

COPPER-SMITH,
ANNAPOLIS,
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ly finished off, as in
troant,
BERT ROWARD.
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ea Worms for Still.

er, at his Dwelling
House, in St. Mary's
St. Mary's River, by

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Ware too tedious to
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p. He will take in
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THOMAS BAKER.

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od ENTERTAIN.
emen may be well
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ANNAPOLIS, sell
TOBACCO, in

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away, in Prince,
BEALL, junior.
or the Payment of
ced.

arles-street;
ADVERTISE-
One Shilling

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 11, 1756.

The following is an Account of the Gallant Behaviour of an ENGLISH CAPTAIN of an ENGLISH Man of War, Mann'd with ENGLISHMEN, at a Time when the True Old ENGLISH Valour was in Fashion, in the Reign of good Queen ELIZABETH. Such a Relation, although of an Action which happen'd long since, may not now be improper to Publish, after we have had so many Accounts of the late dastardly Behaviour of an English ADMIRAL.

IN the year 1591, was that memorable fight, of an English Ship called the Revenge, under the command of Sir Richard Grenvil; Memorable (I say) even beyond credit, and to the height of some Heroical Fable. And though it were a Defeat, yet it exceeded a Victory; Being like the act of Sampson, that killed more men at his death, than he had done in the time of all his life. This Ship, for the space of 15 hours, fate like a Stag amongst Hounds, at the Bay, and was seiged, and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great Ships, part of a Navy of fifty five ships in all; The rest like Abettors looking on a far off; And amongst the 15 ships that fought, the great Sant Philippo was one; a ship of 1500 tun; Prince of the 12 Sea Apostles; Which was right glad when she was shifted off from the Revenge. This brave ship the Revenge, being manned onely with two hundred (souldiers and mariners,) whereof eighty lay sick, yet nevertheless after a Fight maintained (as was said) of fifteen hours, and two ships of the enemy sunk by her side; Besides many more torne and battered, and great slaughter of men; never came to be entered, but was taken by composition; The Enemies themselves having in admiration the Vertue of the Commander, and the whole Tragedy of that Ship.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for July, 1756.

ANECDOTES of General BLAKENEY, the brave Defender of St. Philip's Castle, in the Island of Minorca.

LIEUTENANT General William Blakeney, is of Irish Extraction, and very early enter'd into the Service of his Country, in which he behav'd with distinguished Conduct and Courage, and rose, thro' the several military Degrees, to the Rank of Colonel. In March 1743, he was constituted a Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Forces, and in March 1744, was appointed Quarter-Master-General of the Troops in Scotland. In April 1745, he was constituted a Major-General, and in February 1746, was made Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth. In the same Year he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and in September 1747, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Minorca. In October 1747, he was constituted a Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and about the Year 1753, Governor of Fort St. Philip, and is also Colonel of the 27th Regiment of Foot, which is on the Irish Establishment. On August 21, 1745, soon after the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he set out to join his Regiment in Scotland, where, on October 27, he attack'd the Rear of a Detachment of the Rebels, who were convoying Stores, &c. at Alloway, and took from them a great Booty of Cows, Horses, Baggage, Arms; and some Money. Being, soon after, made Governor of that important Fortres Stirling-Castle, he was beleagueryed by the Rebel Army, but soon demolished the Works they had begun to erect. To the Pretender's Son's Summons to the Castle to surrender, General Blakeney's Answer was, "That he had always

been looked upon as a Man of Honour, and the Rebels should find he would die so." He put Arms into the Townsmen's Hands, and expected they would have acted with Vigour in Defence of the Place, but the Provost and some of the Council being intimidated, soon made a Capitulation with the Rebels, in which they promised to harm no one in the Town, not even those who bore Arms, and that they would pay for what they had. Upon Advice of these shameful Proceedings, the General came down, to the Town, and went round all the Guards, exhorting them in these Words, "Gentlemen, Be true to your Religion, King and Country, and defend your Posts to the last Extremity; and if you are overpowered by the Rebels, make a handsome Retreat, and I will keep an open Door for you." This Speech highly inspirited the Townsmen, who in general resolved to defend themselves; but the Provost and Bailies being still bent upon delivering up the Town, a Letter was sent from the Council to the General, with the Terms of a second Agreement, to which, justly incens'd at their Meanness and Perfidy, he only returned this laconic Answer.

Jan. 8, 1746.

"Gentlemen, I received yours. Deliver me up my Arms and Ammunition.

Your humble Servant."

Upon this the Conveener, with the Captains of the Voluntiers, sent again to the General, telling him, "That if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the Siege till the Army came up, &c. &c." To which he returned Answer; "Gentlemen, As your Provost and Bailies think the Town not worth their Notice, to take Care of it, neither can I. I will take Care of the Castle."

The next Evening the Town was surrendered, and the Minute they enter'd they broke the Capitulation, by pillaging, &c. The General had Reason to be greatly chagrined at this Conduct of the Magistrates; for, by his Care, the Walls of the Town had been all repaired, Additions made where necessary, several deep Trenches cut, and he had provided them with every Requisite to sustain an obstinate Siege.

On the Day after the Battle of Falkirk, the Rebels attempted to scale the Castle; but General Blakeney having ordered all his Men out of Sight, at their first Attack, and planted nine Pieces of Cannon, Nine-pounders, loaded with Grape-shot, for their Reception; and his Musketeers exerting themselves at the same time, the Rebels lost above 1000 Men in their fruitless Attempt. Upon this they demanded a Cessation of Arms to bury their Dead; but the General refused it them, with this Answer, "That they need not be in any great Hurry, since, as the Weather was very cold, their Bodies were not like to be offensive." From this time the Fire of the Garrison was so sharp and constant upon the Batteries they were erecting, that all the Rebels declined approaching them, so that the Irish Brigade, and Drummond's Regiment were forced to that Duty. At length they finished two Batteries, one at Gowan-Hill, within forty Yards of the Castle, and one at Lady's-Hill, on which they mounted some Cannon, and fired for a small Space incessantly, but were answered with such Effect by the brave Blakeney, that they were soon silenced. Upon the Approach of his Royal Highness to his Relief, they precipitately raised the Siege on February 1, and that gallant Prince, in his Letter to the Lord Justice Clerk, dated February 1, does the General the Honour to observe, "They were very much disappointed at the Defence General Blakeney had made in Stirling-Castle, and said, it was impossible for Men to take it." His Royal Highness received the General with great Marks of Affection, commended extremely his Behaviour, Conduct and Courage, which had saved the Castle of

Stirling, a Place of the greatest Importance, from falling into the Hands of the Rebels, tho' his Provisions and Firing were almost expended.

After so many Proofs of the Conduct and Courage of this brave old General, we can cease our Wonder at his having acted so consistently with himself in the Defence of Fort St. Philip, the Loss of which will not be of more Disgrace to English Politicks, than the Stand the Governor made will do Honour to his Name and Nation.

This Gentleman is of a remarkably affable Temper, and tho' strict in his Discipline, so indulgently humane to his Soldiery; that no Man who ever served under him but loved him. He has the highest and justest Notions of Patriotism, never took Bribe, or stooped to mean Servility or Adulation of the Great in Power, and rather than be a Witness to the Dishonour of his Country, would be buried in its Ruins. Such is the Hero, who, abandoned by those that should have supported him, has, notwithstanding, raised himself a Monument by his noble Behaviour, which will remain with Englishmen till, alas! Honour, Patriotism, and Liberty, shall be no more.



DUBLIN, July 24.

BY private Letters from Copenhagen, Berlin, Hamburg, and the Hague, Affairs are likely to take a strange Turn, the King of Denmark having assured his Britannic Majesty, that if the French attack or attempt to invade Great-Britain or Ireland, he will send 15000 of his best Troops, and also his whole Fleet to Ireland, to defend it from the French or any other Invader; and that they shall be ready at the shortest Warning to land at the nearest Sea-Ports of that Kingdom, and to march to all other Parts of the Country: But as there is not any Nation in Europe, or any other Part of the World, that hath shewn more Loyalty and Affection to their Princes, in all Ages, than the Irish have done, especially to his present Majesty, it is hoped there will be no Occasion for the Danes to come hither; the People of this Kingdom, and particularly those of Dublin, being now signing most loyal and affectionate Associations to support his Majesty against the French, or any other Power whatever, who shall presume to attempt an Invasion in any Part of this Kingdom, or Great-Britain; there being above 200,000 Protestants, in one of our four Provinces, desirous and ready to bear Arms, and many Thousands of them willing to cloath, array, and maintain themselves at their own Charge, not only in the different Parts of this Kingdom, but even in Great-Britain, if his Majesty's Service should require it.

LONDON.

July 15. The John and Mary, of Peterhead, Arbuthnot, from Virginia for London, is ashore at Holyhead in the Orkneys.

It is supposed that the Stir made on the Coast opposite to us, is designed to withdraw our Attention from their Martinico-Fleet, supposed at this Time to be at Sea. Boscawen has already been largely reinforced in order to stretch out his Squadron to a great Distance, to prevent their escaping. This Merchant Fleet, consists of about 150 Sail, and the Loss of it would be more fatal than any other Blow ever given to the Credit and Commerce of France. Almost every Frenchman that has Money has a Concern in this Fleet; and the Merchants already reduced by former Captures, to a tottering Condition, must inevitably be undone in general, if they suffer this Loss after their former ones. M. Perrier de Salvret's Squadron convoys them, which consists of about 7 Ships of the Line, and 5 or 6 Frigates; and the Best Fleet of 10 or 11 Capital Ships, are, it is believed, to attempt to join them.

July