

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 499.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, February 14, 1834.

Vol. X—No 22.

The "Tarborough Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per year, if paid in advance—or, *Three Dollars*, at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, *Twenty-five Cents* per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity. Advertisements, not exceeding 16 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

DOMESTIC.

COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA. (continued.)

1734. *Onslow Precinct.* That part of New Hanover county lying on New river, together with a small part of Carteret on the west side of White Oak, was this year erected into a precinct having nearly the same extent with the county bearing the same name and called after Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the British House of Commons.

Bladen Precinct, was separated from New Hanover on its north western side, (leaving to New Hanover the county of the same name, Duplin, Brunswick, and part of Columbus) and called after Martin Bladen, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations—This being a frontier precinct was unlimited on the north west.

1733. By an act passed this year it was directed that the precincts within the province of North Carolina should in future be called counties.

Wholesale Counterfeiting.—By our arrest in Missouri of a swindler calling himself *James Garland*, we have received some new light in regard to the business of manufacturing and vending counterfeits, which we find to be carried on in a much more systematic way than we had supposed possible in this country. It seems that the establishment of which *Garland* was the principal was in such condition as to enable him to print *forty thousand dollars* of assorted notes in one day, and that, since the breaking up of the band of counterfeiters in Canada, last spring, he has sold counterfeits to the amount of *one million dollars*; and that, in the prosecution of the business, he has realized the sum of *\$160,000!*

Northampton county formed by the separation of the upper or north western part of Bertie was called after the English county of the same name, 66 miles N. N. W. of London.

he was absent on a mission... where he is now engaged in extending the business of his hopeful concern.

Forty or fifty individuals are said to be implicated in the affair, and their final trial is fixed for the second Monday of February.

Johnston county resulted from a corresponding division of Craven, leaving the latter in addition to its present extent the county of Jones—called after Gabriel Johnston; at this time Governor of the province.

1749. *Duplin county*, cut off from New Hanover included at the time of its erection the present county of Sampson. There is a barony of this name in Scotland the occupant of which became an English Peer in the reign of Queen Anne and was taken into custody under suspicion of tampering with the Pretender in 1715. The greater part of the soil of the county was purchased originally of the crown by Henry McCulloch, also of Scotland but settled in London, by whom titles were given to the first emigrants. It is not improbable that some connexion which we cannot now discover between the Scottish Lord and the Scotch owner of the soil may have led to the imposition of the name it bears.

Anson county. Bladen where it bordered on New Hanover lying on both

sides of the Cape Fear and being without limits on the upper waters of that stream seems to have been regarded at this time as comprehending the whole western part of the State. The country of the Yadkin and Pedee was erected into a county, called first Ansa then Anson, after the great English circumnavigator, who was at this time admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet. Name proposed by some romantic novel reader unquestionably.

1753-6. *Rowan county.* Within these three years this, and the two following, were laid off and established as counties. The original act creating them having been disallowed by the king in council as containing clauses injurious to the prerogative of the crown they were re-established in 1756. Rowan comprehended the country on the Yadkin north of Granville's line, and was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, President of the council from the beginning of 1753 till the fall of 1754.*

Orange county was formed of fragments of Granville, Johnston and Bladen: including Caswell, Person, Chatham and part of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph and Wake. Subsequently to the year 1633 this name is of frequent occurrence on the map of North America—in honor of king William—"the immortal and glorious memory," as he is still called in Ireland.

Cumberland county. The part of Bladen lying below Lord Granville's line was divided leaving Robeson and Columbus to the original; and the tract cut off including Cumberland and Moore, erected into a new county. Named after a county in the north of England or more probably in honor of William Duke of Cumberland second son of George II. and victor of Culloden in 1753.

1753. Halifax county heretofore a part of Edgecombe was named after the Earl of Halifax, at this time one of the Secretaries of State.

Dobbs county cut from the eastern side of Johnston and including the present counties of Greene and Lenoir was thus denominated in compliment to the governor Arthur Dobbs.

1759. *Hertford county*, erected chiefly at the expense of Bertie, but including parts of Northampton and Chowan; named after Francis Conway Earl of Hertford.

1760. *Pitt county* was formed by a division of Beaufort. Name in honor of William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

1762. *Mecklenburg county* separated from Anson included all that part of North Carolina lying west of the present county of Anson and south of Lord Granville's line. In the summer of 1761 George the III. had married Charlotte, sister to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

1764. *Brunswick county*, including along with half of New Hanover a small part of Bladen took its name from the town that had been established on the western bank of the Cape Fear and incorporated as early as 1745, and where if a person be romantic and inclined to wander amongst ruins, he may gratify his taste to more advantage than elsewhere in North Carolina. The precinct of New Hanover and town of Brunswick combined the two principal titles (duke of Brunswick and elector of Hanover) borne by George I. before he mounted the throne of Britain.

Bertie county.—the eastern part of Granville included the existing counties of Warren and Franklin. Name in honor of John Stuart, Earl of Bertie who had educated the reigning monarch and was at this time Secretary of State.

1768. *Tryon county* comprehended all that part of Mecklenburg lying west of the Catawba. Named after William Tryon formerly a colonel in the queen's guards, next lieutenant governor and now governor of the province.

1770. *Wake county.* This and the two following were erected this year chiefly with the view of breaking Orange and Rowan into fragments and weakening the Regulators by division. Wake included also part of Johnston and Cumberland and is said by Martin to have been so named in compliment to the lady of Gov. Tryon.

Guilford county. The western part of Orange and eastern part of Rowan extending from the Virginia to Granville's line and including therefore Rockingham and Randolph, was erected into a county named after Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, at this time first commissioner of the treasury.

1771. *Surry county* including at this time the present county of Stokes was cut from Rowan by a line running parallel to the northern boundary of the State, so that the three frontier counties, unlimited on the west, were Surry, Rowan and Tryon. It was named Surry after the county in England lying on the south side of the Thames, opposite London where Governor Tryon was born.

1774. *Martin county*, the last erected before the 4th of July, 1776, and named in honor of the last royal governor, Josiah Martin—was formed chiefly at the expense of Tyrrell but included also a part of Halifax. (to be continued.)

*Matthew Rowan was never—as is represented in a list of the Governors of North Carolina from 1729 down to the present time, copied from the Register into the Harbinger for January 9th—a governor of this State—but only President of the Council as was Nathaniel Rice immediately before and James Hassell sometime after him. Our friend Gales who commonly does things accurately and well, is found napping in this list. Did he trust to some other person, or are the errors his own? George Burrington who reigned from 1730 to 1733 is omitted altogether. Nor was George of a temper to take such slight and insult as this tamely. (See proofs and illustrations of Williamson's history, the second volume page 228 9.) 'Tis well the honest fellow laid his bones on the other side of the Atlantic or there is no telling what frightful form might draw the curtain and look in upon the slumbers of the editor of the Register.

Measles.—The contagion which has been harrassing this community with uncommon malignity, is believed by several intelligent physicians here, to be a combination of measles and scarlet fever—it is, however, quite variant in its modes; and from what little we know on the subject, would judge it to be extremely difficult of treatment; we understand that a malignant form of measles has been raging in the neighborhoods of Huntsville, Statesville, Beatie's Ford, and in the northern parts of this county, and from what we can learn it is pretty nearly the same disorder that has been afflicting us in Salisbury. The family of the Editor of this paper has suffered and is still suffering intensely with this dreadful complaint, insomuch that we have been able to bestow but little attention upon any thing else.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Scarlet Fever.—The Charleston Mercury states that the Scarlet Fever has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Sawney's creek, Kershaw District, S. C. attended with symptoms unusually malignant, and is spreading terror throughout that neighborhood.—*Ral. Star.*

Terrible Outrage.—The riot which recently took place among the laborers upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, above and below Williamsport, Md. mentioned in our last, it appears, was desperate and bloody to an extent unprecedented in this country. The two parties assembled in large bodies on the 17th ultimo, and commenced hostilities; and on the next day, they had a general and disastrous engagement. The party called the *Longfords*, numbering about 700 strong, attacked the *Carbonians*, who were drawn up in battle array, to the number of 300, on a hill, armed partly

with military weapons. They received their assailants with a volley of fire arms, but were routed by superior numbers, and were pursued on their retreat, through the woods. The battle was one of great rage and most deadly violence. Five men were found on the field in the agonies of death, several dead bodies were seen in the woods, and a number wounded in every direction. The victorious party returned quietly to their sections and shantees, through Williamsport, about 10 o'clock at night. The military was immediately called out, and an express sent to Washington for regular troops. At the latest advices, a principal leader of one of the parties had been arrested for examination.—*ib.*

Riot in Utica.—The Utica (N. Y.) papers give an account of some riotous proceedings in that city, a few evenings since. A procession marched through the city, blowing horns, rattling tin pans, &c. and among other acts alike offensive to good order and decency, they hung the Rev. Dr. Beriah Green, of the Oneida Institute, or Manual Labor College, in effigy. The immediate cause of these outrageous proceedings, was the fact that Dr. Green solemnized a marriage between a negro man and a white girl. In ordinary times, we presume, an incident of this kind would scarcely have attracted notice; but Dr. Green has made himself particularly conspicuous of late, in opposing the Colonization Society, and advocating the immediate emancipation of the slaves at the south. He also advocates the expediency and propriety of an amalgamation of colors, by marriage. Having inflicted lasting injury upon a college in Ohio, by preaching those doctrines, he has introduced the same into the Oneida institution, and which, unless arrested, will be the ruin of that also. Hence the people thereabouts are exceedingly exasperated at his conduct. But their feelings should be manifested in a different manner.

The New York papers furnish an account of a destructive fire at Rochester, in that State, said to be the most calamitous that has ever occurred in that village.

A Puzzle for 1834.—We are a little more than forty years of age—four in number—and Brothers and Sisters. Each of our places of residence has been in the same town. When we journey or have any business we go together. We brothers have the most hardship to endure, because we carry our Sisters. We never spoke to each other, and never heard each other's voice. We never saw each other; yet, when either is in trouble there is an exertion by each to relieve, and seldom fails. We never warn each other of approaching danger, because we are dependent for a living, acting, thinking, being, &c. We have travelled day after day, and we know when to give the path for our brother travellers to pass. Our Sisters are seldom tired, and are not less than two, nor more than seven feet from us. If we are in trouble, they are quick to relieve us. We have never breathed the vital air; yet, we are alive, quick and powerful; and thousands have been slain by us. We seldom refuse any spot or place. We know no fear, love or mercy; yet mercy we have shown to man and beast—and by our exertion, thousands of the animate creation are supported. By our exertion the most populous cities are built and kept in repair; and many times through our means they are prevented from destruction by fire. By us, the majestic vessel that sails on the deep is made; and the same made to meet each inviting breeze.

And now tell me, my friends, what are our names, what causes us to move, and where we exist.—*Brat. Inq.*