

Book II. the grant also encountered an obstinate resistance from
Ch. 4. William Clayborn, a member of Sir John Harvey's
 A. D. Council, who claimed the territory as his own.

1642. Nor was this all. In consequence of the generous
 Animo- toleration which the Catholic settlers of Maryland had
 sity of granted, many distressed Protestants had sought shelter,
 the Pro- in the territories of Lord Baltimore, from the persecution
 testants. of their own brethren. They were ungrateful enough
 to conspire against the interests of the original settlers,
 and to seek to abolish the Catholic religion. Clayborn
 fanned the religious dissensions which the governor strove
 to prevent; and such was the success of his intrigues, and
 the animosity of the Protestant inhabitants, that the
 government of the lord proprietary was overthrown, and
 even that religious liberty which he had granted was taken
 away, and by those very men who had fled originally to
 Maryland for protection.

Re-esta- On the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, the autho-
 blish- rity of Lord Baltimore was re-established, offences were
 ment of generously forgiven, and religious toleration restored.
 order. Prosperity returned, industry was rewarded, and useful
 laws enforced. Charles Calvert, son of the proprietary,
 in 1662 became resident governor, and ruled with great
 wisdom and moderation, preventing the encroachments of
 the Dutch, and securing peace with the Indians. When
 he succeeded his venerable father in 1676 as lord propri-
 etary, the province contained twenty thousand inhabitants,
 who equally enjoyed the privilege of religious liberty,
 which was sacredly maintained so long as Lord Baltimore
 retained his rights, and the Catholic population their
 ascendancy.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE first settlement of Carolina was projected by the
 Huguenots of France, during the civil wars in the reign Book II.
 of Charles IX., 1562. Under the auspices of Admiral Ch. 5.
 Coligny, the celebrated Huguenot leader, three vessels A. D.
 were despatched to the mouth of Albemarle river, which 1562
 again, soon after, by a fleet, with all the necessaries for a Unsuc-
 permanent settlement. They were befriended by the cessful
 Indians, and had every reasonable prospect of prosperity settle-
 and peace. But religious bigotry induced the King of ment of
 Spain to send out a hostile expedition to the distant Carolina
 settlement; and the colonists, unprepared for war, and sus- by the
 pecting no danger, were barbarously murdered. Nearly Hugue-
 one thousand persons perished from religious persecution, nots.
 and by a foreign power. Nor was the crime avenged by
 the French government, then under the influence of the
 ever-execrable Catherine de Medicis, who sympathized
 with the bloody deed. Though the Spaniards were after-
 wards punished and destroyed in their turn, no further
 attempt was made by the French to colonize this section
 of the American continent.

It was more than sixty years before any new schemes Patent
 of colonization were projected. In 1630, a patent was granted
 granted by Charles I. to his attorney-general, Sir Robert by
 Heath, which he afterwards assigned to the Earl of Arun- Charles
I.

Book II. del; but no serious attempt was made to settle the
Ch. 5. country.

1630. Patent granted by Charles II. Soon after the restoration of Charles II. the country south of the Chesapeake was made a royal province by the name of Carolina, from Albemarle Sound to the River St. John. This territory was conveyed to eight proprietaries, chiefly courtiers and ministers of the King, among whom were the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle (formerly General Monk), the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret. The charter was nearly similar to the one granted to Lord Baltimore. The eight grantees were made joint proprietaries, with the right of property to the soil and extensive jurisdiction.

New England emigrants. But before their charter was granted some New England adventurers had already planted a little colony near the mouth of Cape Fear River, and to these colonists the proprietaries offered liberal terms; giving them abundance of land at a nominal rent, liberty of conscience, and right to choose a governor and six councillors. The colony, however, was not prosperous, chiefly on account of the barrenness of the land and the insalubrity of the climate.

1622. Albemarle settlement. It should be also stated that the country north of Albemarle Sound was feebly colonized, 1622, by some persecuted emigrants from Virginia, who had dissented from the establishment of the Church of England in that colony. This settlement attracted the attention of the proprietaries soon after they had received their charter, and Berkeley, governor of Virginia, and one of the grantees of Carolina, appointed William Drummond, a man of prudence and popularity, to direct its affairs.

In September, 1665, some planters from Barbadoes, dissatisfied with their condition, purchased of the Indians a tract on Cape Fear river, and commenced a settlement.

They begged and obtained from the proprietaries, the confirmation of the purchase, and liberal terms of settlement; and so rapid was the increase, that, in 1666, the plantation, which were called Clarendon, contained eight hundred people. Its affairs were ably and successfully managed by Sir John Yeamans, the governor. Albemarle and Clarendon formed distinct colonies for a while, with a governor to each, but constitute the original foundation of North Carolina.

It was soon discovered that the colony was not within the limits of the charter granted by Charles, and the grant was therefore extended so as to include all the country between twenty-nine and thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude—from the present limits of North Carolina to nearly the southern extremity of Florida, and extending west to the Pacific Ocean.

Great schemes of colonization were formed by the proprietaries of this extensive territory. They were absolute owners of the soil; they had the right of legislation, subject only to the consent of the future freemen of the colony; they had the power of erecting cities and manors, of establishing orders of nobility, of levying troops, and of making peace or war. They expected to reap an immense revenue from colonial customs and the sale of lands.

It was therefore deemed proper to establish a form of government commensurate with the future dignity and greatness of the colony; and the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the greatest geniuses of the age, a statesman and a philosopher, was deputed to draft a constitution. He called to his assistance the celebrated John Locke, author of the Essay on the Human Understanding; and these two great men employed all the energy of their genius in preparing a form of government which excited great ad-

Book II. miration among the political philosophers and dreamers
 Ch. 5. of their day. It was called the "Grand Model," or the
 A. D. "Fundamental Constitution," according to which the vast
 1669. territory of Carolina, embracing the present States of
 The North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama,
 Funda- Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, and
 mental a large portion of Texas and Mexico, was to be divided
 Consti- into counties, each containing 480,000 acres. For each
 tution. county a landgrave, and two caciques or barons, were to
 be created, who were to possess one-fifth of the land as
 inalienable property. Another fifth was to belong to the
 proprietaries, and the remaining three-fifths were reserved
 for the colonists, and might be held by lords of manors,
 with peculiar privileges. These landgraves and caciques
 were an hereditary nobility, and, together with the depu-
 ties of the proprietaries and the representatives chosen by
 freemen, were to constitute the Parliament of the pro-
 vince, which was to assemble biennially. No man was
 eligible to any office unless he possessed property in land;
 and every freeman was allowed to possess absolute autho-
 rity over his negro slaves, who had been early introduced
 and found necessary to till the soil. A man was required
 to own fifty acres in order to possess the elective franchise,
 and five hundred acres before he was eligible to Parlia-
 ment. Those who were merely tenants of the land were
 subject to perpetual degradation, "adscript to the soil,"
 "under the jurisdiction of their lord, without appeal,"
 "leet men or tenants to all generations."

All executive power, and even judicial, in the last
 resort, was vested in the proprietaries themselves, the old-
 est of whom received the title of Palatine, and presided
 in their meetings. Each proprietary was chief of a sub-
 ordinate court. A complicated series of perplexing regu-
 lations enforced the duties and limited the rights of the

freeholders. The Church of England was the established Book II.
 religion, although every other form was tolerated. Ch. 5.

This famous system of jurisprudence, of which Locke A. D.
 was so proud, was of course utterly unfitted to the circum- 1669.
 stances and wants of the settlers, and could not be en-
 forced. It was impossible to erect an aristocratic, and
 almost feudal government, in the forests of Carolina.
 There was no scope for landgraves, and barons, and courts
 of heraldry, among the scattered cabins of an almost un-
 inhabited wilderness. The *grand model* was complicated,
 absurd, and visionary. Theoretical philosophers have
 ever proved themselves unfit for practical legislation, how-
 ever liberal their minds, or brilliant their genius.

In 1670, the Duke of Albemarle was installed in the 1670.
 office of Palatine, and 12,000*l.* expended on the equipment Albe-
 of a fleet, which sailed the following year with a consider- marle's
 able body of emigrants. It was designed to found a adminis-
 colony at Port Royal, and Col. William Sayle was ap- tration.
 pointed its governor. He was accompanied by Joseph
 Dent as commercial agent of the company. But the
 colonists did not long remain at Port Royal. After a
 short delay, they sailed into Ashley river, and commenced
 a settlement which they called Charleston, in honour of
 Charles II. This was the foundation of South Carolina.

Before we trace the progress of this settlement, the Stevens
 little colonies of Albemarle and Clarendon claim our govern-
 attention. The constitutional history of North Carolina or of Al-
 begins before Shaftesbury and Locke had matured their bemarle.
 scheme of government. In 1667, Samuel Stevens suc-
 ceeded Drummond as governor of Albemarle, which had
 been increased by emigrants from New England and the
 Bermudas. A simple form of government was adopted—
 a council of twelve members, and an assembly composed
 of the governor, the council, and twelve delegates from

Book II. the infant settlement. Every encouragement was extended to the colonists, who enjoyed, for a while, prosperity and contentment.

A. D.

1674. But the government which practical wisdom had suggested was overturned by the proprietaries, who wished to substitute that which Locke had devised. Confusion and discontent were the inevitable result. The country was left without a governor, in 1674, by the death of Stevens; and Cartwright, Speaker of the Assembly, acted for two years as head of the administration. The difficulty of introducing the Grand Model induced Cartwright to visit England, to lay the state of the country before the proprietaries. The colony was now left in confusion, and no historian has, thus far, presented a clear statement of its affairs at this early period. It seems, however, that the designs of the proprietaries were not promoted by the provincial functionaries. Discontent was added to faction. One Miller succeeded in holding the triple office of governor, secretary, and collector, 1677; but such was his strict execution of the laws, that an insurrection took

1677.

Popular insurrection.

place, headed by John Culpepper, which seems to have been both popular and successful. Miller and seven of his council were imprisoned, and Culpepper assumed the government, and even refused to acknowledge the authority of Eastchurch, whom the company had appointed governor, but who died shortly after, 1678. Miller succeeded in making his escape to England, and filled the court with complaints of his sufferings. Culpepper followed him, and, protected by Shaftesbury, succeeded in gaining the ear of the proprietaries. While these rivals were disputing about their respective claims, Seth Sothel, who had purchased the rights of Lord Clarendon, was selected as governor of the province, 1680; but did not arrive at Albemarle until 1683, having been taken cap-

tive by the Algerines, from whom, however, he contrived to escape.

The administration of this man was marked by injustice and oppression, and his name is more infamous than any of the tyrannical governors who ever mismanaged the affairs of the English colonies in North America. He cheated his associates, and robbed the colonists. He exacted enormous contributions, and engrossed the traffic with the Indians. Driven to despair, the people whom he oppressed unanimously took up arms against him, in 1688. He was deposed and imprisoned. Rather than be sent to England for trial, he abjectly begged to be judged by the Provincial Assembly, which sentenced him to banishment and perpetual exclusion from office. He then made his appearance in Charleston, and, in his character of proprietary, succeeded in securing the office of governor of the southern province, the affairs of which now demand attention.

It has been stated that the banks of Ashley river were colonized by a company led by William Sayle. The first site for a town had been selected without regard to commerce, 1671. Its disadvantages being perceived, the settlers removed to a neck of land called Oyster Point, which gradually became the most prosperous mart of southern commerce, and the largest city of the southern colonies.

Soon after the planting of the colony, Sir John Yeamans arrived from Barbadoes with additional settlers, and with African slaves, and, on the death of Sayle, was appointed governor, 1671. The same year, two ships with Dutch emigrants arrived from New York, discontented with the English rule. Some accessions also came from England; but the colonists were exposed to unusual danger, hardship, and misery. The heat of the country was peculiarly oppressive to men doomed to severe manual

Book II.

Ch. 5.

A. D.

1680.

Corrupt and severe administration of Sothel.

1671.

Settlement of Charleston.

Book II labour. Their food was frequently destroyed by Indian
Ch. 5. depredators, with whom it was their misfortune to be in
 A. D. constant collision. The losses which the proprietaries
 1671. sustained, embittered their feelings both towards the go-
Misfor-
tunes of
the colo-
ny. vernor and the settlers. In consequence of the calamities
 of the colony, Yeamans was superseded by Joseph West,
 1674; and as he preferred the interests of the colonists
 to those of the proprietaries, he was displaced in 1683,
 and Joseph Moreton appointed to succeed him. No less
 than six governors ruled the province during the six suc-
 ceeding years, none of whom realized the anticipations of
 the proprietaries, who expected to derive a profit from
 their investments.

Arrival
of Huguenots. Nevertheless, the colony rapidly increased in population
 and wealth, reinforced by emigrants from Ireland, Scot-
 land, New England, and even France. When the Edict
 of Nantes was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685, a large
 body of Huguenots sought a refuge from persecution in
 the various colonies of the new world. But no one of
 them was more inviting to these unfortunate refugees
 than South Carolina. From Languedoc, Rochelle, Bor-
 deaux, St. Quentin, Poitiers, and Dieppe, considerable
 numbers sought the land in which religious toleration was
 enjoyed; and to these exiles, some of the most consider-
 able families of South Carolina are proud to trace their
 origin.

Failure
of feudal
institu-
tions. When the English revolution of 1688 broke out, the
 colonists were so powerful and numerous as to defy the
 authority of the proprietaries. Neither the rank, nor
 reputation, nor talents of the governor could secure obe-
 dience to feudal institutions. Colleton was unable to
 collect rents, or even maintain order. The people resolved
 to secure a government more agreeable to themselves, and
 more favourable to the extension of liberty. In 1690, a

meeting of the representatives of the colony disfranchised Book II
 the governor, and banished him from the province. Seth Ch. 5.
 Sothel about this time making his appearance at Charles- A. D.
 ton, headed the opposition, and succeeded in securing the 1690.
 government of the province, which was now firmly
 planted.

But his tyrannical temper again subjected him to hos-
 tility, and he was compelled to resign. He died, soon
 after, in North Carolina.

An event, insignificant in itself, happened in 1694, to Intro-
duction
of rice.
 which the prosperity of the colony is in no slight degree
 to be traced. The captain of a ship from Madagascar
 presented Governor Smith, under whose administration
 the *Fundamental Constitutions* were finally abandoned,
 with a bag of rice. The governor divided it among his
 friends, who planted it, in several parcels, in different
 soils, and reaped from it a prodigious increase. Thus was
 introduced one of the chief staples of South Carolina, and
 which, next to cotton, has contributed materially to its
 wealth.