A Fan for Anning, and Touchstone to Ryon, containing an Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the so much talked of Regulation in North-Carolina,

By Regulus. Boston:

Sold at the Printing-Office, opposite the Seat of William Vassell 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 it being almost impossible to obtain good, and proper information; nor does this always arise in a design to deceive in them, who furnish materials for History; but from an aptness in Men to form 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 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 throw the side and opinion He is, whom we are thus judging, and what are the feelings of mind. But however difficult the task, the advantage of having even an imperfect History is so as to be a sufficient counterpoise, and determine 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 of
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 I am engaged in Avocations, &c. Because I think that an appeal to Men's understandings, and is in other words, saying, that the Book is not worth a reading, I intend to do the subject all the Justice I can, 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 Regicides in Orange-County, in which place the Regicide has made the most noise. It was written by him who speaks thus of himself, viz. "The truth of the whole cannot be denied; but if it be this I am sure of, that I never can be considered in myself, wilfully and knowingly, either of concealing a truth, or of letting forth an untruth. And likewise, that I have been so acquainted with the whole affair, that I think Man in the Province could give a better (if it is a more authentick) relation of the matter.

It is often a Question with readers who is the Author? For answer, in the present instance let them, that the Author above quoted is esteemed a good, sensible and honest Man in 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
INTRODUCTION

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 Father's 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 Father's 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 Hutcheson, 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 Albermale, Lord Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and their Heirs. The patent or grant appears to have been an *exclusive* one; for the Government was a kind of sovereignty; but the kind of regency proving very troublesome, the proprietaries, 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 Affray 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 Coaft, and places adjacent. The settlement of the inland Country has been very slow, till since the last War, when families from Virginia, Mary and the lower government, Pennsylvania, Jerseys, 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, Petryfogging Lawyers, extortionate and gripping publicans or Tax-gatherers, and such as delighted in building Palaces, at the expense of the honest Farmer, and Tradesman.
The above picture may perhaps be supposed too
ugly represented, the dark part set too much to
. And therefore drawn by the pen of bitter-
If such thought should occur to any reader,
only to ask of him, that he would suspend a
ment in the case, until he has heard the whole
, and if then he shall think the writer deserver
censure, he will please to remember that he who
, and heard from the sufferers own mouths
have feelings different from him who reads on
and that with a persuasion, that a bad story,
not true, ought not to be told, especially when
their publick characters.

The writer has tho’t it proper to give this short
n description of North-Carolina, to prepare
mind of the reader, as well as to enable him to
right judgment; as many things will occur
course of these papers, that to a Man of
chusetts will seem unaccountable. And per-
nothing more so, than that from the year
, the people in different parts of Carolina, ap-
d against, openly against the most flagrant
ches of all law, on the side of the civil officers,
not able to obtain any the least relief; their complaints beginning at that time, shows
the oppressions were of older date, and makes
probable that the æra of Carolina’s misery com-
ated at that period, when the great Col. Fanning,
the Magnanimous Gen. Tryon, mistaking
signs of nature, in their formation, by a
rious Metamorphoses became Politicians.
One hint I think necessary to give the reader in
introduction, and that is, that Gov. Tryon
not appear to have acted in any part of his
after which concerned the Regulators, under
ministerial
ministerial influence, save what might have been in
effects of his own, and his Tools' Presentations
the King's Ministers; but rather appears to he
been so great a Fool, as to have been led by Fa
ning, or that he and Fanning with the rest
of the civil officers were leagued together, Kn
alike, to fleece the people that they might build p
laces, &c. For Fanning, when he arrived in Car
olina, seven or eight years ago, was poor; he had be
fore he left Carolina, the last summer, amased
fortune, of near ten thousand pounds Sterling, to
all out of the people, as will appear by and by.

How unfortunate is that Prince, who is for
wounded thro' the side of base designing wretches
who prostitute all things sacred and civil to do
their King, and to get into places of impor
trust; and because they have spent much in
basely sycophantising to a noble Lord, and put
ting the honour and virtue of their family con
tions, when in place, run hard to bring up loss
and the King's good subjects are made the b
of burden and of prey.

How fortunate, on the other hand, is that h
and happy the people, when he that governs,
wife and good man, and one who knows the be
of the peoples privilege, and limits of the p
power. Should not they who are thus happy,
and love such an one, and in every instance
giving him pain, remembering his anxiety and 
titude, for the prosperity of the King, his Ma
subjects.

To be Continued Weekly, on Friday.
A
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
account of the oppression of the people, long
for the regulation, or any such thing took place
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
in his own words; with this observation,
although to argue from particulars to uni-
ality be inconclusive, logically speaking; yet in
instances before us, and in instances similar to
may, because we judge right in determining
Disposition of readers by the composition that
states them.

The testimony above adverted to, is taken from
Granville paper, and is intitled, "A serious ad-
mission to the Inhabitants of Granville County,
aining a brief Narrative of our deplorable situa-
tion by the wrongs we suffer" "And some ne-
necessary hints, with respect to a reformation".

The writer of said piece having spoken on the
ature of law in general, and of the laws and con-
stitution
Adjutition of North-Carolina in particular, finding the excellency of the constitution, proceed 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 empowered to manage our public affairs; this is the grievance, Gentlemen, that demands our serious attention. And I shall show you that most notorious and intolerable abuses have crept into the practice of the Law, in this County, as 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. We, Gentlemen, which of you has had his business for fifteen shillings? they exact thirty for one Cause; and three, four, and five Pounds for one Cause. attended with the least difficulty; and the Superior Court, they exact, as Fees, almost many Hundreds; and laugh at us for our stupid and tame submission to these damn'd, &c.

Again, a poor Man gives his judgment Bond for five Pounds; which Bond, is by the Clerk thrown into Court. The Clerk of the Court has to enter it on the Docket, and issue Execution, the work of one long Minute, for which poor Man has to pay the trifling Sum of forty Shillings and five pence. The Clerk, in confidencer...
of his being a poor Man, takes it out in work, eighteen pence a Day. The poor Man works one more than twenty-seven Days to pay for this in Minutes writing.

WELL, The poor Man reflects thus. At this time when shall I get to labour for my Family? 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 Creator, is as far from being paid as ever. However, will go home now and try, and do what I can. Neighbour, you have not half done yet, there is a damn’d Lawyer’s Mouth to stop yet; you empower’d him, to confess you owed this money, and you have thirty Shillings to pay for that, and go and work nineteen Days more; then you must go and work as long for the rest of his trouble; and then you may go home, see your Horses and Cows fold, and all your real 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 make the Money, then goes your Lands the same to satisfy these cursed Caterpillars, that will eat the very Bowels of our common Wealth, and not be pulled down from their Necks in a day time. And what need I say to urge a Resolution? If these things were absolutely according to Law, they are enough to make us throw off submission to such tyrannical Laws; for were such not tolerated, it would rob us of the means of living; and it were better to die in defence of our houses, 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 our Chains of Bondage, and remain contempt under these accumulated Calamities.

I believe there are few of you that have felt the weight of these iron Fifts. And I know 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, but not fearful, but careful.

First, Let us be careful to keep sober, doing nothing rashly; and 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 where with those which produced uneaftned Orange County. And that they never thought destroying the Constitution, as has been said: G-v-r T-r-n's Tools.

The writer of the above cited address to the
The trial of Granville was indicted for libelling the Officers, &c., and imprisoned. This happened in the Year 1765. And the law-suit was not ended at 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 malpractices 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 inhabitant Fees, and refusing to do the people's business until they had what they asked; this person 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 twice 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 at the demand of these Men. These, I say, were not the only evils complained of; great levies were made from the people, and no accounts given for that 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 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 expense of people, under the plausible pretence of raising publick monies. Perhaps conscious guilt swept the 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 like other similar causes producing similar effects; Orange County without even knowing the state of the other Counties, attempted, as they say themselves, “to plead their own Cause at the bar, against Extinction”, at which time, some persons from the border of Granville told them “they feared that many would ruin some of them, for that just such a case had been undertaken in Granville County some years ago, and that they were at Law about to that day”. But why so displeased with Orange County, and not with the Rest? No other County was bless’d with a Fanning, whole rigid Vigour could not brook a Detraction; and whole defensism—would not suffer him to think the mean 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 formed particularly against Orange County, because the body of its inhabitants, were Differents from the established Church of England. It there was such Design, why were not Granville, Brunswick and Cumberland, where Quakers and Baptists are not so numerous, treated with the lenient Measures of Powder and Ball. If there was no Design, why
did Fanning project the Scheme of a College, form a Plan, which in itself, if not altogether
exceivable, was most absurd. He, in the Char-
of which, places himself at the head of the in-
tention, an Excellent Chancellor of a College, and
Rev. Joseph Alexander, next to himself, in the
faculty. What was this for, but to bring over
Presbyterians to his side, against their Brethren
in other Denominations; And with the same spi-
and Design, the Gov. gives Commissions mak-
ing Col. Alexander, and another Capt. Alex-
der, another Alexander Eq. Justice of the
ass. &c. &c.—And all this to take in a large bo-
un of Presbyterians, settled in Orange-County since
the War, that they might be ready Tools of
Junto, to serve as pack-horses, to do their drug-
and this unriddles the affair of "Thousands
in and taking the Oaths to Government", those
had been bought by Commission and Profess-
ips in this, curiously projected, Fannian Col-
this Castle, or rather College in the Air; they
in and took the Oaths to Government, and
ignorant people, dependent on Eq; such a
Col. such a one, they follow, and Gov. T---n
the Satisfaction of seeing hundreds daily coming
and submitting, many of whom, would for a
bottle of Bread take the Oaths to Gov. T---n to
y, to the Pope to morrow, and (or a bottle of
in, to the grand Turk the Day following.

Having taken this general view of the state of
hairs in North Carolina, from which it appears,
at there was a general oppression exercised upon
People, whether the effects of a concerted
theme 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 saw, laboured under accumulated calamities. Their first step was to do themselves justice in the Court 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 Commissions on any one he pleased; the truth of this will be seen, in the course of these papers. Therefore 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 Court 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 a subject of their grievances, they came to this Resolution. To address public Officers, particularly civil Magistrates, Assembly Men, &c. And, if possible to have matters fairly looked 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 enters, in all the County, for that service; hence is that County Courts are places of great concourse, People from all parts of the County flocking thereto, some for the Business of the Court, others for Trade, and many for sports and diversions before proper places for collecting the sense of Body of the People, as well as for doing such things as concerns the whole. And this gives us 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 the 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 what spirit they appear to have been, that they were not all Fools, and Madmen, having achievous Design against the Government, as been often said by Fanning, &c.
The ADDRESS.

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

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

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

Thus tho' Justice must be desired by all, or greatest number of Men, yet when grievances of such public Nature are not redress'd, the reason
(19.)

what is every Body’s Business is Nobody’s. Therefore the following proposals are offered to the public, &c. 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, whether the Freemen of this County, labour under any abuses of Power, or not; and let the same be notified in writing, if any are found, and the matter freely converted 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 be a cowardly, daftardly Spirit; which if it does, this time, while Liberty prevails, we must mutter and grumble under any abuses of Power, until a noble Spirit prevails in our Posterity; for thus as a Maxim, that while Men are Men, 


Thus did a number of Freeholders, Inhabitants of Orange-County, in the name, and by the consent of the People in general, solicit their Representatives, &c. to meet their Constituents, that they might have an opportunity of mentioning their abuses, 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 are Elective; such as Assembly-Men, Vestry-Men, &c. and this leads us into an understanding of some expressions in the proposals, or address, in "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 the union of Brotherhood, founded in Masonry, that extended itself into all parts of the Country, that it would be vain for the Planters, or common People, to make any attempt, by an election, or 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 the Rogues; For if these Men, in Office, Masons, as they call themselves, and the consequence to us is oppression, and no justice, must be Rogues; And upon the supposition it be so, that we, the Country, are not equal in 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 despotic arbitrary; for we are made to believe that the 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, will not pay until we know what it is for; goes the horse to the Post, for sale, or the man
though the latter is seldom the case; that at being the way to enrich the Tax-gatherer.

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

The People, being thus encouraged, met in several Neighbourhoods, and jointly agreed to select certain persons, who should be a Committee or 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 vote, or agreement, was as follows, viz. "At a meeting of the Neighbourhood of—the 20th of 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 are under any abuses of Power; and in particular to examine into the publick Tax, and inform themselves of every particular thereof, by what use, and for what Uses it is laid; in order to move some jealousies out of our minds."

"And the Representatives, Vestry-Men, and Officers are requested to give the Members of Meeting what information and satisfaction they can; so far as they value the good will of every
themselves aggrieved; proposing, that if it appear necessary, to endeavour for a new set of all those Officers that by the Constitution Elective; such as Assembly-Men, Vestry-Men, &c. and this leads us into an understanding of the expressions in the proposals, or address, "There are more Honest men amongst us than Rogues, &c." It seems that Fanning, others of the Officers had impressed the minds of the People, in general, with a belief, That it was the union of Brotherlyhood, founded in Masons, that extended itself into all parts of the Country; that it would be vain for the Planters, or common People, to make any attempt, by an election, to turn the present Officers out, or to choose from amongst themselves, into Place, or Office. And therefore it is that the authors of the Affair that there are more honest Men amongst then Rogues; For if these Men, in other Masons, as they call themselves, and the consequence to us is oppression, and no justice, must be Rogues; And upon the supposition it be so, that we, the Country, are not equal in number, to these combined men; yet, if we all roguous, there must be Law, and all we want to be Governed by Law, and not by the Officers, which to us is perfectly despotic arbitrary; for we are made to believe that is right and legal, which they say is so; and it seldom, the Gentry will condescend to, what is Law, but, Pay me so much Money, in 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 m.
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And the Representatives, Vestry-Men, and Officers are requested to give the Members of Meeting what information and satisfaction can; so far as they value the good will of every
ry honest Freeholder, and the executing public Offices, pleasant and delightsome.

In this situation, Matters rested until OA the Day appointed, when twelve Deputies from People met, but not one of the Officers appeared. Towards the Evening, Mr. James Watson, what Character or Office does not appear, or 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 a Day or two ago observed the word judiciously paper drawn up by the People of Deep-River settlement; which Fanning said, mistaking it, either wilfully or ignorantly, for the word judicially, be fixed by a Court of Authority; this, with 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, Fanning's haughty, despotic, 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 timely, like Asp's 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 the Neighbourhoods drew up a second Address to their Representatives, &c. A Copy of which is lost.
At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County, &c. for Conference (not rebellious with our Representatives, &c. on publick affairs)

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

And whereas at the said Meeting, none of them appeared (tho' we think properly acquainted with appointment and Request) yet, as the thing in instructing and conferring with Representatives is new in this County, (tho' practised in Governments) they might not have duly considered the reasonableness of our Request. We therefore conclude, that if they are hereafter inclinable to answer it, that we will attend them at any time and place, on their giving proper notice.

It is also our Judgment, that on further deliberation, 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, as Madmen, Insurgents, Rebels, plotting against Government in Church and State, despising to kill, and Murder, and plunder; as have been represented by Col. Fanning, Id say, the G—r, because, his fault, at this P seems to be chiefly Indolence; listing to Fane and giving himself no concern whether the P complained justly or unjustly.

In this piece we see the desire of the People have their affairs well and peaceably settled. Fanning 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 note.

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

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Friday.