"But, in the midst of all our sorrow we are rejoiced in this, to find your Excellency approving and consenting to our resolutions to petition the Legislative body, which is the thing generally agreed upon by the People."

"As to the demand of security, that no rescue shall be made of the Prisoners, we beg it may be considered, that when alarms were spread among us of the Gov's raising the Militia, and sending for Indians to cut off the Inhabitants of this County, Rebels, when we knew in our hearts and consciences, we were guilty of no such crime as Rebellion. At that time the multitude appeared violent, laying, If the Gov. chuses the Sword, we are at liberty to defend ourselves; upon which the more Considerate, willing to believe these reports, and alarms, to be groundless, interposed, moderated and pacified the whole. Now, it is more than probable, these are they who will be judged the principals of us; and these are they whom we demand upon to govern the multitude; and we have no doubt but they always will be able and willing to do so. But, should any one of these men enter into Bonds, as required by your Excellency, such a conduct would infallibly destroy their influence; that such a step would be so far from doing good, that

There are the remains of the Catawbee Tribe of Indians, in North-Carolina, to whom the Government has allotted a certain tract of Land, on or near the great River, that bears the name of the tribe; These, we suppose, are the Indians, with which the Regulations were said to have been threatened.
that it would effectually open a door to violent measures on the side of the People."

Moreover, we apprehend such a thing altogether unnecessary; for there never was an intention to rescue the Prisoners; your Excellency has therefore been misinformed in this matter. The only thing thought of, and designed by the People, was to beg the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. And, as far as we know the minds of the People, this step alone would stop every mouth, and every complaint, but what would go through, and by way of Representatives, as should then be chosen.

"As the Gov. may observe by the detail of proceedings, presented with our address, that the Representative's refusing us a conference, threatening us for requesting one, and affrighting and deterring us from petitioning for Redress, were the first cause of disorder. Therefore, at stopping the free passage of this channel has occurred the obstruction of good order, so the open of that passage will assuredly restore it again.

Signed in behalf of the Regulator, b

Joseph Hunter,
Peter Julian,
Thomas Welburn.

At the time the Regulators sent this Letter, Excellency was too busy, in raising an Army, to take any notice of the things contained in it.

The design of raising Troops, appears to b
In part, at least, "To prevent damage, &c., the Government, and the Insults intended to be referred to His Majesty's Superior Court of Justice"; and that, because the Regulators had refused to be the security required by the Gov. Whether the Gov. had a power, justly to make such a Resol. and how far the refusal of the Regulators may be considered as disobedience to Authority? How great the real danger of the Government? These questions, answered in the affirmative, by the conduct of the Gov. in collecting an armed Force, and Stationing them in Town, upon pretence of preventing Insults, &c., which the Regulators profess never were intended.

One Complaint, the Regulators make against the Gov. is, That he gave advantage to the Officers, by abetting their side of the dispute, and making himself the Principal; whereas, had he done his duty, he would not have made any side his own, but have done Justice and Equity to both, or to all. This conduct of his Excellency gave rise to, and still keeps a live, in the breasts of many, a suspicion that there was a design concerted, in which the Gov. was a principal Character, and the Palace Principle, object. Nor is this suspicion so far false as many that were circulated by the Gov's hand to the great prejudice of many hundreds of industrious Planters in North-Carolina. This by the way, must return to the Court, at Hillsborough, where we find his Excellency Gov., in the head of his Majesty's Troops, in Pollition of the Town.

About
About 3700 Regulators encamped within a Mile of the Town, from whence, they for his Excellency the following Message, viz, your Excellency will permit us, Peaceably to go into Town, and enter our Complaints against Officers, and pardon all past breaches of the Peace (except the two under Bail, who will stand Trials) we will pay our Levies as usual.

The next day, the Governor sent the Regulators his answer, viz, "That every Man must give his Gun in pledge until the prisoners are tried."

Upon receiving this answer from the Governor, the Regulators decamped, and all returned home, about 30 who surrendered themselves to the Governor and were discharged.

The Court being set, four Indictments were preferred against Herman Husband; the fourth was found by the grand Inquest for the Court a True Bill; the rest were returned Ignored. Upon the Bill found, the defendant pleaded Guilty, and was acquitted by the Jury—of—Treason or the Petit-Jury, and discharged by the Court.

The same Day, at Hillsborough aforesaid, for Bills of Indictment were found against Col. Edmund Fanning; and the charge, in each Indictment, was Extortion. Fanning, appeared to defend, plead Not Guilty; and put himself upon his Country; and was found Guilty, by his Plea seven times; and the Court fined him The Sum of One Penny, in each Case.

William Eutler, with two others, of the Regulators
regulators, were tried at this Court, and found guilty. It does not appear certainly, what their time was; the most probable account we can is, that they were concerned in taking the one, &c, from the Sheriff, which had been seized payment of Taxes.

These Men, it is said, "were sentenced to suffer imprisonment, for several Months, and to pay large Fine." Though they soon broke jail, the Gov. sent a Pardon after them; which was, that either he intended them a kindness, or if they were so troublesome, he was glad to get rid of them; Or, that he was Conscious they had an injured.

On the Tryal of Butler, &c, it was urged in his pur, "That the Tax was not legal; I then said Judge, He should have sued the Sheriff." Upon Herman Husband, brought an action against of the Sheriffs, who, upon Tryal, was acquitted; and immediately sued Husband, for a malicious Prosecution. But before this matter was in the civil Court, the general Assembly was, and Husband laid the affair before them; they adjudged the Tax, in part, Illegal; Notwithstanding which, say the Regulators, "theiffs continued to demand it of us."

The Governor's Army, unused with the life of Camp, by this time began to sicken, and many died; this, with the apparent Inutility of maintaining a force where no evil appeared, determined his callency, to brake up the campaign, and disband the
the Troops; upon which all that remain'd returned to their home; many of them very sorry they exhibited such an Instance of folly.

Matters now took a new turn; the Governor dissolved the Assembly, and issued writs for an Election: giving the People all they desired; this matter, in order of time, is before the Supreme Court above mentioned; and would have been adverted to, but for the sake of telling the world what was done at said Court, in a Chain.

A Little before the Election the Regulars wrote a Letter to the Inhabitants of the Province in general, respecting their Situation, their Power and their Duty; which Letter will be Published.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Friday.
A

for Fanning, and a Touch-Stone to Tryon.

( No. X. )

Our former Numbers have been employed in giving a continued account of matters, as nearly in their successive order as could be; and have brought our readers on to 1769. We shall stop here for the present, in order to look and collect some anecdotes which have been cited, for the sake of a regular chain in the history. And here the reader will observe, that we allowed ourselves the liberty of disconnection of the present Number, so that every Paragraph shall stand alone, and be a small piece of history by itself.

When the people first applied to the Governor, he promised them his assistance in punishing their oppressors, and directed them to form a regular account of all their grievances, and to attest them properly before the Magistrate, or other legal officer of the district, and bring them to him. Whether the Governor was really honest in this matter is somewhat doubtful: for, certain it is, one Magistrate was dismissed from the commission for favouring the people; it is certain that many were deterred from discharge of their office in suffering the People...
to attest to their grievances, and from aiding in therein. This matter was mentioned to his excellency by one of the committee of the People; he said "It was a weak thing in the officers to do." But there happened to be one who aided aggrieved People; "and to him the Gov. him 'so talked as that he afterwards, like the reluc- fus'd to attest, or to administer the oath to the peo- ple" And therefore, say the People, "We had very little good opinion of the Governor."

The Governor, in what has been called his declaration of War against the People, says, that esteems it his duty to provide for the safety of Government, &c. This He did by raising Troops and cantoning them about in different Towns, for the declared purpose of defending his Majesty's courts of Justice from insults. This would have been a prudent step in the Gov. had there been any danger. But when we look at facts, we made to believe, at least to suspect, some other son for raising this formidable armament, in heart of the county. The Regulators did threaten the COURT: It is true they had none, few Lawyers, Clerks, Sheriffs, Bombs, &c, some Roughness; but they never imagined, thereby they INSULTED His Majesty's Superior-office of Justice. When the Officers, and Lawyers, jured the People, the Gov. told them the law, their Country were their security, and that they had their actions. Why did not the Gov. tell Lawyers &c, the same story, when the Pen robb'd, insulted, mocked, and every way tormented by petty foggers, and a "swarm of caterpillars..."
gave those pests of society the demerit of their crimes. In this case the Laws were not sufficient without Guards, and Main-Guards, and Centries, &c. This one fact might support a suspicion that the Gov. had something more in view, in raising Troops, and garrisoning Towns, than meerly to defend the Court from Insults, &c. But to give a little more light to his Excellency’s conduct, we will subjoin the following anecdote; viz. In Salisbury, a little before the Court, orders issued to raise Troops, for the purpose, as was pretended, of guarding the Court; at the Court these Troops were disposed of as that no Man could come to the Court without passing Centinels, by whom every man, whom they suspected, was examined what business was: and all who “dared to own” that it was to complain of Officers”, were ill used the Guards, and threatened, and put in fear: that many, by this means, were driven home; next, who disregarded the threats and insults of the soldiers, were ordered out of Town by the commanding officer, and obliged to go at a few hours warning; In short, none were allowed to stay in Town but those who were under Recognizance, or otherways bound to appear at Court. And of these it is said, “that they could not get attorney to appear for them, unless they gave bonds, for sums from fifty to three hundred pounds.” And, indeed, the accounts given of the whole conduct of this Court, are exceeded by nothing since the Days of the Star-Chamber; except it by the following fact, exhibited in the county, Fanning had the direction of affairs. On
On the Morning of the second day of May a
about twelve Men all arm'd with guns and pikes
enter'd the house of Mr. Herman Husband, the
the back door; One of them immediately laid be
of said Husband, saying "you are the King's Pris
oners"! For what, asked Husband. On suspi
of being concerned in the Mob, replied the Ga
tor"; and immediately hurried him off, not leav
ing him to take leave of his Family. In trave
a little distance from Husband's house they fell
with Fanning, who was waiting for them, t
treated the prisoner with contemptuous Rude
Thus escorted they arrived at Hillsborough, on
Husband, and Butler, whom we have mentione
before, were put into a Fort, mounted with five
Guns, under a strong Guard. From this place
confinement, after a few hours, Husband was befo
before a Magistrate, who charged him as follow
viz. "Somebody hath informed against you, th
there is cause of suspicion, of your having a bs
in the Mob." Husband denied the charge; his
Col. Fanning being called, and sworn, said "Th
he (Fanning) formerly received a paper, persuad
ing him to appear at a Mill, and he thought it
Husband's hand writing." "And further, Th
he had received Papers from the Mob which re
red to that paper."

Then was Thomas Hogan sworn, who said
that Husband had confess'd he had been at f
meetings of the Mob." Upon this, said Husband
was committed close prisoner to the common ja
where he continued till about midnight, when he
taken out, and tied with his hands behind his ba
...et on horse-back, and tied with his feet under the body of the horse, and led away, with design, they said, who were the ministers of this cruel treatment, to hang him, without judge or jury. Husband, alarmed at this, desired to see Col. Fanning came, and asked wherefore he had been sent for? Husband answered, "If you will set me free, I will promise not to revile myself any more, whether you take too fees or not." Upon which, Fanning says you promise "Never to give your opinion of the man, never to assemble yourself among the People, nor show any jealousies of the Officers taking extraordinary fees, that if ever you hear any one taking disrespectfully of the Officers, or hinting doubts respecting their fees, you will reprove them, that you will tell the People you satisfied all Taxes are agreeable to Law, that will do everything in your power to moderate pacify the People."—All which Husband professed to do, alledging, in his own favour that Durfee freed him from obligation. Hereupon having been into recognizance, and given bail, Husband suffered to return home. A few days before, following Court, at which Husband was to be, it appears that he went to Hillsborough; but to engage an Attorney, or what else, is not plain; but when they got him there, they kept him for, by this time, the Town was strongly armed with Soldiers, who suffered none to come out, but as they pleased. Husband describes his situation at Hillsborough, in the follow-words nearly, viz. "I could not even walk the streets about the court-house, without being insulted..."
sulted, at every turn, by the Soldiers, who ta- on me with fixed bayonets, so that I could not but that every step I took would be my last. was once seized, by a Party of the Troops, dragged into a Tavern, or publick house; they fixed me to stand on a table, and in a surronded me, to make sport; in this time they kept me for some time; they who polish feelings of human nature can conceive of my dition, and state of mind, better than I can de them. I was at length released by the inter of some Man, whom I took to be the comm Officer.” After suffering much for several the above manner, Husband was brought before Court, where Fanning alleged that he had mitted crimes, since his entering into Recognize which concerned his life. Upon this, Husband committed once more clofe prisoner, not to fame Jail as before, but to a new one, built bigger than the former, flockaded all round. Into apartment of the Prifon-House he was introd where were nine or ten persons, who saluted Husband, upon his entrance, with pointing Gallows, erected in this New High jail, in midst thereof. The apartment was so small, the prisoners were obliged either to lay one on other, or while some attempted to close their ftretched on the cold floor, others were obliged stand. In this place, says our author, I had a remembrance of what I had read of Inquisitio East-India Imprifonments, &c! Having been confined for some time, Butler and Husband, sent for, and admitted to bail, until the next Con and this discovered the crimes allledged by Fann age.
Husband's Life; which were no other than
the things he had charged the offic-

ers with; he saw also that the officers, and him-
among them, had no way of coming off, but
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seigns an excuse for imprisoning Husband and
son, and then banishes out of Town all the men
had come to support Husband in convicting
Officers &c.; and as soon as this was accom-
plished, Husband was liberated; when he had the
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I have said "that the conduct of the civil
matters in North-Carolina was in many instances
unaccountable." One of these instances is the fol-
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asy as recited above, and was thereby deprived
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his situation, signed obligations, for certain
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in his favour, that he might not ever suffer
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Husband, so be they could get his money;
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the worshipful Court set aside his plea,
and refused his Witnesses; and ordered to give in their Verdict; which they did.

Husband.

As soon as this matter was thus settled we were informed, "That there was another, exactly similar; upon which, without more were sworn, and gave a Verdict as before. Oh ERTY! thou dearest Name! and Property best of blessings! Whither are ye flown to inhospitable land of Tryon and Fanning; ed by the perjurious breath of Villains, in their Conscience for an unworthy Price, of an injurious Man, ye are forced to Courts, (miscall'd,) of justice.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on