for Fanning, and a Touch-Stone to Tryon.

(No. IV.)

EN seldom give up any natural perfect Right, without some degree of Re-uestance; but, of two Evils choose the least, is so plain, and easy a truth to human Nature, that feelings dictate an attention to it: Thus it was the People in North-Carolina; they were possess'd of an absolute Right of instructing Representatives, they were sensible of it; but saw that they could not at this time exercise Right—And they chose to suspend an attempt forcing it. One reason that operated much them was, they could not get an Attorney in Orange-County, that would appear for against Extortioners; this supposes that there combination of some sort, or that Fanning's offence was very great.

Thus the People saw their Money taken from and they must not know for what; Nor can know by what Laws, they are govern'd; obliged to sit down tamely, and bear the insolence of Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Vestry-Men, Tax-gatherers, &c. &c. Had Col. F——g been a wise Man, he
he would have profited by the conduct of the Peas and would, as he might have done, have used this opportunity to fix himself in the good opinion of his Electors; but his ideas of Despotism were too sublime to suffer such an Indignity as had been offer’d by them who believed him not omniscient for this seems their Crime, as they say, “No Man in the County is known of more than one tenth of its Inhabitants,” and such Representative would find himself at a great loss if deprived of an Opportunity of consulting his constituents. There F——g, not contented with having put a Stop to the People, and having robbed them of a perfect natural Right, his “discreet and steady” Soul, G. T. calls him, breathed Vengeance, Determined on and Poverty to these insolent Men that dare suspect him, and attempt to call him to an Account. The Consequence of which was, “In the Bomb Sheriffs now grew more and more fulminating, taking unusual Distresses for Levies: taking Double, Treble, or four times the Value and bearing all they took off to Town, thirty, forty, and sixty Miles; treating the People with markable Crossness, taking By-paths, and other Ways than those they had promised to go in so that those who follow’d, with design to redress their Goods, could never overtake them”.

These Goods thus taken, were all sold at Town at under Rates; and this became a common Trade, so that the People of the Town, Officers &c. who gloried in the spoils of the honest Planters, depended on these Sales to raise them fortunes.”
from the Dutch-Folks, and such as were ig-
ort, they took Four-pence, Six-pence, and a
ig, in their Tax, more than from such as
more of the Nature of Taxation; and they,
tax-gatherers, never returned any overplus.”

has been said, “The People knew not by
Laws” they were governed. This may seem
to them who have it in their Power to
hit Lawyers, and Law-Books when they
. What has been said respecting the Man-
in which these People were treated by the
ers shows that they had nothing favourable
ect from that Quarter. And the following
will show how industrious certain Charac-
ters were, to prevent a Knowledge of the Law
spreading among the People”. Some Months,
still, on the part of the People, there
ed to come out a new Collection of the
in one Book; two Farmers took a Copy
he Fees, out of it, for recording Deeds
veyance; and carried said Copy with them
court, August 1767. They offered the custo-
 Fees for recording and proving their Deeds,
taken in other Counties, though what
offered exceeded the lawful Due; at the same
one offered to pay more, if any of them, the
es would show any Law for more”.

This was done in Court; upon which, the
was asked, how long it was since he had com-
uded Lawyer? The Man, not chusing to be
out of his Money, or rather chusing to be
ed by Law, and not Will, persisted in de-
ring
ring to know by what Law he was refused by his Buftinefs done, when he offered more than legal Fee. Upon which the Right worshipful threatened him, for standing as they said, in ſtep of the Court, which obliged him to with- draw. Here is one Instance of the undervalued Conduct of the civil Court, in Orange Count mentioned in a former Number of this Paper.

"The Person who had got this Law Book, being half Owner of it, had it at Court, and it was handed about among the People; which the other Owner knowing of, and being one of the Court on the Bench at that Time, came immediately on the Court, and calling his Partner in the Book one side, earnestly desired him to keep the Knowledge of the Book being handed about, among People, a secret from the rest of the Court. Other replies, I have given such a caution to them to whom I lent the Book, for I say, Matters ſtand among you. By which he knew that an honest Man could hardly live among them. The reason of the above caution was, the Magiftrate, who was part Owner of the Book, knew that F——— and the rest of the Court, tell who lent his Book to the People; because knew who, had and who had not the Book there being but a very few of them fuffer'd to get into the Country, and these only into the Hands of them who were known by the Junto. That they were sometimes mistaken, yet they cured mistake as soon as possible; therefore it was, the Magistrate, part Owner, of the above-men- tion'd Book, was for his kind Office, turn'd
And this accounts for what was said before of—I—s influence with the Governor. Shows also how very careful the civil Officers were to make the Law a Secret; and this may account for what the People say of a Mason Club, whose system is Secrecy.

About this Time, an Act of Assembly pass'd, to render the Business of Tax-gathering as easy as possible; in Consequence of which the Sheriff of Orange County advertis'd as follows, viz. "Whereas, by a late Act of Assembly, the Sheriffs of the several Counties in this Province, are obliged to attend at five different Places in their County, at least two Days at each Place, at some time between the first Day of January, and the first Day of March, in order to receive the publick County, and parish Taxes;"

I hereby inform the County of Orange, that I intend to comply with my Duty in attending according to Law, at Times and Places hereafter to advertis'd; and that every Man who fails paying their Dues, at these Times and Places, is, by the same Law, obliged to pay me Two Shillings and eight Pence extraordinary; which Sum I shall demand, without respect to Persons; whereof every one concerned is desired to take notice.

"And should any Person imagine, that it is sufficient if they have the Money ready, when I or my Deputy comes for it. I advise them to be provided with Two Shillings and eight Pence for the Visit.

From their humble Servant, Tyree Harris.
The remark of a certain Inhabitant of Orange County on the above Advertisement was, "Every one could see how insulting this was, as well as an attempt to make Asses of us; for no one but the Sense enough to know this new Law was calculated for the Sheriffs ease; and instead of being careful to Word his Advertisement, that "the Sheriffs were obliged to attend" he might have said, The Asses were obliged to bring their Burdens to him in order that one of the Deputies might collect the whole sitting at ease, in five Places only."

Thus were the People of Orange insulted by the Sheriff, robbed, and plundered by Bombs, neglected and contemned by their Representatives, and abused by the Magistracy; obliged to pay fees regulated only by the Avarice of the Officer; obliged to pay a Tax which they believed went to enrich, and aggrandize a few, who lorded it over them continually; and from all these Evils they law no way to escape; for the Men in Power, and Legislation were the Men whose interest it was to oppose and make gain of the Labourer.

While the People were in this situation a Rumour spread "That the general Assembly had voted Fifteen Thousand Pounds to the Governor, for the Purpose of building him a House, afterwards called a Palace". And that the said Sum was to be added to the Taxes already complain'd of, and raised from the People. It is said, "a Rumour was spread", &c, because the People were to be kept in ignorance, otherways they perhaps might prove refractory, and unwilling to bring their Burdens, &c.
All these accumulated Oppressions staring the eye in the face at once, they were "made it"—and if it be true "that Oppression makes vile Man mad", shall we wonder, that grievance and reiterated Oppressions so wrought upon the people of Orange County as to give Rise to that passion, which at first was called by Col. F—g'd his—"The Mob, and which afterwards at the Name of "the Regulators".

This was a considerable Time after they, who endeavoured to confer with their Representatives, had been disappointed, and laid aside all notions of relieving themselves, by moderate and institutional Measures; therefore, this took the name of "the New Association"; it began in a frent settlement, or Neighbourhood, from the mer; though, in their proceedings they refer'd the conduct of the Remonstrants and Addressors—into this Association the People enter'd by Hund-eds; and it spread every way like "Wild-fire"; stil, after sometime, it reach'd Sandy Creek Settlement, where the principal Men, concerned in a former Agreement, Proposals &c., to the Representatives liv'd; from whom this new Association met with some Opposition—because, as they say, it was too hot and rash, and in some things illegal, that is, in some things unconstitutional—his opposition abated their heat a little; in consequence of which, the New Association and the Sandy Creek Men held a Meeting, by appointment, at which the Association was prevail'd upon by the others, to censure the Articles they had form'd
The remark of a certain Inhabitant of Orange County on the above Advertisement was, "Every one could see how insulting this was, as well as an attempt to make Asses of us; for no one but the Sense enough to know this new Law was calculated for the Sheriff's case; and instead of being careful to Word his Advertisement, that "the Sheriffs were obliged to attend," he might have said, the Asses were obliged to bring their Burdens to him in order that one of the Deputies might collude the whole sitting at ease, in five Places only".

Thus were the People of Orange insulted by the Sheriff, robbed, and plundered by Bombs, neglected and contemned by their Representatives, and abused by the Magistracy; obliged to pay Fees regulated only by the Avarice of the Officer; obliged to pay a Tax which they believed went to enrich, and aggrandize a few, who lorded it over them continually; and from all these Evils they saw no way to escape; for the Men in Power, and Legislation were the Men whose interest it was to oppress and make gain of the Labourer.

While the People were in this situation a Rumour spread "that the general Assembly had voted Fifteen Thousand Pounds to the Governor, for the Purpose of building him a House, afterwards called a Palace". And that the said Sum was to be added to the Taxes already complain'd of, and raised from the People. It is said, "a Rumour was spread", &c, because the People were to be kept in ignorance, otherwise they perhaps might prove refractory, and unwilling to bring their Burdens, &c.
All these accumulated Oppressions staring the people in the face at once, they were "made mad"—and if it be true "that Oppression makes Man mad", shall we wonder, that grievance and reiterated Oppressions so wrought upon the people of Orange County as to give Rise to that agitation, which at first was called by Col. F——g his "The Mob, and which afterwards took the Name of "the Regulators".

This was a considerable Time after they, who endeavoured to confer with their Representations, had been disappointed, and laid aside all hopes of relieving themselves, by moderate and constitutional Measures; therefore, this took the name of "the New Association"; it began in a direct Settlement, or Neighbourhood, from the first; though, in their proceedings they referred the conduct of the Remonstrants and Addressees—into this Association the People enter'd by Hundreds; and it spread every way like "Wild-fire", till, after sometime, it reach'd Sandy Creek Settlement, where the principal Men, concerned in former Agreement, Proposals &c., to the Representatives liv'd; from whom this new Association met with some Opposition—because, as they said, "it was too hot and rash, and in some things illegal, that is, in some things unconstitutional—his opposition abated their heat a little; in consequence of which, the New Association and the Sandy Creek Men held a Meeting, by appointment, at which the Association was prevail'd upon by the others, to censure the Articles they had form'd
form'd, and into which they had enter'd, as is before, "by Hundreds"; and to agree to a set of Articles—from which they took to themselves the Name of Regulators—not only from the declared purpose of their union, but from the Regulating their mode of Union, altering their Articles of agreement, &c.

For the Readers satisfaction, the Articles, of the New Association, and of the Regulators will be published; tho' these will necessarily lengthen out the History, and increase the Numbers, of which the writer means to avoid, as much as possible, so as not to leave out any important of the Account.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Friday.
A

for Fanning, and a Touch-

Stone to Tryon.

(No. V.)

The Articles mentioned in No. IV, formed
by a Number of Persons before the Regulation took Place, a Copy whereof was sent
to the Assembly-Men, &c, were as fol-

The 22d Day of March, 1768. The Result of the Inhabitants of the west side of Haw

er, to the Assembly-Men, and Vestry-Men of

Whereas the Taxes in this County are larger,

accord to the Number of Taxables, than in

ancient Counties, and continue so Year after

r; and jealousies still prevail among us, that

d are wronged; and having the more Reason to

by, as we have been at the trouble of chur-

Men, and sending them after the civillest

ner we could, to know what we paid our Levy

but could receive no Satisfaction. For James

tion was sent to the Meeting of the Deputies

the Neighbourhoods, and said that Edmond Fan-

g looked on it, that the Country called him

Authority, as if they had a Right to call him to

not allowing the Country the Right

they have been intituled to, as English Subjects;
for the King requires no Money from his Subjects, but what they are made sensible what use it is to the King, and to their own Pavance.

"We are obliged to seek Redress by demanding Payment of any more, until we have a full Settlement of what is past, and have a true Register with our Officers. As our Grievances are too many to be notified in a small piece of writing, therefore, that you, our Assembly Men, and Vice Men, may appoint a Time, before next Court, the Court House, and let us know by the Bill and we will choose Men to act for us, and settle our Grievance."

"Until such time as you will settle with us as desire the Sheriffs will not come this year to collect the Levy; for we will pay none until there is a Settlement to our Satisfaction."

"And as the nature of an Officer is a Service to the publick, we are determined to have the Officers of this County under a better and honest Regulation than they have been for sometime past.

"Think not to frighten us with Rebellion in this Case, for if the Inhabitants of this Province have as good a Right to enquire into the Nature of our Constitution, and Disbursements of our Funds, as those of our Mother Country (naturally they have) we think it is by arbitrary proceedings, that we are debarred of that Right. Therefore to be plain with you, it is our firm resolution to have a full Settlement of you in every part.
our point that is matter of Doubt with us. So fail
t not to send an answer by the Bearer, if no an-
swer, we shall take it for granted, that we are dis-
garded in this our Request again from the publick.

THIS is the first Message or Request the New
Association sent to the Officers; which was recei-
ved with a Degree of warmth, full as high as it
believed; for, "Rebels, Insurgents, &c, to be
shot, Hanged, &c; as Mad Dogs", &c, was the
"discreet" language of Fanning and the rest of
the Gentlemen Officers. And it is confessed that
these Measures were far from moderate, on the side
of the People; therefore, as was said before, when
the News of it reach'd Sandy Creek Settlement,
they opposed the mode of proceeding as, "too hot,
and rash"; and in a Conference with their Fellow-
sufferers, they prevail'd with them to censure these,
and to form new Articles, which were as follows,
viz. "We the Subscribers do voluntarily agree
to form ourselves into an Association, to assem-
ble for Conference, and regulating publick Grievances
and Abuses of Power, in the following particulars,
with others of the like Nature that may occur".

1. That we will pay no more Taxes until we
are satisfied they are agreeable to Law, and apply'd
to the Purposes therein mentioned; unless we can-
ot help it, or are forced.

2. That we will pay no Officer any more Fees
than the Law allows, unless we are obliged to it;
and then to show our dislike, and bear an open
Testimony against it.

3. That
3. That we will attend our Meetings of Confer
erence as often as we conveniently can, and as
often as may appear necessary, in order to consult
our Representatives on the amendment of such
Laws, as may be found grievous and unnecessary,
and to Petition the Houses of Assembly, Gover-
nour, King and Parliament, for Redress of such
Grievances as in the Course of the undertaking
may occur; and to inform one another, learn,
know, and enjoy all the Priviledges and Liberties
that are allowed, and were settled on us, by our
worthy Ancestors, the Founders of our present
Constitution, in order to preserve it on its former
foundation, that it may stand firm and unshaken.

4. That we will contribute to Collections for
defraying necessary Expences attending the Work,
according to our Abilities.

5. That in Case of Difference in Judgment,
we will submit to the Judgment of the Majority
of our Body.

To all which, we solemnly Swear, or, being a
Quaker, or otherways scrupulous in Conscience,
of common Oaths, do solemnly Affirm, that we
will stand true and faithful to this Cause, 'till we
bring things to a true Regulation, according to the
true intent and meaning hereof in the Judgment
of the Majority of us.

It appears that the Officers to whom the Copy
of the first Articles was sent, sued the Men who
were concerned in the Proposals, saying, That,
because
sue the New Association referred to the Prorals, &c. they were therefore accountable for the pele when, in fact, they neither had seen the ecies, nor did they know who they were that concerned in the New Association, till some- later the Articles had been sent to the Officers. what kind of Action they brought against them, other of Slander, or Defamation, or for Treas- or, what, does not appear, nor does it appear was the issue of the Suit. This only we o, that they imprison’d those who had scarcely of the Articles, or any thing else concerning New Association.

The Consequence of this violent attack made the Innocent was, That the People took the m; and finding that innocence was no security, together as one Man, or as they say, “they forced to join together in Defence of their ”; whereas until now, not a third part had into the Association. The general union into the last recited agreement, in which bound themselves in an Oath to be faithful another, as the Reader may observe.

a Meeting of the People banded together as, who now took the Name of REGULATORS they agreed to send two Men to off the two late Sheriffs, and the Vestry-Men, set twelve Men to be chosen by the Regula- from among themselves, to produce to them copy of the List of Taxables for each Year, List of the Number and Names of the Insol- returned each Year, with an Account how the
the Money was applied, to whom paid, and what uses, and to request our Representatives to confer with them on our behalf, and show us for the customary Fees that have been taken for Deeds, Indentures, Administrations, &c, and them appoint a time when it suits them.

Before, the above Request was delivered to Officers, as directed, the Taxgatherers, either try or exasperate the already enraged populace, by way of distress, a Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, one Levy. And the People rose to the Number of Sixty or Seventy, and took the Horse from the Officers; and fired some Guns at the Roof of Fannings House, to signify that they aimed him for all this Abuse. And afterward delivered the Request into the Hands of the Established Minister of the County, who undertook to accommodate the Matter; who, soon after, returned with an answer from the Officers, that they appointed the 11th Day of May for a Settlement.

Hereupon the Regulators called a Meeting and chose twelve Men, and sent Notice to the Officers. But Col. F—g was bold enough to put hand with them; for instead of meeting the people, and endeavouring to satisfy them, and re-establish Peace, matters were so managed, that about Time the Governor's Secretary arrived in the County, with his Excellency's Proclamation commanding all Rioters to disperse, and all Officers be aiding in dispersing them, &c. This some weeks after the taking the Horse &c, which there had not been the appearance of
Notwithstanding which the Officers the next Day after the reading the Proclamation, on Sunday, assembled themselves to the Number of about thirty, "with a Tavern-keeper or two, and a Man who had lately killed another, which the Jury of Inquest had adjudged wilful Murder, all armed with Guns, Pistols and Swords, and rode all Night the Distance of 40 Miles, and took one Man who was concern'd in what was called the Riot, viz. taking the Horfe, &c, from the Officer; this Man they seized by Authori-
ty, having a Warrant for it; but they also seized the one who was not in the Riot, nor concerned in it, and that without any Authority, having no Warrant for it”. 

The taking this innocent Person alarmed the People, because they thought this might be the fate of any or all of them; therefore they made themselves ready and pursued the captors even to the Gates of the Town, so that, Day-light next Morning, some Hundreds were assembled near the Town, many of whom had traveled that Night more than forty Miles on foot. Before the People reach'd the Town, they were met by the Men who had been carried prisoners; they having given Bail for their Appearance at Court, had been thereupon released. The reason of their having been admitted to Bail, was to be the fear of the Officers; occasion'd by the News of Hundreds from all parts of the Coun-
try coming with design to rescue the innocent Man; if it not been for this, it is supposed that the Officers intended to take them down to Newbern,
200 Miles; that, having them there, they might wreak their Vengeance on them.

The Companies that collected from the Country, when together, made about 700 Men, Arms; they encamped near the Town, and continued there, next Day, until the Governor's Secretary met them, and read the Proclamation, before; to which he added, what he called a very Message from the Gov. viz. That if they would Petition the Governor, he would protect and address them against any unlawful extortions, or pretensions of Officers, provided they would dispose and go home.

No sooner was the word spoke, than the whole Multitude, as with one Voice, cry'd out, "Aye, That is all we want; Liberty to make our Grievances known." The Joy with which they returned home (says our Author) tho' the Distances to many were great, was inexpressible, for Men can feel things an oppressive Nature, which they cannot express. They hitherto had been debarred from complaining, and that thro' the influence of F——g &c with the G——r. Hitherto the People could not have access to the Gov. with Petitions, until they would let F——g &c, form the Petitions for them. But now they rejoiced, they had his Excellency's word in their favour. They return'd home advertised the Governor's Promise, and appointed Meeting. This opened the Eyes of the Junta, who now began to see what was like to come; if the People were suffered to tell the Truth.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Fridays.
A

for Fanning, and a Touch-Stone to Tryon.

( No. VI. )

MAN governed by Passion is a plague to himself, a trouble to his Friends, and an injury to his Dependents; and this seems to have been the Case of Gov. Tryon. When the warriors were almost at his Door, he sends his Secretary with a Message to them. This put him and Fanning to the trouble, when no apparent terror was near, to persuade him to deny his age, which he did; and this injured the People of Orange much. For they put Confidence in Governor tho' a Man, and Dependance on his word, and hoped they should be delivered; but he denied, all their Calamities stared them in the face with new force.

The Governor having deny'd his Message, the thing his Friends had to do, was to wipe his silence clean of a FALSHOOD: This they could not accomplish so easily, as they had brought the charge upon him; for Hundreds had heard the charge; and therefore the Governor or his Secretary had said that which they were unwilling to say again; nay, they, or one of them, had said which they, together with all their Friends, strenuously
200 Miles; that, having them there, they might wreak their Vengeance on them.

The Companies that collected from the Country, when together, made about 700 Men, Arms; they encamped near the Town, and continued there, next Day, until the Governor's Secretary met them, and read the Proclamation, before; to which he added, what he called a vast Message from the Gov. viz. That if they would Petition the Governor, he would protect and defend them against any unlawful extortions, oppressions of Officers, provided they would disperse and go home.

No sooner was the word spoken, than the whole Multitude, as with one Voice, cry'd out, "Away. That is all we want; Liberty to make our Grievances known." The Joy with which they returned home (says our Author) tho' the Distances to many were great, was inexpressible, for Men can feel things an oppressive Nature, which they cannot express. They hitherto had been debauch'd from complaining, and that thro' the influence of F——g & c. with the G——r. Hitherto the People could not have access to the Gov. with Petitions, until they would let F——g & c. form the Petitions for them. But now they rejoiced, they had his Excellency's word in their favour. They return'd home advertised the Governor's Promise, and appointed a Meeting. This opened the Eyes of the Junct who now began to see what was like to come to them if the People were suffered to tell the Truth.

To be CONTINUED Weekly on Fridays.
A MAN governed by Passion is a plague to himself, a trouble to his Friends, and an injury to his Dependents; and this seems to have been the Case of Gov. Tryon. When the Senators were almost at his Door, he sends his retary with a Message to them. This put his Fanning to the trouble, when no apparent Answer was near, to persuade him to deny his Message, which he did; and this injured the People of Orange much. For they put Confidence in Governor tho' a Man, and Dependance on his Word, and hoped they should be delivered; but the denial, all their Calamities stared them in the Face, with new force.

His Governor having deny'd his Message, the thing his Friends had to do, was to wipe his Stain clean of a Falshood: This they could accomplish so easily, as they had brought the Message upon him; for Hundreds had heard the Message; and therefore the Governor or his Secretary had said that which they were unwilling to say; Nay, they, or one of them, had said which they, together with all their Friends, strenuously...
Arenuously and repeatedly deny'd. The People found it their interest to keep his Excellency to his Word; therefore they insisted much on it, and produced "Preaching, Writing, Haranguing on the side of the Governor and his Friends; a new \( \text{stageplay} \) when the People could not be dissuaded from asking the Governor's Promise of giving them a hearing, they were told, "that no Petition could or ought to go down with the Governor, but such an one as they, the Officers, &c., had wrote for them, which they made them say, that they had the Officers wronged them; but had now found was owing to some mistake or Defect in their Peoples proceedings. They were also told, that they persisted, Col. Fanning would represent it as a Case to the Governor as high Treason, and as a Riot".

Thus went on their Affairs until the 21st of May, the Day appointed by the People Meeting, to form an Address and Petition to the Governor; on which, when the Inhabitants of Orange met, a party of the Governors Friends with design to give Disturbance to, and prevent the People from doing anything; and, Alas for the Tribe of Levi, a Clergyman, in black, came. They rendered the Business of the People, as they say, "exceeding unpleasant"; notwithstanding which, they had resolution enough to come in the following Agreement, viz. "At a General Meeting, &c., It was agreed unanimously to continue our Petition agreed on at our last Meeting with the Governor, Council, and Assembly, for redressing very Grievous, Cruel, Iniquitous and opp
The practices of our Officers, which we generally conceive we have laboured under for many Years contrary to Law.

And in pursuance of a Verbal Message from the Governor, delivered to us by his Secretary, the third of this Instant, we agree to renew our Petition.

For this Purpose the Regulators chose among themselves Eight Men, to be a Committee, the Purposes of laying their Complaints before the Governor &c, which Committee they instructed to follow, viz. — "Being conscious of our loyalty to King George the third, on the present Throne, and of our firm Attachment to the present Establishment, and form of Government, to which we firmly believe all our Grievances are quite opposite to contrary; We order the abovementioned Committee to implore the Governor's Pardon and Forbearance, in the most submissive Manner, for any thing we may have committed, that are or may be shown to derogate, in any way, from the Honor his Majesty's Crown and Dignity, or as tending to obstruct the Peace and good order of Government."

They also order their Committee to present his Excellency with Copies of all their proceedings from the beginning, for "his better information," which orders the said Committee executed accordingly; and in June waited on the Governor with Petition of the suffering People, and a History of their Conduct thro' the whole of their struggle; he might Judge for himself, whether or not they
they were such as they had been represented to Col. Fanning; and whether their Conduct was not, had been suggested by the Officers, "high Treachery.

They also ordered their Committee to send a Letter they had received from Anson County, which contained a request, "that the People of Orange would inform them of the Manner of the proceeding"; as they, of Anson County, were in like situation, as they apprehended with their Neighbours of Orange—-This Circumstance is mentioned for the sake of the Reason the Regulators gave for their taking notice of the said Letter; which was, "We order a Copy of this (viz. their Petition) be sent to them immediately, to prevent them from running into Error. If they had a design of overturning the Government, as, "Discreet Mr. Fanning was wont to assert, they never would have been so solicitous to prevent Errors in the Conduct of the Inhabitants of Anson. The truth is, the were sensible they had, thro' the Novelty of the undertaking, as they say themselves, done that which were not justifiable; therefore they "impress the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in a most submissive Manner":—And they are anxious for the People of Anson County lest they also, for the same Cause, fall into the same Errors; like good Citizens, and Friends to just Government, to do all they can to preserve Peace, while they deavour to do themselves Justice. The aforesaid Committee of the People presented according to the Instruction, the petition, &c., to his Excellency Gov. Tryon, and received a long Letter in Answer to their Address from him; which I
verbatim, that all may see a Sketch of the Political Picture of the "Magnanimous General Try-

gentlemen,

"I received by the hands of Messrs. Hun-

& Howel a Petition, and other Papers, sub-

bined by several of the inhabitants of the South of Haw River, in the County of Orange, under a borrowed Title of Regulators, assuming to

 THEM selves Power and Authorities (unknown to the

stitution) of calling publick Officers to a settle-

ent, together with a Narrative of their Condukt, detail of the Grievances and Complaints against

Clerk of the County Register, and other pub-

Officers, whose Exactions and Oppressions pretended have been the Cause of the late insur-

ions which have disturbed the Peace of that

of the County".

These Papers I have, agreeable to your Desire, transmitted to the Members of his Majesty's

cil, who having taken the same into their

erate Consideration, Unanimously concur with

in Opinion, that the Grievances complain'd

do by no means Warrant the extraordinary steps

have taken, in assembling yourselves together

Ams, to the Obstruction of the Course of

be should have said, Injustice) and to the in-

of private Property; Measures, as they mani-

y tend to the subversion of the Constitution of

government, would inevitably if carried but a

further, have been denominated, and must

been treated as high Treason, and consequent-

ly