

Subscriber intending to
ern-keeping, desires those who
h, to come and rub out their
greatly oblige him
will live in the same House and
it private Lodgings, where they
moderated, by
Their humble Servant,
Charles Wallace.

Town, in So. Carolina,
The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
JOHN RATTRAY,
Master;
Now lying in West River,
and will sail in a few Days.
She has extraordinary Ac-
Passengers. For Passage agree

already sundry Times
this Gazette, of which but little
taken; I find myself obliged
Notice, That all Persons on
of Maryland indebted to Brn-
Esq; and Company, of Phila-
to make speedy Payment; and
will be given at Mr. Middleton's
first Week in the Provincial Court
received the same.
William Young.

but forgot to whom,
Bodies of Laws of this Province.
is wrote Robert Gordon. Who-
desired to return it to the Printer

February 27, 1755.
Persons indebted to R-
art, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool,
Dealings with their several Factors
ince, are desired to settle their re-
s with, and pay the Balances due
now Agent to the said Company,
the first Day of July next, other-
spect to be dealt with, for Rece-
the Laws, in that Case made and
And all Persons who have any
said Company, are desired, to
ply for Payment to
Thomas Brereton.

to be Sold, at Oxford, a large Assortment
of the best
GOODS, on reasonable
County, January 25, 1755:
out of the County Goal,
at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-
5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost
Teeth, he bends forward when
about 45 Years of Age.
rewards the said Tucker, and brings
goal, shall have FOUR PISTOLS
in the County; if taken out of
PISTOLS Reward, and reason-
aid by
William Young, Sheriff.

January 7, 1755:
Commissioners of the Pa-
ency Office, have, by frequent Ad-
sited the Debtors to that Office
y the Interest due on their Bonds,
ve not hitherto complied with:
now Inform all concerned, that
several Bonds in Suit, and that they
do so, in every Instance, until all
ay, due to the said Office, is paid in.
Order of the Commissioners,
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper-Currency Office.

Office in Charles Street;
Payments of a moderate
per Week after for Con-

THE [Numb. 522.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1755.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for January.
The WORLD. N^o. CV.

AS I am desirous of beginning the new Year well, I shall devote this Paper to the Service of my fair Countrywomen, for whom I have so tender a Concern, that I examine into their Conduct with a Kind of parental Vigilance and Affection. I sincerely wish to approve, but at the same Time am determined to admonish and reprimand, whenever, for their Sakes, I may think it necessary. I will not, as far as in me lies, suffer the Errors of their Minds to disgrace those beautiful Dwellings in which they are lodged; nor will I, on the other Hand, silently and quietly allow the Affliction and Abuse of their Persons, to reflect Contempt and Ridicule upon their Understandings.

Native, artless Beauty has long been the peculiar Distinction of my fair Fellow Subjects. Our Poets have long sung their genuine Lillies and Roses, and our Painters have as long endeavoured, though in vain, to imitate them; beautiful Nature mocked all their Art. But I am now informed by Persons of unquestioned Truth and Sagacity, and indeed I have observed but too many Instances of it myself, that a great Number of those inestimable Originals, by a strange Inversion of Things, give the lie to their Poets, and servily copy their Painters, degrading and disguising themselves, into worse Copies, of bad Copies of themselves. It is even whispered about Town of that excellent Artist Mr. Listard, that he lately refused a fine Woman to draw her Picture, alledging, that he never copied any Body's Works but his own and GOD ALMIGHTY'S.

I have taken great Pains to inform myself of the Growth and Extent of this heinous Crime of Self-Painting (I had almost given it a harder Term) and I am sorry to say, that I have found it to be extremely epidemical. The present State of it, in its several Degrees, appears to be this.

The inferior Class of Women, who always ape their Betters, make use of a Sort of rough cast, little superior to the common Lath and Plaster, which comes very cheap, and can be afforded out of the casual Profits of the Evening.

The Class immediately above these, paint occasionally, either in Size or Oil, which at six Pence per Foot Square, comes within a moderate weekly Allowance.

The Generality of Women of Fashion make use of a superfine Stucco, or Plaster of Paris highly glazed, which does not require a daily Renewal, and will, with some slight occasional Repairs, last as long as their Curls, and stand a pretty strong Collision.

As for the transcendent and divine Pearl Powder, with an exquisite Varnish superinduced to fix it, it is by no Means common, but is reserved for Ladies not only of the first Rank, but of the most considerable Fortunes; it being so very costly, that few Pin-Moneys can keep a Face in it, as a Face of Condition ought to be kept. Perhaps the same Number of Pearls whole might be more acceptable to some Lovers, than in Powder upon the Lady's Face.

I would now fain undeceive my fair Countrywomen of an Error, which, gross as it is, they too fondly entertain. They flatter themselves that this Artificial is not discoverable, or distinguishable from native white. But I beg Leave to assure them, that however well prepared the Colour may be, or however skilful the Hand that lays it on, it is immediately discovered by the Eye at a considerable Distance, and by the Nose upon a nearer Approach; and I overheard the other Day at the Coffee House Capt. Pbelim M'Manus complaining, that when worn upon the Face it had the most nauseous Taste imaginable. Thus offensive to three of the Senses, it is not, probably, very inviting to a fourth.

Talking upon this Subject lately with a Friend, he said, that in his Opinion, a Woman who painted

white, gave the Public a Pledge of her Chastity, by fortifying it with a Wall, which she must be sure that no Man would desire either to batter or scale. But I confess I did not agree with him as to the Motive, though I did as to the Consequences; which are, I believe, in general, that they loose both operam et stam. I have observed that many of the sagacious Landlords of this great Metropolis who let Lodgings, do at the Beginning of the Winter, new vamp, paint, and stucco, the Fronts of their Houses, in order to catch the Eyes of Passengers, and engage Lodgers. Now to say the Truth, I cannot help suspecting that this is rather the real Motive of my fair Countrywomen, when they thus incrust themselves. But alas! those outward Repairs will never tempt People to enquire within. The Cases are greatly different; in the former they both adorn and preserve, in the latter they disgust and destroy.

In order therefore to put an effectual Stop to this Enormity, and to save, as far as I am able, the native Carnations, the Eyes, the Teeth, the Breath, and the Reputations of my beautiful Fellow Subjects, I hereby give Notice, that if within one Kalendar Month from the Date hereof (I allow that Time for the Consumption of Stock in Hand) I shall receive any authentic Testimonies (and I have my Spies abroad) of this Sophistication and Adulteration of the fairest Works of Nature, I am resolved to publish at full Length the Names of the Delinquents. This may perhaps at first Sight seem a bold Measure; and Actions of Scandal and Defamation may be thought of: But I go upon safe Ground; for before I took this Resolution, I was determined to know all the worst possible Consequences of it to myself, and therefore consulted one of the most eminent Council in England, an old Acquaintance and Friend of mine, whose Opinion I shall here most faithfully relate.

When I had stated my Case to him as clearly as I was able, he stroked his Chin for some Time, picked his Nose, and hemmed thrice, in order to give me his very best Opinion. "By publishing the Names at full Length in your Paper, I humbly conceive, said he, that you avoid all the troublesome Consequences of Innuendo's. But the present Question, if I apprehend it aright, seems to be, Whether you may thereby be liable to any other Action, or Actions, which for Brevity Sake I will not here enumerate. Now by what occurs to me off hand, and without consulting my Books, I humbly apprehend that no Action at all will lie against you; but on the contrary I do conceive, and indeed take upon me to affirm, that you may proceed against these Criminals, for, such I will be bold to call them, either by Action or Indictment; the Crime being of a public and a heinous Nature. Here is not only the suppressio veri, which is highly penal, but the crimen falsi too. An Action popular, or of qui tam would certainly lie; but however I should humbly prefer an Indictment upon the Statutes of Forgery, 2 Geo. II. cap. 25, and 7. Geo. II. cap. 22. for Forgery I maintain it is. The Fact, as you well know, will be tried by a Jury, of whom one Maitty will doubtless be Plasterer; so that it will unquestionably be found." Here my Council paused for some Time, and hemmed pretty often; however I remained silent, observing plainly by his Countenance that he had not finished, but was thinking on. In a little Time he resumed his Discourse, and said; "All Things considered, Mr. Fitz Adam, I would advise you to bring your Indictment upon the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. cap. 22. which is a very fine Penal Statute." I confess I could not check the sudden Impulse of Surprise which this occasioned in me, and interrupting him perhaps too hastily, "What, Sir, said I, indict a Woman upon the Black Act for painting White?" Here my Council, interrupting me in his Turn, said with some Warmth, "Mr. Fitz-Adam, Mr. Fitz-Adam, you like too many others, have not sufficiently considered all the Beauty, good Sense, and solid Reasoning

of the Law. The Law, Sir, let me tell you, abhors all Refractions, Subleties and Quibblings, upon Words: What is black or white to the Law? Do you imagine that the Law views Colours by the Rules of Optics? No, God forbid it should. The Law makes white black, or black white, according to the Rules of Justice. The Law considers the Meaning, the Intention, the quo animo of all Actions, not their external Modes. Here a Woman disguises her Face with white, as the Waltham People did with black, and with the same fraudulent and selenious Intention. Though the Colour be different, the Guilt is the same in the Intendment of the Law. It is Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Punishment is Death." As I perceived that my Friend had now done, I ask'd his Pardon for the improper Interruption I had given him, owned myself convinced, and offered him a Fee, which he took by Habit, but soon returned, by Reflection upon our long Acquaintance and Friendship.

This I hope will be sufficient to make such of my fair Countrywomen as are conscious of their Guilt, seriously consider their Danger; though perhaps from my natural Lenity, I shall not proceed against them with the utmost Rigour of the Law, nor follow the Example of the ingenious Author of our last Musical Dramas, who strings up a whole Row of Penelope's Maids of Honour, I shall therefore content myself with publishing the Names of the Delinquents as above-mentioned; but others may possibly not have the same Indulgence; and the Law is open for all.

I shall conclude this Paper with a Word or two of serious Advice to all my Readers of all Sorts and Sexes. Let us follow Nature, our honest and faithful Guide, and be upon our Guard against the flattering Delusions of Art. Nature may be helped and improved, but will not be forced or changed. All Attempts in direct Opposition to her are attended with Ridicule; many with Guilt. The Woman to whom Nature has denied Beauty, in vain endeavours to make it by Art; as the Man to whom Nature has denied Wit, becomes ridiculous by laying it on: They both defeat their own Purposes, and are in the Case of the Valetudinarian, who creates or increases his Disempers by his Remedies, and dies of his immoderate Desire to live.

P A R I S, February 7.

TEN Battalions of regular Troops will embark on board the Fleet equipping at Brest and Rochefort, of which M. de Dieffrau, Brigadier of the King's Armies will have the Command.

Paris, Feb. 8. Notwithstanding the Precautions that were taken to prevent Mandrin from penetrating farther after the Affair of Antun, he found Means to cross Burgundy, and advance to the Confines of Auvergne, attended by thirty four of his Garz, and forty loaded Horses. Four Companies of Volunteers, after pursuing him above 100 Leagues, came up with him at Sauvets, a Village between Puy and Langogne, where he received a considerable Shock, several Soldiers and sixteen Smugglers being killed and wounded. Mandrin himself was taken by an Officer, but was released by one of his own People, who shot the Officer, through the Head with a Pistol. Mandrin's Lieutenant, called the Normand, being wounded in the Thigh, had concealed himself in a Village to get his Wound dress'd, where he was found by two Cavaliers disguised like Smugglers, who seized and carried him to Valence, where he will soon be made a public Example of. Two others have likewise been taken and carried to the same Place. Mandrin is retired into the Mountains, where he cannot, however, long support himself, though his People are perfectly well armed, and fight so separately, that there are no Hopes of reducing them but by Degrees.

Vienna,