

“ 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, as 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, saying, 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 depend 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 Regulars 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 design'd by the People is *To beg the Governor to dissolve the Assembly.* And, 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 such Representatives, as should then be chosen."

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

Signed in behalf of the Regulators, by

JOSEPH HUNTER.

PETER JULIAN.

THOMAS WELBURN.

At the time the Regulators sent this Letter, your 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 be

been, in part, at least, "To prevent damage, &c, to the Government, and the Insults intended to be offered to his Majesty's Superior-Court of Justice"; and that, because the Regulators had refused to give the security required by the Gov. Whether the Gov. had a power, *Justly* to make such a Requisition? and how far the refusal of the Regulators may be considered as disobedience to Authority? How great the *real* danger of the Government? Are 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, &c, 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 Principal object. Nor is this suspicion so far from being many that were circulated by the Gov's friends to the great prejudice of many hundreds of industrious Planters in North-Carolina. This by the way, was a return to the Court, at Hillsborough, where we find his Excellency at the head of *his Majesty's Troops*, in Possession of the Town.

ABOUT

ABOUT 3700 Regulators encamped within a Mile of the Town, from whence, they sent 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 their 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, but about 30 who surrendered themselves to the Governor and were disarmed.

THE Court being set, four Indictments were preferred against Herman Husband; the fourth was found by the grand Inquest for the Count *a True Bill*; the rest were returned *Ignoramus*. Upon the Bill found, the defendant pleaded *Not Guilty*, and was acquitted by the Jury—of—Trial or the Petit-Jury, and discharged by the Court.

THE same Day, at Hillsborough aforesaid, several Bills of Indictment were found against Col. Edmund Fanning; and the charge, in each Indictment, was Extortion. Fanning, appeared to defend, pleaded *Not Guilty*; and put himself upon his Country; and was found *Guilty*, by his Peers 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 tryed at this Court, and found guilty. It does not appear certainly, what their crime was; the most propable account we can give is, that they were concerned in taking the horse, &c, from the Sheriff, which had been seized for payment of Taxes.

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

On the Tryal of Butler, &c, it was urged in his favour, "That the Tax was not legal; when said Judge, He should have sued the Sheriff." Upon this Herman Husband, brought an action against one of the Sheriffs, who, upon Tryal, was acquitted; and immediately sued Husband, for a malicious Prosecution. But before this matter was tried in the civil Court, the general Assembly was called, and Husband's laid the affair before them; they adjudged the Tax, in part, *Illegal*; Notwithstanding which, say the Regulators, "the Sheriffs 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 Excellency, to brake up the campaign, and disband the

the Troops; upon which all that remain'd return'd to their home, many of them very sorry they exhibited such an Instance of folly.

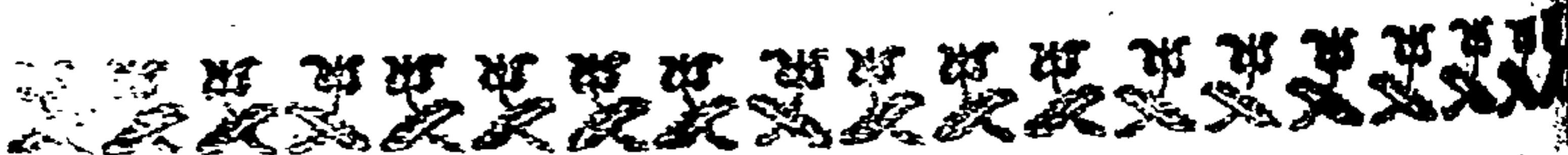
MATTERS now took a new turn; the Governour dissolved the Assembly, and issued writs for a new Election: giving the People all they desired; this matter, in order of time, is before the Superior Court above mentioned; and would have been adverted to, but for the sake of telling the what that was done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

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

Numb.



To be CONTINUED Weekly on Friday



A

an 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 out and collect some anecdotes which have been omitted, for the sake of a regular chain in the history. And here the reader will observe, that we allowed ourselves the liberty of disconnection in the present Number, so that every Paragraph 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 in the district, and bring them to him. Whether the Gov. 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 the discharge of their office in suffering the People to

to

to attest to their grievances, and from aiding therein. This matter was mentioned to his Excellency by one of the committee of the People; and he said "It was a weak thing in the officers to do so." But there happened to be one who aided the aggrieved People; "and to him the Gov. himself so talked as that he afterwards, like the rest, refused to attest, or to administer the oath to the People" 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 he esteems it his duty to provide for the safety of the 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 are made to believe, at least to suspect, some other reason for raising this formidable armament, in the heart of the county. The Regulators did threaten the COURT: It is true they handled a few Lawyers, Clerks, Sheriffs, Bombs, &c, with some *Roughness*; but they never imagined hereby they INSULTED *His Majesty's Superior-Courts of Justice*. When the Officers, and Lawyers, injured the People, the Gov. told them the laws of their Country were their security, and that they had their actions. Why did not the Gov. tell the Lawyers &c, the same story, when the People were robb'd, insulted, mocked, and every way abused by petty foggers, and a "swarm of catterpillars"

gave these 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 so disposed of as that no Man could come to the Court without passing Centinels, by whom every Man, whom they suspected, was examined what his business was: and all who "dared to own" that it was to complain of Officers", were ill used by the Guards, and threatened, and put in fear: that many, by this means, were driven home; others, 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 minutes 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 an 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 be by the following fact, exhibited in the county, where Fanning had the direction of affairs.

On the Morning of the second day of May 1776 about twelve Men all arm'd with guns and pistols enter'd the house of Mr. Herman Husband, thro' the back door; One of them immediately laid hold of said Husband, saying "you are the King's Prisoner"! For what, asked Husband. On suspicion of being concerned in the Mob, replied the Captor"; and immediately hurried him off, not suffering him to take leave of his Family. In travelling a little distance from Husband's house they fell with Fanning, who was waiting for them, who treated the prisoner with contemptuous Ridicule. Thus escorted they arrived at Hillsborough, where Husband, and Butler, whom we have mentioned before, were put into a Fort, mounted with swivels and Guns, under a strong Guard. From this place of confinement, after a few hours, Husband was taken before a Magistrate, who charged him as follows viz. "Somebody hath informed against you, that there is cause of suspicion, of your having a hand in the Mob." Husband denied the charge; the Col. Fanning being called, and sworn, said "that he (Fanning) formerly received a paper, summoning him to appear at a Mill, and he thought it was Husband's hand writing." "And further, That he had received Papers from the Mob which referred to that paper."

THEN was Thomas Hogan sworn, who said "that Husband had confess'd he had been at some meetings of the Mob." Upon this, said Husband was committed close prisoner to the common Jail where he continued till about midnight, when he was taken out, and tied with his hands behind his back

and set 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. Fan-
 ning: Fanning came, and asked wherefore he had
 been sent for? Husband answered, "If you will
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 concern myself any more, whether you take too
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 traordinary fees, that if ever you hear any one
 speaking disrespectfully of the Officers, or hinting
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 and caution them, that you will tell the People you
 are satisfied all Taxes are agreeable to Law, that
 you will do every thing in your power to moderate
 and pacify the People." — All which Husband pro-
 mised; alledging, in his own favour that *Duresse*
 released him from obligation. Hereupon having
 entered into recognizance, and given bail, Husband
 was suffered to return home. A few days before
 the following Court, at which Husband was to be
 tried, it appears that he went to Hillsborough;
 whether to engage an Attorney, or what else, is not
 certain; but when they got him there, they kept
 him; for, by this time, the Town was strongly
 garrisoned with Soldiers, who suffered none to come
 in or go out, but as they pleased. Husband de-
 scribes his situation at Hillsborough, in the follow-
 ing words nearly, viz. "I could not even walk the
 streets about the court-house, without being in-
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sulted, at every turn, by the Soldiers, who ran on me with fixed bayonets, so that I could not but that every step I took would be my last. I 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 surrounded me, to make sport; in this situation they kept me for some time; they who possess feelings of human nature can conceive of my condition, and state of mind, better than I can describe them. I was at length released by the interposition of some Man, whom I took to be the commanding Officer." After suffering much for several days in the above manner, Husband was brought before Court, where Fanning alledged that he had committed crimes, since his entering into Recognizance which concerned his life. Upon this, Husband was committed once more close prisoner, not to the same Jail as before, but to a new one, built higher than the former, stockaded all round. Into an apartment of the Prison-House he was introduced where were nine or ten persons, who saluted Husband, upon his entrance, with pointing to the Gallows, erected in this New High Jail, in the midst thereof. The apartment was so small that the prisoners were obliged either to lay one on another, or while some attempted to close their eyes stretched on the cold floor, others were obliged to stand. In this place, says our author, I had a fresh remembrance of what I had read of Inquisition, East-India Imprisonments, &c! Having been confined for some time, Butler and Husband, were sent for, and admitted to bail, until the next Court and this discovered the crimes alledged by Fanning against

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 unaccountable." One of these instances is the fol-
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 as recited above, and was thereby deprived
 power of doing himself justice by the Law, he,
 in this situation, signed obligations, for certain
 sum of Money, to Attorneys, in order to engage
 them in his favour, that he might not ever suffer
 the cruel Tyranny of Fanning. These At-
 torneys, as it seems, cared very little what became
 of Husband, so be they could get his money ;
 therefore at the next court Husband was sued up-
 on one of these obligations ; he plead in his defence
 that it was unjust, and offered to produce Witnesses to prove
 the unjust manner in which the obligation was ob-
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and refused his Witnesses ; and ordered them to give in their Verdict ; which they did in favour of his Husband.

As soon as this matter was thus settled they were informed, " That there was another case exactly similar ; upon which, without more delay, they were sworn, and gave a Verdict as before. O HONOUR ! thou dearest Name ! and PROPERTY ! best of blessings ! Whither are ye flown from this inhospitable land of Tryon and Fanning, seduced by the perjurous breath of Villains, and sold for their Conscience for an *unworthy* Price, to the Courts, (miscall'd,) of justice.



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