

The paragraph which gave rise to this enquiry appeared on the 15th inst. in the New-York Minerva, published by Mr. Noah Webster, in the following words:—"The Northern states fought the battles of the Southern during the late war. They fed, clothed, and supported the army. They secured independence."

It is extremely rare to meet so much falshood in so small a compass. The writer, whoever he was, placed very great reliance on the credulity of his readers, when he ventured to depart so totally from truth respecting historical facts, particularly of so recent a date as those of the late war.

The Southern states, during the progress of the revolution, were exposed to all the ravages of a most destructive and desolating war. Ruthless generals spread ruin in every direction, far and near. (1) The citizens were, for a considerable part of the time, entirely out of the protection of the general government, which, in the period of their greatest distress and difficulty, was unable to send them money or soldiers. (2) Many men were dragged from their houses, and compelled to take up arms against their country. (3) For fighting in defence of the common cause, several brave & distinguished characters were actually hanged like common felons. (4) I have heard gentlemen of indubitable respectability affirm, that a fourth part of the inhabitants of Georgia perished during the war. The havoc in many parts of South-Carolina, (5) and in some parts of Virginia, was in as great a proportion. Trade, commerce, and even cultivation, were almost wholly suspended. And where cultivation was carried on, the produce of the soil lay on hands for want of shipping to transport it to suitable markets. Taking all these considerations together, it is not perhaps too much to suppose, that a single Southern state suffered as much by the war as all the New-England states united. South-Carolina, alone, lost 25,000 slaves. (6) At 150 dollars each these amount to 3,750,000 dollars. Virginia, though she did not probably lose so many, suffered immensely in this way. Yet these states are now threatened with being "shaken off the neck" of the northern ones, because they are opposed to a treaty, which has relinquished all claims to compensation for the negroes taken from them contrary to the treaty of peace. (7)

While the Southern states were in this dreadful situation, the Eastern and middle states, with some exceptions as to the state of New Jersey, a part of New-York, Philadelphia and its vicinity, and some other parts at particular seasons, were comparatively speaking, free from the din of arms. Internal trade suffered little check. The supplies for the army gave employment to the old branches of manufactures, and called new ones into existence: and if external commerce was suspended, numerous and successful privateers compensated for the interruption. From almost all these advantages, the Southern states were partially or altogether debarred. If, therefore, as we are now told, "the Northern states had fought the battles of the Southern"—if they had "fed, clothed and supported the army," the contribution would not have been more severe than that of their Southern brethren; and, even in that case, they would not be entitled to reproach them with what they had done.

But the truth is, "that the Southern states fought their own battles." They contributed, to speak within very moderate bounds, at least as largely towards "securing independence" as the Northern. History bears them ample testimony, that if the revolution was really a criminal act, as would appear to be the opinion of many at present, they expiated their share of the guilt "to the uttermost farthing." If it was meritorious and honourable, as I hope the world will long regard it, a very large proportion of the glory belongs to them.

The chief battles fought to the Southward, were at Camden, at King's Mountain, at Cowpens, at Guilford Court-House, at Hobkirk's hill, near Camden, and at Eutaw. Let us enquire, were these "fought by the Northern states?"

At the battle of Camden, "the American army" was formed in the following manner: the second Maryland brigade, commanded by brigadier-general Gil, flanked by a militia: the N. Carolina militia, commanded by major general Caswell, in the centre; and the Virginia militia, commanded by general Stevens, on the left, flanked by the N. Carolina militia light-infantry, and a militia. Major-general Baron de Kalb commanded on the right of the line, and brigadier-general Smallwood commanded the first Maryland brigade, which was posted as a corps de reserve, two or three hundred yards in the rear." (8)

At the battle of King's Mountain, in which major-general Ferguson was slain, the American army was composed exclusively of the militia of the Western parts of Virginia, and North and South-Carolina.

At the battle of Cowpens, that brilliant instance of bravery and good conduct, "General Morgan drew up his men in two lines. The whole of the North and South-Carolina militia present were put under the command of general Pickens, and formed the first line. The second consisted of the light-infantry under lieutenant-colonel Howard, and the Virginia riflemen. Colonel Washington, with his cavalry, and about 45 militia, under colonel M'Call, were drawn up in the rear of the whole." (10) The light-infantry were from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—and the cavalry from Virginia, as may be seen by the list published by general Morgan. (11)

The American army, at Guilford Court House, consisted of Huger's brigade of Virginia continentals, 778 present, and fit for duty; of Williams's Maryland brigade and Delaware's, 630; and of the infantry of Lee's partisan legion, 82; that of continental regulars, 1,490: besides these, there were 1,060 militia from North Carolina, and 1,693 from Virginia. The whole army consisted of 4,243 foot, and of 161 cavalry, including Washington's light dragoons, 86, and of Lee's legion 75" (12)

The battle of Hobkirk's hill, near Camden, was fought about six weeks after the above, and by the same army. (13)

Of the battle of Eutaw I have already given

shall here repeat it. "The front consisted of the militia from North and South-Carolina, and was commanded by generals Marion and Pickens, & colonel de Malmédy. The second consisted of the continental troops from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and was led on by general Sumner, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and colonel Williams. Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion, covered the right flank; lieutenant-colonel Henderson, with the state troops, covered the left. Lieutenant-colonel Washington, with his cavalry, and captain Kirkwood, with the Delaware troops, formed a corps de reserve."

To enter into details of all the brave and successful skirmishes, incursions, and surprises, in which Generals Morgan, Marion, Pickens, Sumpter, Sumner, W. Washington, Lee, and various other distinguished officers of the Southern states, were concerned, though it would more fully establish the position I have laid down, would lead me too far. I must therefore dismiss the subject, with referring the reader to the histories of Ramfay and Gordon, and to the journals of Congress, in which he will find ample testimonials to satisfy him, that "the Northern states did not fight the battles of the Southern."

It thus appears, that the charges so positively and barefacedly brought forward against the Southern states, are void of even a shadow of truth!—for so far from the Northern states having exclusively fought the battles of the Southern; it appears incontrovertible, that except at York-town, the Southern states were left, during the most dangerous periods of the war, to protect themselves almost wholly unassisted! Still further to shew the total disregard of truth, which prevails with those who advance these bold assertions: it appears, from an examination of the accounts of the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, that there were probably more Southern soldiers engaged in them, than there were Northern soldiers in all the Southern battles together, Yorktown excepted.

Let us here make a most solemn pause. If we have not relinquished all cares beyond the sordid concerns of self-interest, here is ample matter for the most awful and painful reflexions! Must we not shudder with affright, at the tremendous precipice, to which, with Syrian arms, our incautions steps are so artfully drawn! "To any foreign power, jealous of our prosperity, a rupture of the Union would be invaluable—to Americans it would be the sign and seal of inevitable destruction!—What, then, must be our abhorrence, our detestation of the motives which can lead any man who professes himself an American, to multiply, by such gross, such shameless, such palpable misrepresentation, the already too numerous sources of jealousy between the federal members of our confederation! who lays a foundation of falsehood and deception, on which to erect the frightful superstructure of a dissolution of the Union! Are we not alarmed to find, that this idea is now thrown out with less concern, than was formerly felt at the idea of erecting a new state, a new county, or even the removal of a seat of Government! whatever may be their professions, can the men be federalists, who are thus endeavouring to destroy our federal Union? Are they friends to order, who are familiarizing us to the vast species of disorder and disorganization? Are they friends to the human race, who, as far as in them lies, are endeavouring to blast the hopes mankind entertained, of having here a lasting asylum against European persecution? Should we, for any of the heart burnings or discords of the present moment, dissolve the Union—fatal, accused expression—little did I expect a few years back, you would be so familiar to my pen—should we, I say, be guilty of this stupendous folly, would we not devote ourselves to the execrations and maledictions of our cotemporaries and of the latest posterity?" HARRINGTON.

- NOTES.
- (1) See Ramfay and Gordon, passim.
 - (2) "Congress was unable to send either men or money for the defence of the Southern States." Ramfay's American Revolution, vol. ii. p. 229.
 - (3) Ramfay's South-Carolina, vol. ii. p. 115.
 - (4) Ibid. page 157—Remember Col. Hayne.
 - (5) "South-Carolina exhibited scenes of distress, which were shocking to humanity. The single district of Ninety-Six, which is only one of Six Districts into which South-Carolina is divided, has been computed to contain fourteen hundred widows and orphans, made so by the war." Ibid. 275.
 - (6) Ibid. 384.
 - (7) Much disingenuous sophistry has been used to invalidate the claims of America on this head. The clause of the treaty of peace on this subject, states that the British troops should depart "without carrying any negroes or other property of the inhabitants." This, as has been already unanswerably observed, must mean either that the British troops should not take away the negroes then in their possession—or that they should not rob the inhabitants of negroes which had not been taken from them. The latter stipulation would be justly deemed an insult.—The former must therefore necessarily be the true one. Volumes of quibbles might perplex, but never could refute this explanation.
 - (8) Ramfay's South Carolina, vol. ii. pp. 147, 8.
 - (9) Ibid. 180, 181.—Gordon, vol. iii. p. 117.
 - (10) Gordon's American Revolution, second New-York edition, vol. iii. pp. 160, 1.
 - (11) Ramfay's South Carolina, ii. 472.
 - (12) Gordon, iii. 173.
 - (13) Ibid. 189. Ramfay's S. Carolina, ii. 230.
 - (14) Ramfay's S. Carolina, ii. 252.
 - (15) From the accounts of the battle of Brandywine, I have taken the following extracts: "Greene draws up his force, consisting of the Virginia troops, and a regiment of Pennsylvanians, commanded by col. Stewart, * * * the tenth Virginia regiment, commanded by A. Stevens, supports the attack of the British cannonade and musquetry, for fifteen minutes, though they have never before been engaged * * * Wayne and the North Carolinians, with the artillery and light troops, after their defeat by Knyphausen, pass the rear of it in their retreat. Gordon, vol. ii. pp. 225, 226.

For LONDON;
The fine new copper-bottomed Ship
Mount Vernon,
BURTHEN about 412 tons, will be ready to receive her cargo on Monday next, and will sail on or before the 10th of May next, great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-Street,

Philadelphia,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1796.

A French Paper, under date of Feb. 20, announces that Mr. ADET is recalled from the United States, and is to be succeeded by Mr. FANTANO of Bourdeaux.

The institution of Sunday schools has too obvious a tendency towards the promotion of public morality to stand in need of encomium. The authors of this admirable institution deserve from their fellow citizens the highest encomiums. In proportion to the utility of any project must be the degree of merit attaching itself to any mean of forwarding it. In this point of view the managers of the Philadelphia theatre deserve from their fellow citizens no inconsiderable portion of credit for promoting this laudable institution.

As that charitable institution the Philadelphia dispensary is also to have a portion of the benefit assigned to it, the theatre cannot fail of a crowded audience.

Setting aside the intrinsic merit of the play to be performed on that evening, which is universally allowed to be inferior to no one whatever the inward satisfaction of aiding charitable establishments, will no doubt influence the liberal citizens of Philadelphia, to do honor to themselves and to the cause of humanity, by a general attendance at this benefit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By a paragraph in the Aurora of this morning, Messrs. Swanwick, Livingston and Parker are said to represent the Mercantile Interests of PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and NORFOLK!!!

It is a singular fact, says a correspondent, that the National Directory of France, and the British Parliament, should both be engaged at the same time in passing laws for the suppression of Clubs.

A correspondent, who yesterday heard the speech of the gentleman from Geneva, suggests, that no part of that extraordinary performance was more worthy of notice than the observations respecting the ninth article of the Treaty, and the effects of its provisions on the State of North-Carolina—without adverting to the want of candour manifest on this occasion, and the open detection in an attempt to present an erroneous view of the subject, the manner in which the Orator touched upon the question in respect to Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and especially Virginia, contrasted with his guardian efforts to raise doubts, and beget alarm, relative to the extinguished claim of the Grenville family, could not have afforded pleasure to the Representatives of North-Carolina, however satisfactory the compliment to the understanding and the talents of the members from Virginia, might have been to them. The gentleman from Geneva observed, wisely, that he was no lawyer—his discourse in more than one instance proved the truth of his observation. If he knew the History of the Grenville case, and had examined with even slight attention the laws of North-Carolina, he must have known that the Grenville Title was extinct, that the estate was, long since, vested in North-Carolina, that the proprietors have been compensated by Great-Britain for the loss of their estate, and that the law in question are held by, and under the grants of North-Carolina, and not by any British subject whatsoever; and consequently could not be, as in fact they are not, at all affected by the ninth article.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DATE.
Brig Eliza, Wheelwright,	Newburyport 16
Two Sisters, Welsh,	Boston 9
Schooner Polly, Lewis,	Jamaica, via N. C. 67
Betsy, Curtis,	Jeremie 24
Betsy, Freeman,	Martinique 23
CLEARED.	
Ship Peggy, Elliot,	Bourdeaux
Brig Charlotte, Cushing,	Hispaniola
Abigail Laik,	St. Bartholemews
Fame, Chirside,	Jeremie
Industry, Francis,	New-York
Schooner Little John, Boyd,	Jeremie
Sloop Friendship, Baxter,	Norfolk
Capt. Freeman from Martinique informs that he left there	
Brig Venus, Burrows,	Philadelphia
Delight, Tate,	Portland
Schr. Jenny, Young,	Boston.

PARIS, March 3.

The following portrait was drawn by a man, who from a concurrence of dreadful circumstances, was a long time near Stofflet:—In stature, he was about five feet four inches, strongly built; his shape vulgar and brutal; his mind had never received any species of cultivation. He imbibed the education, and retained the temper and manners of a German game-keeper. He led his men to battle as his dogs to the chase of a boar. He was rather brutal than ferocious. He always preserved his ancient habits, his old connections, he did not love, he despised the nobility. He was looked up to with the utmost reverence by the peasants, who respected M. Maltonset, (for that was his name with them) more than the Beauchamps, Delber, Lefeuere, and other chiefs, who were much better than himself. Delber, the bravest and most able of all the Vendéans, had a particular esteem for, and confidence in Stofflet. Lefeuere kept a strict eye upon him.

Journal of Real.

In the fitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d of March a scrutiny took place, for nominating a commission, charged to examine the message of the Directory, respecting the justices of the Peace, who have refused to take the oath of hatred against royalty. On this subject, L'Eclair of the 3d, says, the Committee appointed to report on the message of the Directory, is not disposed to revive Jacobinism. It then declaims at great length against Clubs, which were the support of Robespierre, Chaumette and Hebert. If we can forget the terrible lesson of our misfortunes, let us cast our eyes on the mischiefs produced in Holland, by Popular Societies, where they have arrested Magistrates, and attempted to seduce the French soldiery, in order to rival the government. If we want other examples, let us look at the United States of America, where the government has been obliged to employ the force of arms to restore tranquility to provinces agitated by Clubs. Let us look at other countries, and we may convince ourselves that their happy Constitution, which in many of its parts

their chiefs; who with the best intentions, often prove the ruin of liberty.—Clubs are excellent when we wish to destroy; they have rendered us great services, which we can never forget, and we may again want their assistance, when we wish to bring about a new Revolution; but at this time we wish to draw it to a conclusion, to repair our evils, to find tranquility, and to preserve our Constitution.

March 4.

An arret of the Directory, dated the 6th Vendétoise, enacts, "That from that day the central bureau of the canton of Paris, shall grant no more permissions of that sort which are revoked, except those which shall be renewed in consequence of those desirous to settle at Paris appearing before the minister of police, and assigning good reasons for that purpose. All permissions for occasional residence are also revoked. New permissions may, however, be obtained, but only for a short time, by those who shall be able to assign justifiable causes not included in the exceptions subjoined to the laws of the third and fourth complementary days of the second year. The central bureau is to continue to grant permissions, but only according to the strict and rigid letter of the law. Those whose permissions are revoked, are bound to quit Paris within the period prescribed by the law."

LONDON, March 13.

The Paris papers to the 6th, were received in town on Thursday, which brought nothing important: They only mention, that a restraint is going to be put on the liberty of the press, and that no journal (public print) will be in future permitted to circulate by the post, except such as are acknowledged by government, and approved by the censors established by them, for the purpose of examining such publications. This restraint enrages many of the Journalists against the Executive Directory, some of whom do not scruple to say, that such an arbitrary inquisition, was even never attempted by Robespierre. Others say, that they do not imagine that such a measure will pass the two Councils.

Stofflet, according to letters from Angers, died with firmness. Before he was shot, he tied a handkerchief about his eyes, and knelt down.—The soldiers hit him at the first fire. One of his Aides du Camp received ten fires before he died. They were sold by a farmer, who conducted the Republican troops to the place between Vallons and Chaillet.

By Lloyd's list, it appears, that the number of ships taken by the enemy, from England and the other powers at war with them, from January 1793, to December 1795, is 2009, of which 119 were retaken by our cruisers. The number taken by England and the other powers, from France, is 319, so that there remains a balance in favour of the enemy of 1491 vessels. Ships of war and privateers are not included in this statement.

The King of Spain, to defray the expences of his journey, has taken two millions of crowns from the Treasury, which is appropriated to the expenditure of 40 days. The Duke of Alcadia, who has four Secretaries of State with him, rides in the same carriage with their Majesties.

By Express from Boston.

BOSTON, April 23.

TREATY MEMORIALS.

CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

The critical juncture of public affairs in the United States, has arrested the attention, and united the endeavors of the friends to peace, order, and the public good, to ward off the evils which threaten our tranquillity. At the same instant we see the commercial part of the community, uniting in one common prayer to the House that no partial considerations of policy may influence their decision on the important question before them; but that the faith, honor and interest of the nation, may be preserved by making necessary provisions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect. In Philadelphia and New-York, the number of petitioners is greater than was ever known on any former occasion. In this town, a memorial was set on foot yesterday morning, and last evening we were told, that the subscribers amounted to near One thousand.—From Salem, we received the following official account on the subject.

SALEM.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, lawfully qualified to vote in town affairs, held at the Court-House on the 22d day of April, 1796.

Voted, unanimously, (except 4 dissenting persons,) That the town of Salem, present a memorial, to the hon. the House of Representatives of the United States, praying that they would make provision for carrying the TREATY with Great-Britain, into full and honorable effect.

Voted, unanimously, That the draught now presented and read to the town, as a memorial, be accepted and approved of; and that the same be presented to the honorable, the House of Representatives of the United States.

Voted, unanimously, That a committee be chosen to join the Selectmen, to compleat a fair copy of said memorial, and to present the same to the inhabitants of this town, to be signed by them; and when compleated, to forward the same to BENJAMIN GOODHUE, Esq. or some other member of Congress, to be presented by them, to the hon. Representatives of the United States.

For this committee, Capt. Joseph White, Benjamin Pickman, and John Treadwell, Esqrs.—Messrs. John Norris, William Gray, jun. and capt. Ephraim Emerton.

A true Copy from the Town Records.

(Attest.)

EDWARD NORRIS,
Town Clerk.

The meeting at Salem yesterday was generally attended, although the warrant for it was not granted until nine o'clock, on Thuday evening; near 500 citizens assembled, of whom only 4 dissented to