

hundred Acres of good Land and to build on it a mansion House and convenient out Houses for the residence of the Minister, or for want thereof to pay him twenty Pounds annually in Lieu of them By the said Act the Ministers are intitled to certain Fees mentioned therein for Marriages and giving Certificates thereof and for funeral Sermons. As no provision is made by the Act for the Presentation of the Minister it devolves to the Crown and is delegated to the Governor for the Time being by His Majesty's Instructions. There are thirteen Ministers now in the Province seven of whom have received Letters of Presentation and Induction from the present Governor.

All Military Provincial and Militia Officers are appointed by the Governor under the great Seal of the Province, and hold their Commissions during Pleasure. The Militia is appointed by Act of Assembly in 1764. This Act constitutes a Regiment of Militia for each County. The Number and strength of each Company is determined by the Number of Free Men and Servants within the County between the Age of sixteen and Sixty, who are not particularly exempted from Mustering by the said Act of Assembly.

The several Articles of Duty or Service from which Fees become due to the Officers before mentioned together with the Fees annexed to those Articles of Duty are in general Omitted reference being had to the Acts of Assembly for establishing these Fees particularly the Act passed in April 1748 for regulating the Officers Fees in the Province.

Wherever money is mentioned in the foregoing Paper unless Sterling Money is expressed, must be supposed to be the Currency of the Country which is legally $33 \frac{1}{3}$ in value below Sterling, but in fact is eighty according to the Course of Exchange, that is one hundred Pounds Sterling is legally no more than one hundred and thirty three Pounds six Shillings & eight Pence Currency, but in fact is worth one hundred and eighty Pounds according to the present course of Exchanges.

It only remains to observe that a Naval Officer is established who appoints a Deputy at each of the Ports of Brunswick, Beaufort, Bath, Currituck and Edenton, a Collector at each of the Ports of Brunswick, Beaufort, Bath, Edenton and Currituck and a Comptroller at the Ports of Brunswick and Edenton only, the Duties of these Officers are purposely omitted here, as they are governed in the Execution of their several Offices by the several Acts of Trade, and the Instructions they receive from Time to Time from their respective Boards, to whom they Transmitt quarterly accounts of their Entries, Clearances and all Occurrences which happen in their several Departments.

North Carolina 1767.

¹After going to New York in 1771 Tryon gave a copy of this document to William Smith, and Smith's copy is now in volume I of the William Smith Papers in the New York

Public Library. It bears a note in Smith's hand: "Mr. Tryon tells me the author of this was a Lawyer of the Name of Duff who came from Scotland when he failed having by Extravagances wasted the Estates of Minors to whom he was Guardian & passed in Carolina under the Name of Gordon—This is the man who Acted as Counsel for the Crown against the Traitors taken at [Alamance?]." For further verification of the identity of Patrick Gordon Duff and Patrick Duff Gordon, an attorney in North Carolina, see Craven County Estate Records, 1745-1945, file on Patrick Gordon, N.C. State Archives.

²In the version of this document printed in *Colonial Records* the word "no" has been inserted between "is" and "less," but it does not appear so in Tryon's letterbook.

³The *Colonial Records* reads "Matters," but "Masters" is clearly written in Tryon's letterbook.

⁴The *Colonial Records* reads "on," but "one" is clearly written in Tryon's letterbook.

William Tryon
to the Earl of Shelburne

PRO CO 5/310, Part 2, ff. 193-193b
MH-TLB, 163-164
A&H-TLB, 146-147
CR-VII, 497

Earl Shelburne.
N^o 2.

Brunswick 4th July 1767.
[Received Oct. 23, 1767]

My Lord,

By the Reports of the Committee of both Houses of Assembly met at Newbern the last General Assembly to state and settle the publick Accounts of this Province which I have the Honor to inclose to your Lordship,¹ His Majesty may observe the low state of the Publick Fund of His Colony of North Carolina. I have taken every publick and private opportunity of recommending a Stricter examination into the Treasurers Receipts and disbursements of the Publick Money, and the urgent necessity of establishing Order and more Compulsive Regulations for the several Receivers, or Collectors of the Publick Money to account with the Treasurers.

The Treasurers have hitherto shewn so much illjudged Lenity towards the Sheriffs that upon a Medium the Sheriffs have embezzled more than one half of the Publick Money ordered to be raised and collected by them. It is estimated that the Sheriffs Arrears to the Publick amount to Forty thousand Pounds Proclamation Money not five thousand of which will possibly ever come into the Treasury, as in many Instances the Sheriffs and their Securities are either Insolvent or retreated out of the Province.

The Treasurers Lenity or rather remissness in this material part of their Duty I construe to be founded on a Principle of Caution, for by not suing the Sheriffs in Arrear they obtain a considerable weight and Interest among the Connections of these Delinquent Sheriffs and which generally secures them a reelection in their Offices when expired. I flatter myself some better Regulations will be established at the next

General Assembly prorogued to the second of December, before which Time I much wish to be honoured with His Majesty's Commands relative to the Claims of the Council and Assembly in the nomination of the Treasurers, as recited in my Letter of the 31. of January last, as also in the Journals of both Houses.

I have the Honor to be, My Lord, with Real Esteem and Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
W^m Tryon

[Sent by M^r Elwin, the Original—)

¹The public accounts through November 6, 1766, were enclosed and can be found in PRO CO 5/310, Part 2, ff. 195-198.

William Tryon
to the Earl of Shelburne¹

MH-TLB, 164
A&H-TLB, 147
CR-VII, 497-498

Earl Shelburne
N^o 3

Brunswick 5th July 1767.
[Received Oct. 23, 1767]

My Lord,

In a decree in the Court of Vice Admiralty of this Province, condemning the Sloop *Lucy*, seized by Captain Morgan of His Majesty's Sloop the *Hornet*, having Foreign Rum on Board it was ordered, among other Things, that the Collector for the Port of Beaufort should receive the Duties of four pence per gallon on all spirituous Liquors, on board the said Sloop agreeable to an Act of Assembly recited in the Decree. As this is the first Instance of any Duties being paid for Cargoes condemned here and sums contrary to the Intention of the Act of Parliament of the fourth of His present Majesty's Reign, I took M^r Jones the Attorney Generals Opinion, upon the Legality of this part of the Decree, and afterwards sent to the Judge of the Court to send me at large his Reasons for such an Order,

Having obtained these Informations I have the Honor to Transmit them to your Lordship, together with the Minutes and Decree of the Court requiring His Majestys Commands what further steps I should take, or what Conduct observe in any future Cases similar to this.

I am, My Lord with all possible Respect
Your Lordship's most Obedient
and most Humble Servant
W^m Tryon

[Sent by Mr Elwin]

¹A copy of this letter dated June 30, 1767, and addressed to the Board of Trade may be found in PRO CO 5/300, f. 56.

Memorandum of a Letter from
William Tryon to the Board of Trade

MH-TLB, 164

The Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations

Brunswick 5th July 1767.

Wrote to their Lordships a Duplicate of the Preceeding Letter, and sent by Mr. Elwin.

William Tryon
to the Earl of Shelburne

PRO CO 5/310, Part 2, ff. 213-213b
PRO CO 5/300, ff. 73-74
MH-TLB, 165-166
A&H-TLB, 148
CR-VII, 498-499

N^o 4
Earl Shelburne.

Brunswick the 7th July 1767.
[Received Oct. 23, 1767]

My Lord,

In the sketch of the Polity of this province, the Court of Exchequer is mentioned as a Court, that has never been recognized in the Country, though there is a Baron of the Exchequer under his Majesty's Appointment. On this Head I must desire leave to observe, that the Court of Exchequer has been often opened, yet no business has I am told been ever done there, nor is such a court, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, under the present circumstances of the country necessary, though he allows it may be so hereafter. I should therefore humbly submit the expediency of keeping up the office of the Baron on the annual salary of £ 40. sterling per annum and to take off the £ 30. a year allowed him for the Expence of opening the Court untill the Crown should think it necessary to recommend to the General Assembly the Establishment of the court. By supporting this officer, the executive power would have an additional stay, and possibly it might be found easier to get the court established while the officer exists, than if he was now to drop, and a Re-creation made when the Establishment of the Court should be found to be wanting.¹

The establishment of Comptrollers for Brunswick and Roanoke ports in this province have been found by Experience to be useful, and as there is no such Officer established for Port Beaufort where the district is very wide and Extensive, I must with Deference recommend the