

A F A N

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A T O U C H - S T O N E

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R Y O N,

C O N T A I N I N G

IMPARTIAL Account of the  
Rise and Progress of the so  
much talked of REGULATION  
in NORTH-CAROLINA,

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B Y R E G U L U S.

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B O S T O N :

and Sold at the Printing-Office, opposite the Seat  
WILLIAM VASSEL Esq; at the Head of Queen-  
1771.



# INTRODUCTION.

## No. I.

It will be readily granted, that the task of an Historian is a difficult one, and that because of its being almost impossible to obtain good, and proper information; nor does this always arise from a design to deceive in them, who furnish materials for History; but from an aptness in Men to inform us, not of the facts as they are in themselves, and immediately connected with their circumstances and causes, but of the impressions made in their minds, by the effects of civil and political conduct. Hence it is, that one Historian is called a Jacobite, and a Tory, and another a Whig, a friend to his Country, and an impartial Writer; when such declarations do not ascertain the character of the Writer, they serve only to inform of what side and opinion He is, whom we are thus judging, and what are the feelings of his mind. But however difficult the task, the advantage of having even an imperfect History is so great as to be a sufficient counterpoise, and determine Men, who have it in their power, to inform their Country, as fully as they can. And this it is that prompted me to undertake to give an account

# V I N T R O D U C T I O N.

of what has been called the Regulation in North Carolina.

I HAVE no fondness, with Authors in general, to preface the Work, by telling the reader, that he has nothing to expect, that I am engaged in other Avocations, &c. Because I think that an address to Men's understandings, and is in other ways saying, that the Book is not worth a reading, I intend to do the subject all the Justice I can, and leave all to judge of the merit of the Work themselves.

I WILL also let the reader know my author. I have, in my Hands, an account of all the affairs in Orange-County, in which place the Regulation has made the most noise. It was written by a Man who speaks thus of himself, viz. "The truth is, the whole cannot be denied; but if it should be, this I am sure of, that I never can be convicted in myself, wilfully and knowingly, either of having concealed a truth, or of setting forth an untruth. And likewise, that I have been so well acquainted with the whole affair, that I think no Man in the Province could give a better (or more authentic) relation of the matter."

It is often a Question with readers who is the Author? For answer, in the present instance I will inform them, that the Author above quoted, is esteemed a good, sensible and honest Man in the place of his nativity. One anecdote of his life will give the reader an idea of the Man. He is the eldest Son of a reputable Farmer, who died suddenly possessed of a large landed interest, and without

ing a Will. Which interest, by the Laws of the Province in which he had lived, fell to the eldest Son, our Author, who was, at the time of his Death, in North-Carolina, where he had, with much industry and care, made a good Settlement for himself and family. Upon the death of the Father, the rest of the children sent for their elder Brother to, come and take possession of, and settle their Fathers effects. He came, and finding that his Father had made no Will, said, "It could never have been the intention of my Father, that I should have all his landed Estate, and my Brothers and Sisters none". Therefore, he sold the whole Estate, save a small Farm, or tract, of about 200 Acres, which his Brethren and Sisters desired him to keep, and made due distribution of all the Monies arising from the sale of said Lands, to the great satisfaction of all his Brethren and Sisters. This shows that he was a *Just Man*, and one that loved Virtue more than riches.

I AM the more pleased with this part of our Author's character, as a similar conduct, in the character of the great Philosopher, Doctor Francis Hutchinson, Professor in the university of Glasgow, is much magnified, and pointed out as a remarkable and almost singular instance of disinterestedness.

HAVING known something of our Author, it may be proper in the next place, as leading to our principal subject, to say something of the settlement and inhabitants of North Carolina. Its name points out the Prince that granted the Charter of the Province, who was Charles the Second. After his restoration to the Crown of England. The grantees

grantees were the Earl of Claradon, Duke of Al-  
bermale, Lord Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Antho-  
ny Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William  
Colleton, and their Heirs. The patent or grant  
appears to have been an *Exclusive* one; for the first  
Government was a kind of sovereignty; but this  
kind of regency proving very troublesome, the proprie-  
taries, all save one, sold the Lordship to the Crown,  
and it has ever since been a royal Government.  
It was settled, as most new Countries are, by those  
who *would not live in their OWN PLACE*; who  
sat down upon the Sea-Coast, or places contiguous  
to navigable Water. And such has been the fate  
of Newbern, and other places, in North-Carolina,  
that for many Years they were accounted an Asylum  
for all such as fled from their Creditors, and from  
the hand of Justice, and such as would not live  
without working elsewhere. Men regardless of  
religion, and all moral obligation. Hence it was  
that refugees from the western Governments, and  
from *Connecticut*, found a safe retreat in North-Carolina;  
particularly on the Sea Coast, and places  
adjacent. The settlement of the inland Country  
has been very slow, till since the last War, when  
families from Virginia, Maryland, the lower govern-  
ment, Pennsylvania, Jersey, New-York &c, have  
moved down, five or six hundred in a season; by  
which Orange County was populated; and by  
good industrious labouring Men; who knew the  
value of their property better than to let it go to  
enrich, Pettyfogging Lawyers, extortionate and  
gripping publicans or Tax gatherers, and such as  
delighted in building Palaces, at the expence of the  
honest Farmer, and Tradesman.

THE above picture may perhaps be supposed too  
 grossly represented, the dark part set too much to  
 light. And therefore drawn by the pen of bitter-  
 ness. If such thought should occur to any reader,  
 we only to ask of him, that he would suspend a  
 judgment in the case, until he has heard the whole  
 matter, and if then he shall think the writer deserve  
 censure, he will please to remember that he who  
 has seen, and heard from the sufferers own mouths  
 will have feelings different from him who reads on-  
 ly, and that with a persuasion, that a bad story,  
 never true, ought not to be told, especially when  
 it affects publick characters.

THE writer has tho't it proper to give this short  
 general description of North-Carolina, to prepare  
 the mind of the reader, as well as to enable him to  
 form a right judgment; as many things will occur  
 in the course of these papers, that to a Man of  
 Massachusetts will seem *unaccountable*. And per-  
 haps nothing more so, than that from the year  
 1765, the people in different parts of Carolina, ap-  
 peared against, openly against the most flagrant  
 breaches of all law, on the side of the civil officers,  
 and were not able to obtain any the least relief;  
 their complaints beginning at that time, shows  
 that the oppressions were of older date, and makes  
 probable that the *Æra* of Carolina's misery com-  
 menced at that period, when the great Col. Fanning,  
 and the Magnanimous Gen. Tryon, mistaking  
 the designs of nature, in their formation, by a  
 wretched Metamorphosis became Politicians.

ONE hint I think necessary to give the reader in  
 this introduction, and that is, that Gov. Tryon  
 does not appear to have acted in any part of his  
 character which concerned the Regulators, under  
 ministerial

ministerial influence, save what might have been the effects of his own, and his Tools' representations to the King's Ministers; but rather appears to have been so great a Fool, as to have been led by Fanning, or that he and Fanning with the rest of the civil officers were leagued together, Knowalike, to fleece the people that they might build palaces, &c. For Fanning, when he arrived in Carolina, seven or eight years ago, was poor; he had before he left Carolina, the last summer, amassed a fortune, of near ten thousand pounds Sterling, all out of the people, as will appear by and by.

How unfortunate is that Prince, who is sorely wounded thro' the side of base designing wretches who prostitute all things sacred and civil to deceive their King, and to get into places of important trust; and because they have spent much time basely sycophanting to a noble Lord, and promoting the honour and virtue of their family connections, when in place, run hard to bring up lost and the King's good subjects are made their burden and of prey.

How fortunate, on the other hand, is that Prince and happy the people, when he that governs, is a wise and good man, and one who knows the bounds of the people's privilege, and limits of the royal power. Should not they who are thus happy, love and love such an one, and in every instance giving him pain, remembering his anxiety and solicitude, for the prosperity of the King, his Majesty's subjects.

*To be Continued Weekly, on Fridays.*

A

an for Fanning, and a Touch-  
Stone to Tryon.

( No. II. )

It was said, in No. I. That the Inhabitants of North-Carolina in general, had not any just sense of religion, and that disturbances existed on account of the oppression of the people, long before the regulation, or any such thing took place in Orange-County. For the first of these the writer can declare from his own knowledge, to which will add the testimony of a North-Carolina man, in his own words; with this observation, that although to argue from particulars to universals, be inconclusive, logically speaking; yet in the instance before us, and in instances similar to it, we may, because we judge right in determining the disposition of readers by the composition that excites them.

THE testimony above adverted to, is taken from a Granville paper, and is intitled, "A serious address to the Inhabitants of Granville County, containing a brief Narrative of our deplorable situation by the wrongs we suffer" "And some necessary hints, with respect to a reformation".

THE writer of said piece having spoken on the nature of law in general, and of the laws and constitution

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stitution



stitution of North-Carolina in particular, showing the excellency of the constitution, proceeded in his address to the people, thus, "Well, Gentlemen, it is not our form or mode of government, nor yet the body of our Laws, that we are quarrelling with, but with the Male-practices of the Officers of the County Courts, and the abuses we suffer by those that are impower'd to manage our public affairs; this is the grievance, Gentlemen, that demands our serious attention. And I shall show you that most notorious and intollerable abuses have crept into the practice of the Law, in this County, and I doubt not into other Counties also; though it does not concern us.

IN the first place, there is a Law which provides that every Lawyer shall take no more than five shillings for his Fee in the County Court. Well, Gentlemen, which of you has had his business done for fifteen shillings? they exact thirty for every Cause; and three, four, and five Pounds for every Cause attended with the least difficulty; and in the Superior Court, they exact, as Fees, almost many Hundreds; and laugh at us for our stupidity and tame submission to these damn'd, &c.

AGAIN, a poor Man gives his judgment Bond for five Pounds; which Bond, is by the Creditor thrown into Court. The Clerk of the County has to enter it on the Docket, and issue Execution, the work of one long Minute, for which the poor Man has to pay the trifling Sum of *forty shillings and five pence*. The Clerk, in consideration

son of his being a poor Man, takes it out in work, eighteen pence a Day. The poor Man works more than twenty-seven Days to pay for this Minutes writing.

WELL, The poor Man reflects thus. At this rate when shall I get to labour for my Family? I have a Wife, and a parcel of small Children suffering at home, and here I have lost a whole Month, don't know for what; for my Merchant, or Creditor, is as far from being paid as ever. However, I will go home now and try, and do what I can. My Neighbour, you have not half done yet. There is a damn'd Lawyer's Mouth to stop yet; if you empower'd him, to confess you owed this five Pounds, and you have thirty Shillings to pay for that, go and work nineteen Days more; then you must go and work as long for the Lawyer for his trouble; and then you may go home, and have your Horses and Cows sold, and all your personal Estate, for one tenth of the Value, to pay your Merchant. And lastly, if the Debt is so great, that all your personal Estate will not do to pay the Money, then goes your Lands the same way, to satisfy these curst Caterpillars, that will eat out the very Bowels of our common Wealth, if they are not pulled down from their Nests in a short time. And what need I say to urge a Reformation? If these things were absolutely accorded to Law, they are enough to make us throw off our submission to such tyrannical Laws; for were such things tollerated, it would rob us of the means of living; and it were better to die in defence of our Liberties, than to perish for want of the means of subsistence

substance. But as these practices are contrary to Law, it is our duty to put a stop to them before they quite ruin our County; and before we become Slaves to these lawless Wretches, and be our Chains of Bondage, and remain content under these accumulated Calamities.

I BELIEVE there are few of you that have felt the weight of these iron Fists. And I hope there are none of you but will lend a hand towards bringing about this necessary work, (viz. reformation): And in order to bring it about effectually, we must proceed with circumspection not fearful, but careful.

FIRST, Let us be careful to know sober, do nothing rashly; act with deliberation.

Secondly, Let us do nothing against the known established Laws of our Land, that we appear as a faction endeavouring to subvert the Laws, overturn the system of our government. Let us take care to appear what we really are, *Subjects by Birth*, endeavouring to recover our native rights, and to bring them down to the standard of Law".

So far the Granville paper; from which it appears, that there have been the same evils elsewhere with those which produced uneasiness in Orange County. And that they never thought of destroying the Constitution, as has been said in G-v-r T-r-n's Tools.

The writer of the above cited address to the la  
bita

Warrants of Granville was indicted for libelling the Officers, &c, and imprisoned. This happen'd in the Year 1765. And the law-suit was not ended in the beginning of the Year 1770.

In consequence of the above address, &c. the people of Granville, petitioned the legislative Body for redress of grievances, and against the male-practices of the Officers. The consequence of which was, that the Officers sued the Petitioners, and brought their Actions against them as Libellers; which action shared the fate of the former, i. e. was in suspense in the year 1770. The Officers in the mean while, carrying on their old Trade of oppressing, and griping the poor Inhabitants. Nor did the evil arise from Lawyers, &c. demanding exorbitant Fees, and refusing to do the peoples business until they had what they asked; this perhaps may be answered with a *Let them not employ Lawyers*; but they must employ Clerks to register their Deeds, &c. and these men have demanded six times the legal Fee, and will not do the business for less. And what is the consequence? The Land becomes forfeit; The Clerks, and Lawyers, &c. watch their opportunity and seize the forfeiture, and possess the Lands, and the people, when they have improved them must turn out, or pay for them the demand of these Men. These, I say, were not the only evils complained of; great levies were raised from the people, and no accounts given for what use. And therefore it was, that not only Granville, but the Counties of Brunswick, and Cumberland, in the year 1766, refused to pay the Tax-Gatherers; nor was their refusal treated with sword

sword and cannon ; be the reason what it may  
 perhaps these Tax-Gatherers had not yet let G. T.  
 into the secret of getting rich at the expence of  
 people, under the plausible pretence of raising pub-  
 lick monies. Perhaps conscious guilt stopt their  
 mouths. Whatever the reason, it appears that  
 there was no publick resentment (resentment  
 Government) expressed until Orange-County began  
 to be uneasy, and would no longer bear Oppression  
 similar causes producing similar effects ; Orange  
 without even knowing the state of the other  
 Counties, attempted, as they say themselves, “  
 plead their own Cause at the bar, against Extor-  
 tion”, at which time, some persons from the borders  
 of Granville told them “ they feared that matter  
 would ruin some of them, for that just such a cause  
 had been undertaken in Granville County some  
 years ago, and that they were at Law about  
 to that day”. But why so displeas'd with Orange  
 County, and not with the Rest ? No other County  
 was bless'd with a FANNING, whose rigid V.  
 could not brook a Detection ; and whose des-  
 potism would not suffer him to think the man  
 that chose him their Representative *His Equal*  
 whose proud Heart would not bear the instruction  
 of *His Constituents* ; for this seems solely to have  
 been the Cause of his high Dudgeon ; though  
 we will not say, that there was not a design form'd  
 particularly against Orange County, because  
 the body of its Inhabitants, were Dissenters from  
 the established Church of England. If there was  
 such Design, why were not Granville, Brunswick  
 and Cumberland, where Quakers and Baptists are  
 not so numerous, treated with the lenient Mea-  
 sures of Powder and Ball. If there was no Design  
 wh

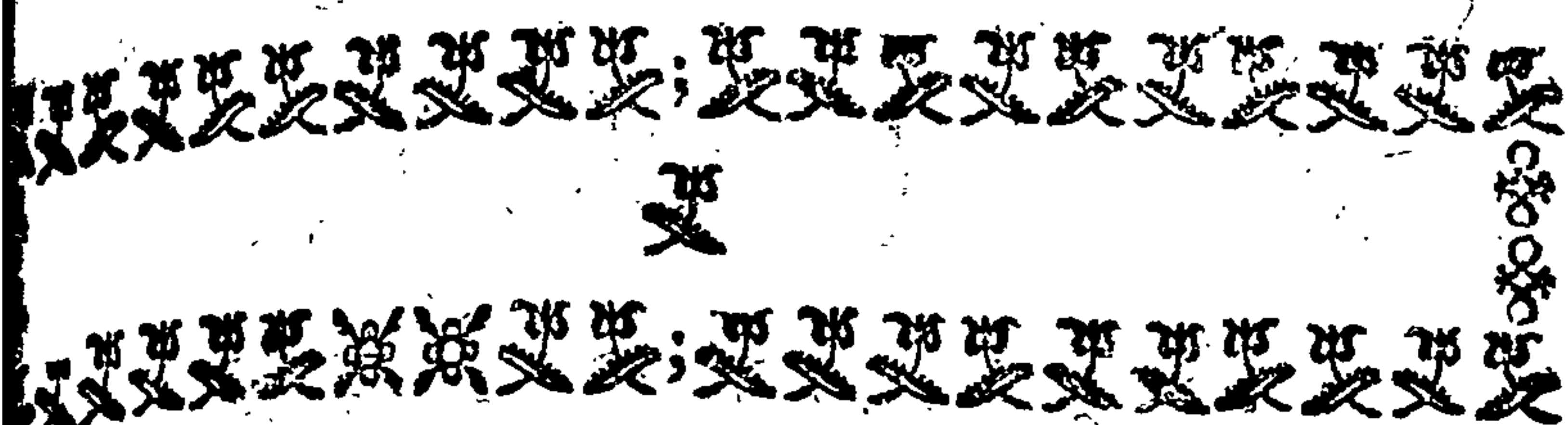
did Fanning project the Scheme of a College,  
 form a Plan, which in itself, if not altogether  
 practicable, was most absurd, He, in the Char-  
 of which, places himself at the head of the in-  
 tion, *an Excellent Chancellor of a College*, and  
 the Rev. Joseph Alexander, next to himself, in the  
 faculty. What was this for, but to bring over  
 the Presbyterians to his side, against their Brethren  
 of other Denominations: And with the same spi-  
 rit and Design, the Gov. gives Commissions mak-  
 ing one Col. Alexander, and another Capt. Alex-  
 ander. another Alexander Esq. Justice of the  
 Peace, &c. &c. — And all this to *take in* a large bo-  
 dy of Presbyterians, settled in Orange-County since  
 the last War, that they might be ready Tools of  
 the Junto, to serve as pack-horses, to do their drudg-  
 ery; and this unriddles the affair of “*Thousands*  
*coming in and taking the Oaths to Government*”, those  
 who had been bought by Commission and Profess-  
 orships in this, curiously projected, Fannian Col-  
 lege, this Castle, or rather College in the Air; *they*  
*came in and took the Oaths to Government*, and  
 for ignorant people, dependent on Esq; such a  
 one, Col. such a one, they follow, and Gov. T---n  
 to the Satisfaction of seeing hundreds daily coming  
 in and submitting, many of whom, would for a  
 loaf of Bread take the Oaths to Gov. T---n to-  
 day, to the Pope to morrow, and for a bottle of  
 Rum, to the grand Turk the Day following.

HAVING taken this general view of the state of  
 Affairs in North Carolina, from which it appears,  
 that there was a general oppression exercised upon  
 the People, whether the effects of a concerted  
 Scheme or no, let every one determine for himself;

we return to the affairs of Orange County in particular. The Inhabitants of which, as we before said, labour'd under accumulated calamities. Their first step was to do themselves justice in the Courts of Law, in which they fail'd, after spending much Time and Money. And from what the People say, it appears that such was Fanning's interest with the Gov. that he could turn out of Commission on any one he pleased; the truth of this will be seen, in the course of these papers. Therefore it necessarily must have an influence upon the Court proportion'd to their love of official Dignity. And this will account for the strange conduct of the Circuit Courts in the County of Orange.

HAVING no hopes from appeals to the Law in their Country, the enquiry was, what shall we do? shall we tamely submit? If we petition the Legislature of the Colony, we may judge of the Success we are like to have, by what we have known, the case of our Neighbours of Granville. What then remains! After many conferences, on the subject of their grievancs, they came to this Resolution, To address public Officers, particularly the civil Magistrates, Assembly Men, &c. And, if possible to have matters fairly look'd into and settled; that if their complaints were just, the causes of them might be removed; that if their jealousies were groundless, they might be convinced of it, and be quiet.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Fridays.



A

an for Fanning, and a Touch-  
Stone to Tryon.

(No. III.)

IN the western, and southern Provinces, they know not of the Government of Towns by Select-Men, &c. Nor of chusing Jury-Men, the Sheriff of the County summoning whom he leases, in all the County, for that service; hence in that County Courts are places of great consequence, People from all parts of the County flocking thither, some for the Business of the Court, others for Trade, and many for sports and diversions—Therefore proper places for collecting the sense of the Body of the People, as well as for doing such business as concerns the whole. And this gives us the reason of the Conduct of a number of respectable Inhabitants in Orange County, who form'd the Address, mention'd in No. II, and, at an Inferior Court, sometime in the Summer of 1766, read it in the audience of all the People, and presented it to their Representatives, and to the Magistrates of the County. I chuse to give the Address in their own words, that the reader may see and judge for himself of what spirit they appear to have been, that they were not all Fools, and Madmen, having a pernicious Design against the Government, as has been often said by Fanning, &c.

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*The ADDRESS.*

“**T**HAT great good may come of this great design'd evil, the Stamp Law, while our Sons of Liberty withstand the Lords in Parliament in behalf of their true Liberty, let not Officers consider them carry on unjust oppression in our own Province ; in order thereto, as there are many evils of that nature complain'd of in this County of Orange in private amongst the Inhabitants, let us remove them—Or if there is no cause, let us remove the jealousies out of our Minds. Honest Rulers with Power, will be glad to see us examine this matter freely—And certainly there are more honest Men amongst us than Rogues ; yet Rogues are harboured amongst us sometimes almost publickly.

EVERY honest Man is willing to give a part of his Substance to support Rulers and Laws, to keep the other part from Rogues ; and it is his Duty, well as his Right, to see and examine whether the Rulers abuse such Trust ; otherwise, that part given may do more hurt than good.

EVEN if we were all Rogues, in that case we could not subsist, but would be obliged to frame Laws, to make ourselves honest. And the same reasoning holds good against the notion of a Moral Club.

THUS tho' Justice must be desired by all, or by the greatest number of Men, yet when grievances of such public Nature are not redress'd, the reason

What is every Body's Business is Nobody's. There-  
 fore the following proposals are offered to the public,  
 viz. Let each Neighbourhood throughout the  
 County meet together, and appoint one or more to  
 attend a general meeting on the Monday before  
 next November Court, at a suitable Place, where  
 there is no Liquor, (Strong Drink); at which  
 Meeting let it be judiciously enquired into, whe-  
 ther the Freemen of this County, labour under any  
 abuses of Power, or not; and let the same be noti-  
 fied in writing, if any are found, and the matter free-  
 ly conversed upon, and proper Measures used for  
 amendment.

This method will certainly cause the wicked  
 Men in Power to tremble; and there is no damage  
 in attend such a Meeting, nor nothing hinder it  
 by a cowardly, dastardly Spirit; which if it does,  
 at this time, while Liberty prevails, we must mut-  
 ter and grumble under any abuses of Power, until  
 such a noble Spirit prevails in our Posterity; for  
 let this as a Maxim, that while Men are Men,  
 we should see all those Sons of Liberty, who  
 have just redeemed us from Tyranny, set in Offices,  
 and vested with Power, they would soon corrupt  
 and oppress, if they were not called upon to  
 give an Account of their Stewardship".

Thus did a number of Freeholders, Inhabitants  
 of Orange-County, in the name, and by the con-  
 sent of the People in general, solicit their Represen-  
 tatives, &c. to meet their Constituents, that they  
 might have an opportunity of mentioning their  
 Grievances, and of telling wherein they thought  
 themselves

themselves aggrieved ; proposing, that if it should  
 appear necessary, to endeavour for a new Election  
 of all those Officers that by the Constitution were  
 Elective ; such as Assembly-Men, Vestry-Men  
 &c. and this leads us into an understanding of some  
 expressions in the proposals, or address, viz  
 “ There are more Honest men amongst us than  
 Rogues, &c.” It seems that Fanning, and  
 others of the Officers had impressed the minds of  
 the People, in general, with a belief, That  
 was the union of Brotherhood, founded in Masonry  
 that extended itself into all parts of the County  
 that it would be vain for the Planters, or common  
 People, to make any attempt, by an election, either  
 to turn the present Officers out, or to chuse others  
 from amongst themselves, into Place, or Office.  
 And therefore it is that the authors of the address  
 assert that there are more honest Men among them  
 than Rogues ; For if these Men, in Office,  
 Masons, as they call themselves, and the consequence  
 to us is oppression, and no justice, they  
 must be Rogues ; And upon the supposition  
 it be so, that we, the Country, are not equal  
 number, to these combined men ; yet, if we  
 all rogues, there must be Law, and all we want  
 to be Governed by Law, and not by the Will of  
 Officers, which to us is perfectly despotick &  
 arbitrary ; for we are made to believe that to  
 right and legal, which they say is so ; and it is  
 seldom these Gentry will condescend to tell  
 what is Law, but, *Pay me so much Money*, is the  
 usual manner of accosting us ; and if we say  
 we will not pay until we know what it is for ;  
 goes the horse to the Post, for sale, or the man  
 Prisoner.

Prison ; though the latter is seldom the case ; that  
not being the way to enrich the Tax-gatherer.

THE above address being read in the audience  
all present at the Court, Mr. Lloyd, one of the  
representatives of Orange-County, declared his  
approbation of it, and the rest acknowledged the  
reasonableness of it ; in consequence of which,  
Mr. Lloyd, fixed the day of meeting, to the tenth  
October following.

THE People, being thus encouraged, met in  
several Neighbourhoods, and jointly agreed to  
select certain persons, who should be a Committee  
in each of them, to meet on the day appointed,  
and form something like a general assembly of the  
County, by their deputies. The form of their  
Resolve, or agreement, was as follows, viz. " At  
a meeting of the Neighbourhood of——the 20th  
August, 1766, unanimously agreed to appoint  
C. and W. M. to attend at a general meeting,  
on the 10th of October, at the place fixed upon by  
Mr. Lloyd, and others, where they are judiciously  
to examine whether the freemen of this County  
suffer under any abuses of Power ; (and in particu-  
lar, to examine into the publick Tax,) and inform  
themselves of every particular thereof, by what  
Laws, and for what Uses it is laid ; in order to  
remove some jealousies out of our minds."

" AND the Representatives, Vestry-Men, and  
other Officers are *requested* to give the Members of  
the Meeting what information and satisfaction  
they can ; so far as they value the good will of eve-  
ry  
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themselves aggrieved; proposing, that if it should  
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representatives of Orange-County, declared his  
approbation of it, and the rest acknowledged the  
reasonableness of it; in consequence of which,  
Mr. Lloyd, fixed the day of meeting, to the tenth  
October following.

THE People, being thus encouraged, met in  
several Neighbourhoods, and jointly agreed to  
elect certain persons, who should be a Committee  
of each of them, to meet on the day appointed,  
to form something like a general assembly of the  
County, by their deputies. The form of their  
Petition, or agreement, was as follows, viz. "At  
a meeting of the Neighbourhood of——the 20th  
August, 1766, unanimously agreed to appoint  
C. and W. M. to attend at a general meeting,  
the 10th of October, at the place fixed upon by  
Mr. Lloyd, and others, where they are judiciously  
to examine whether the freemen of this County  
suffer under any abuses of Power; (and in particu-  
lar to examine into the publick Tax,) and inform  
themselves of every particular thereof, by what  
means, and for what Uses it is laid; in order to  
remove some jealousies out of our minds."

AND the Representatives, Vestry-Men, and  
other Officers are *requested* to give the Members of  
the Meeting what information and satisfaction  
they can; so far as they value the good will of eve-  
ry

ry honest Freeholder, and the executing public Offices, pleasant and delightful".

In this situation, Matters rested until Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> the Day appointed, when twelve Deputies from the People met, but not one of the Officers appeared. Towards the Evening, Mr. James Watson, what Character or Office does not appear, came with a Message from Col. Fanning, one of the Representatives for the County, That he, Fanning had always intended to have met the People, according to his repeated Declarations and promises, the time and place abovemention'd ; but that he a Day or two ago observed the word *judiciously* in a paper drawn up by the People of Deep-River Settlement ; which Fanning said, mistaking it, either wilfully or ignorantly, for the word *judicially*, justified by a Court of Authority ; this, with many other Reasons, equally frivolous, Watson said Fanning gave for his not attending ; and, in short, he, Col. Fanning looks on it as an Insurrection. And therefore it is true what was before said, that Fanning's haughty, despotick, and Tyrannical Spirit could not bear the instruction of his Constituents. Nor would he that they should know by what Laws they were govern'd, or any thing respecting the Government ; but that the People should tamely, like Asses couch under their Burdens, and submit themselves a willing Prey to Officers.

SOMEWHAT nettled at the neglect and contempt with which they had been treated, the Deputies of the Neighbourhoods drew up a second Address to their Representatives, &c. A Copy of which follows.

viz. " At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of  
 range County, &c. for Conference ( not rebelli-  
 ) with our Representatives, &c, on publick af-  
 &c.

" It was the Judgment of said Meeting, that,  
 reason of the extent of the County, no one Man  
 it, in a general way, is known by above one  
 Man of the Inhabitants : for which reason,  
 a Meeting for a publick and free Conference,  
 early, and as often as the Case may require, was  
 absolutely necessary, in order to reap the Benefit  
 ened us in that part of our Constitution, of  
 ing Representatives, and knowing for what  
 our Money is called for. We also conceive  
 Representatives would find themselves at an  
 ate loss to answer the design of their Constituents,  
 deprived of consulting their Minds in matters of  
 ight and moment.

AND whereas at the said Meeting, none of them  
 eared (tho' we think properly acquainted with  
 appointment and *Request*) yet, as the thing,  
 viz. the instructing and conferring with Represen-  
 tives) is new in this County, (tho' practised in  
 der Governments) they might not have duly con-  
 sidered the reasonableness of our *Request*. We  
 erefore conclude, that if they are hereafter incli-  
 ble to answer it, that we will attend them at any  
 er time and place, on their giving proper notice".

" It is also our Judgment, that on further deli-  
 eration, the Inhabitants of the County will more  
 generally see the necessity of such a Conference,  
 and



and the number increase in favour of it, to be continued yearly".

THESE are their own Words, given in their own form of them ; and are we to judge of the Authors as Madmen, Insurgents, Rebels, plotting against Government in Church and State, defying to kill, and Murder, and plunder ; as they have been represented by Col. Fanning, I do say, the G——r, because, his fault, at this Period seems to be chiefly Indolence ; list'ning to Fanning and giving himself no concern whether the People complained justly or unjustly.

IN this piece we see the desire of the People to have their affairs well and peaceably settled. Having objected to the place of Meeting ; they now, they will meet Col. F——g at any time and place he shall appoint giving them proper notice.

THE reason of the last Paragraph, in the mentioned Address, viz. " The Inhabitants of this County will more generally see, &c.—was, by the assiduity of Col. F——g, and his Creatures in soothing some and threatening others ; showing favour to such as sided with them against the People ; and treating with uncommon severity, and oppression all them that opposed them, they had discouraged the People that they appeared much more remiss than before, and here the matter, for the present, dropt—And no more was said of it on the part of the People.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Fridays.