, became the seat of government, 1795; Tryon Court House (now Lincolnton,) 1770; Morganton, 1778; Morristown, (now Asheville,) 1794; Waynesville, 1807; Franklin, (Macon Co.,) 1820; Murphey, 1837.

The University of North Carolina was incorporated in 1789; located at Chapel Hill, 1791; opened for the reception of students, 12th of February, 1795.

Population at several early Periods. In 1667, 1,400 tithables, comprehending all persons, without distinction of age or sex, between sixteen and sixty years of age. In 1701, 5,000; 1729, 10,000; 1749, 45,000; 1763, 95,000 whites.

GOVERNMENT. SALARY.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, Governor; term from Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839, \$2,000. William Hill, of Raleigh, Secretary of State, 800 and fees. Daniel D. Courts, of Surry Co., Treasurer, 1,500.

JUDICIARY. Supreme Court.

THOMAS RUFFIN, of Orange Co., Chief Justice, \$2,500. William Gaston, of Newbern, Associate Justice, 2,500. Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, do 2,500. Th. P. Devereux, of Raleigh, Wm. H. Battle, of Louisville, Reporters, with the copy-right of the Reports, 300.

STATE OF THE BANKS.

The initials below are intended as follows:—S. B. State Bank, July 23, 1837; C. F. B. Cape Fear Bank, June 1, do; M. B. Merchants' Bank, May 31, do.

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the counties in which they are settled, by a distinct tax, called the poor or parish tax, which is imposed on the inhabitants by the county court. This tax varies in the different counties; but in all the counties it is moderate.

LITERARY FUND.

This State has a Literary Fund pledged to the support of common schools, consisting of swamp lands, estimated at 1,500,000 acres, bank stock and cash, amounting to something more than a million of dollars.