

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. NUMBER XXIII.

HAVING finished what I had to say, at the present time, on the nature of the treaties, I go on to speak a little of the good effects of the alliance, and the advantages resulting from the operations of our ally.

It would be worth while to shew at great length how much the reputation of the French monarchy has added lustre to our cause, and contributed to prevent several of the powers of Europe from giving any help to Britain, or entering into an alliance with her.

She early fitted out armed vessels to cruise upon the four seas of England: to capture the merchantmen, the transports, the armed vessels of the enemy, sending them into every port of France.

The troops of France were early marched to the coasts opposite to England, and kept our enemy in perpetual apprehensions of a descent upon their shores.

The fleets of France riding in the harbours, or triumphant in the Channel, were ready to convey these troops to Britain. The scene was now reversed, and the evils which our enemy had meditated, and which they had wrought to us, were brought home to their own doors.

They have, no doubt, often heard what were our sufferings when their troops landed at Boston, at New-York, at the head of the bay of Chesapeake, and at other places.

the British fleets, and riding victorious on the Channel, has it in his power to burn every town from the Land's-end of England to the Orcaades in Scotland. The gallant adventurer John Paul Jones, in the pay of the congress, but chiefly fitted out by France, and under the auspices of his royal patroness the queen of France, has entered the Humber, and would have burnt Hull had not his orders been to the contrary.

It would be no more than the justice of retribution: But it is impossible for France to imitate such examples of barbarity. Though stung with a sense of injury, on our behalf, she is not able to induce herself to set one town on fire. It requires an impenetrable hardness of the heart to resist the ideas of civilized Europe, and to bring back the visage of the Gothic times.

It is glorious to excel in humanity as well as by arms. France may be said to have been the polisher of Europe, and it would ill comport with the character she has hitherto sustained, to descend to any act of barbarity, even though exercised against a nation who is herself barbarous.

sweep across her isle can bear away the memory of her murders. She is foggy in her atmosphere; but the more heavy shades of her ignominy press upon her.

It is no small sacrifice, or reticement to refrain from retaliating the injuries of Britain. The States of Europe will be sensible of this, and will give due praise to our ally, for that sacrifice.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Sept. 25.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 25.

BY lieutenant colonel Prevost, who arrived in town on the 23d instant from Georgia, a letter from major-general Prevost to lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated at Savannah the 4th of August, has been received, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from major-general Prevost to lord George Germain, dated Savannah, August 4, 1779.

Since my last dispatches from St. John's Island (copies of which are herewith sent) I have had no opportunity to write directly to your lordship; our operations since that time have been chiefly confined in removing from one island to another, and establishing the different posts intended to be occupied during the great heat, and the sickly season: however, on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the post on the main at Stono Ferry, and to quit the island of St. John's, the enemy's whole force attacked that post with eight pieces of cannon, and 5000 men; their attack was at first spirited, but the good countenance of the troops, and the fire of the armed flat boat covered the left flank of our post, just as the troops were retiring over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat; a favourable opportunity of pursuing them, and giving them a severe check, was lost for the want of the hories, which had been sent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground the rebels had got too great a distance to expect to come up with them with the foot.