CHARLESTON, MAY 27.

GLORIOUS, MOST GLORIOUS NEWS!!

Yesterday was a day of jubilee to the friends of Britain, and enemies of America. To day is a day of rejoicing to the friends of liberty, and despisers of the vaunted mistress of the Ocean—We yesterday gave an extract of a letter from a father in Paris to his son in this City changing entirely the aspect of affairs in France—Bonaparte has *saved Paris* and *saved himself*. Bonaparte has punished the ingratitude of Kings, and the people of France has preserved the honour of their country—We were alarmed on Wednesday at the news we received—We were led into a labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty in our endeavors to scan futurity. We saw in imagination, British influence predominant in our country—We saw the present despisers of our Constitution in power, prostrating the honor and happiness of the United States.

The letter we published, bears upon its front genuine marks of authenticity Be it a counterfeit or not the contents are substantially confirmed. The passengers in the southern stage confirm the contents in every important particular.——The Spencer sailed FIVE DAYS LATER than the James Monroe. The passengers confirm the success of Bonaparte, the advance of Angereau and captivity of the allied sovereigns; this report is not to be controverted. WE HAVE IT FROM THE PASSENGERS, who are men of truth. This statement will satisfy republicans, but we are desirous of satisfying even the Federalists, and therefore we give them

FEDERAL AUTHORITY!!!

A federal house in this City, *yesterday* received a letter from Savannah which stated, "that the passengers in the Spencer informed the writer that the Allies "entered Paris, &c. &c. (as before published in our Gazette of yesterday) and "that Bonaparte attacked them AFTERWARDS, and after a sanguinary contest "had taken THE WHOLE OF THOSE THAT "ENTERED PARIS, prisoners, and was "master of the Capital.

This day's Southern mail will remove all doubts if any yet remain, we confess we have none.

Capt. Nirac who left the James Monroe at 4 o'clock Monday evening in Five Fathom Hole, states, that on going on board, the Captain informed him that he had a passage of 44 days from L'Orient. On being asked by Captain Nirac what news? Capt. Skinner said, there was bad news, that the Allies had taken possession of Paris the 31st March. The English took Bordeaux the 12th March. Capt. Nirac expressed his disbelief of the news and was referred to the French passengers who confirmed it. One of the passengers told him not to believe the news he had received from the Capt. and passengers, because no news of any consequence had arrived at L'Orient from Paris, since the 31st of March to the 8th of April, the day the James Monroe sailed from the former place—wishing them to leave the vessel, he asked the Captain if he had any communications for Charleston and was answered that he had despatches for the French Consul, Mr. Fourcroy, which were shown to capt. Nirac. He bid capt. Nirac wait a few minutes and he would give them to him. The Captain fully determined to send them by mail, stating that the despatches would arrive sooner that way. He then begged Capt Nirac to go to the French Consul on his arrival and inform him he had despatches for him from the minister in France, which would be forwarded by mail. Two mails has since arrived and Mr. Fourcroy has received no despatches, notwithstanding the anxiety of Capt. Skinner to forward them.

We yesterday presented an Extra which went to contradict the news of the before—Mr. Guyot the father of the young gentleman who received the letter in this place, we understand is a respectable gentleman, and his hand-writing is identified. The letter has the post mark at Savannah, and the paper has no mark on it, which is invariably the case in French paper since the revolution—Mr. Guyot says it is the hand-writing of his father who is in Paris—With this statement we give it to our anxious readers who will attach what consequence to it they please.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE OFFICE, May 26, 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, to a gentleman in this city, dated

"APRIL 8th, 1814.

"As a vessel is on the point of departing from Bordeaux for the United States of America, I hasten to inform of the late great and splendid Victory which his Majesty the Emperor has gained.—We have beheld enter our capital, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and the King of Prussia—*as Prisoners of War*—Together with all their suite composed of twenty thousand Men, among whom are a great many officers of distinction. Since the 14th of February last to the present day, the Emperor has been heaping laurels on his head. Of all the barbarous enemies that have entered France, I trust that not one may return to tell of their defeat, or of our victory. Our young men of the military schools can hardly be restrained from going out to meet their foes. If you were to see them you would imagine they were veterans.

The 13 strong places which the enemy have left in the rear, have been doubly garrisoned and an army of 64 000 men will cut off their retreat. The army of the brave Angereau who is near Lyons is marching rapidly towards them. They will soon find themselves surrounded by 160,000 men—all that France possesses, in choice troops. The Hotel des Invalides has been adorned with above one hundred standards of our enemies since the commencement of this terrible campaign."

The above extract is given, exactly as we found it, to the impartial Public.—The contents of the letter from which it is drawn are of so important a nature, that the strongest proofs of its authenticity can alone warrant our belief. The James Monroe, arrived at Savannah, must have sailed from France on the 11th or 12th of April, to coincide with the date of the 8th of April, Paris, which the letter bears. This is congruous enough. But whether there should not have been *other sources*, of similar intelligence, to people in America by the same arrival, is another question. We offer it without comment.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at Savannah of the Spencer, and by an intelligent passenger with whom we have conversed, we learn the following particulars—That the Spencer sailed 5 days after the James Monroe, and brings news of the most decisive character in favour of Bonaparte, and in substance, states facts fully corroborative of the above letter. The mail was detained two hours in order to learn the news by the Spencer, which was in Five Fathom Hole. A gentleman who went down to her returned and brought the highly gratifying intelligence that Bonaparte was every where successful——The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and 25,000 men prisoners.

From the Ontario (Canandaigua) Messenger, of May 24.

ALARM AT PULTENEYVILLE.

General Porter has received a letter from Gen'l. Smith, communicating the particulars of the late visit of the enemy at that place, of which the following is a summary.

On Saturday evening (15th) the British squadron was discovered making towards Pulteneyville, and information sent to Gen. Swift. On Sunday a flag was was sent down on shore demanding a peaceable surrender of public property, and threatening an immediate destruction of the village (which is on the margin of the Lake) in case of refusal. General Swift returned for answer that he should oppose any attempt to land by all the means in his power. Soon after the return of the flag, Gen. Swift was induced by the pressing solicitations and intreaties of the inhabitants of the town, to permit one of its citizens to go to the enemy with a flag and offer of the surrender of the property contained in a store house at the water's edge, consisting of about 100 barrels of flour considerably damaged, on condition that the commanding officer would stipulate not to take any other, nor molest the inhabitants.—Before the return of the flag, the enemy sent their gun boats with several hundred men on shore, who took possession of the flour in the store, and proceeded to further depredations. General Swift whose force was too inferior to justify an open attack, (and which if atttempted, must have exposed his men to the guns of the whole fleet) commenced a fire upon them from an adjacent wood, which wounded several, and became so harrassing as to induce them to re-embark, when they commenced a cannonade from the fleet upon the town, which was continued for some time, but with no other injury than a few shot holes through the houses. Three hundred barrels of good flour had been removed back from the store house a few days before, leaving the damaged flour which was the only booty obtained by the enemy. The 300 barrels of flour were deposited about a mile back of the town, of which the enemy were apprised by some prisoners they took. But they chose to forego the plunder of it rather than trust themselves in the woods with Gen. Swift and his riflemen.

"MONARCHY AND ALL."

We are informed that the *loyal* town of North Yarmouth has furnished his *most gracious* majesty's town of St. John's, N. B. with a number of "choice spirits," say 27, since the present war. Although we regret that no more of the King's subjects have departed to their master, "*monarchy and all*," we are gratified to hear that the greater part have already been drafted into the service to defend his majesty's Canadian shore.

Eastern Argus.

A heavy firing was heard off Patuxent last evening, the cause or result is all conjecture, which this day or to morrow will unfold. The general impression is, that Commodore Barney's flotilla has had an engagement with the enemy.

Balt. Patriot.

NEW YORK, MAY 31.

The article in reference to a letter from the Hon. Mr. BAYARD, which appeared in yesterday's Gazette, having excited considerable enquiry; we have only to repeat the fact, that Mr. B. in a letter to a friend in this country, expresses his opinion, that the Bourbons will be restored, and that our differences with English will be speedily adjusted.

Capt. Bainbridge, late of the sloop of war Frolic, (recently captured by the Orpheus) and several of his officers have arrived at N. York, in the cartel schooner Billow, from New Providence.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1814.

Skirmish with the Enemy.

A gentleman who passed through town on the 2d inst. politely furnished the Editor of the Star with the following particulars of the rencontre between the British and their *new* allies, and the militia of Accomac, drawn up by a gentleman of the first respectability.

The following statement of a recent skirmish between the British and Accomac militia, may be relied on as substantially correct:

On Sunday the 29th of May, about sunrise, the enemy were observed to be in motion off Occacock creek. From their movements an attack was calculated upon the guard stationed there. Alarm guns were frequently fired; but a short lapse of time disclosed their real object. About six or seven o'clock, suddenly leaving Occacock creek, they made their appearance off the mouth of Pongoteague creek, and entered it with a force consisting of nine barges and two large launches, carrying about 600 men. On the south side of the creek was fixed a guard of about 20 men, with no other means of defence than musquetry—on the north side there was no guard. The roar of the enemy's cannon, and one or two fires from a piece of our artillery, communicated the approach of the enemy—They were first most gallantly met by 2d Lieut. Underhill, of the artillery, and 6 or 7 men, who stood the fire of their 18 pounders, grape, musquetry and Congreve rockets, until within sixty yards; when Lieut Underhill finding all further resistance utterly useless, and not having a sufficient force to remove the artillery, he caused it to be spiked, and retreated. The piece fell into the hands of the enemy, who also destroyed some trifling buildings that had been occupied as barracks. Finding no resistance from the point which Lieut Underhill had occupied, they soon commenced their landing, and in a few minutes had from 450 to 500 men (200 of whom were NEGROES, all well armed) formed and advancing from the shore—the negroes in front. From the place of their landing they marched about three quarters of a mile into the country, where they were met by a party of militia, not more than 25 in number. This little band stood for two hours the whole force of the enemy. To the prudence and cool intrepidity of Major Finney, it is supposed our success was ascribable. He would not permit a man to fire—but cautiously retreating, drew on the enemy nearly to the point where he contemplated that his little band should give them a general fire. The zeal and ardor of William Martin, (a private) however prevented the completion of the scheme, wisely projected by Maj. Finney—Seeing a negro advancing with much spirit to the attack, he calmly requested of the Major to permit him to take one shot at him. The request was granted, and Martin's aim was fatal—the negro fell. From this time the firing from the militia became more general and animated than before, and the execution must have been great, as the enemy soon commenced a precipitate retreat.

During the fire thus sustained by the 25 men, the militia of the 2d regiment were collecting incredible celerity; and had the enemy remained one hour longer, they would inevitably have been all killed or taken prisoners. During their stay upon land they robbed one man of all his bacon, nearly all his poultry, killed a pig, took off all the clothes of the negroes, committed some other excesses, and orders were given to burn the house—This order, however, was afterwards countermanded by the commanding officer, who remarked at the time, that nothing but the grey hairs of the proprietor saved it. The old man is upwards of 70, and it is said observed to them, when they talked of burning his house, that they could get no honor by that. In another instance they pillaged the house of a poor man not able to pay $10, took from him the only bed he had, all his old rags, and broke to pieces his wife's spinning wheel. These yet are the subjects of that nation called the "bulwark of our religion."

The loss sustained by the enemy cannot be ascertained, but must have been considerable—2 or 3 scabbards, 2 or 3 swords, 2 boarding pikes, some cartridge boxes, several pair of shoes, and several hundred ball cartridges were found on the field after the retreat of the enemy. The surest proof, however, of the injury sustained by them, was found in the vast quantity of blood left on field, which, to use the expression of one of the men, was manured by British blood. A petticoat which they had stolen from one of the negroes of Mr. Smith, was found on the field, as bloody as though it had been immersed in a sea of blood. They left other traces of the injury they sustained. The negro who was killed was dressed in uniform, and four dollars were found in his pocket.

On Tuesday evening our informant saw at New Town a certain Mr. *Crocket*, who alledged that he had been on board the fleet since the skirmish and that the British acknowledge the loss on their part of 8 killed and 16 wounded.

Washington City, May 31

The PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES yesterday returned to this City with his family from his visit to Montpelier, his seat in Virginia.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is appointed a MAJOR GENERAL in the army of the United States, vice WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, resigned.

We stated, some time ago, on the authority of a worthy member of congress, that Mr. Goldsborough of senate defeated a bill authorising the raising volunteers *for the defence of the sea board* by refusing to permit it to pass to a third reading on the same day that it was read a second time, (a single negative being sufficient in such a case) The Federal Republican confirms one part and denies another part of our statement. "Mr Goldsborough," in the language of that print, "*did object* at first," but subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed from "another quarter" o the senate. It is not material whose objection finally defeated the bill—though it may be remarked by the way that Mr Goldsborough manifested his feeling towards that in his oppugnation *pro tempore* pretty clearly, notwithstanding he withdrew his objection. As a metaphorical editor in our eye might say in such a case, he *shewed his teeth*. We assert, and challenge denial, that a federalist did defeat the passage of that bill; if it was not Mr. Goldsborough, it was some one who had more contempt for public opinion or fewer scruples of conscience in regard to that question. The main point which we desired to establish, was, that federalists defeated the bill; and hence to infer that their professed readiness to raise any amount of military force for defensive purposes was all a farce, and their accusations against the Executive for neglecting that object mere party clamor. This conclusion results from the fact, and is strengthened, instead of being weakened, by the information volunteered by the Federal Republican that another federal senator was of the same opinion as Mr. Goldsborough.

Nat. Intel.

SAMUEL DANA, a determined republican, is elected to Congress from Massachusetts, vice W. M. Richardson, resigned.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Every reader doubtless recollects the French Bulletin we copied from the Boston federal prints announcing the occupation of Paris by the allies. We thought at the time it concluded very abruptly. We have since been favored with a French copy of the bulletin, printed at Nantes; and to our surprise we find that the Boston papers mutilated the document by omitting the two last paragraphs; which, as they are important to a correct view of the whole, we have translated below, leaving our readers to make their own comments on this wilful mutilation of foreign news.

Nat. Intel

[THE OMITTED PARAGRAPHS]

"The occupation of the Capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply afflicts the heart of her majesty. But *the presence of the Emperor, with his army at the gates of Paris*, will hinder the enemy from indulging in his accustomed excesses in a city so populous, that he cannot guard it without rendering his position very dangerous.—It will prevent him too from detaching any thing but light troops to disturb the neighboring departments.

"Her majesty the Empress, the great dignitaries, the president, the officers *and the members of the senate*; the counsellors of state, &c &c are removed to the Loire, where the centre of the government is established."

MEMBERS OF THE 13TH CONGRESS,

Elected in New York, 1814

1st district,	Geo Townsend, Henry Crocheron
2d	Wm. Irving*, Peter H. Wendover
3d	Jonathan Ward
4th	Abraham H Schenck
5th	*Thomas P. Grosvenor**
6th	Jonathan Fisk*
7th	Samuel R Betts
8th	Erastus Root†
9th	*John Lovett**
10th	*Hosea Moffitt**
11th	John W. Taylor*
12th	John Savage, Benjamin Bond
13th	John B Yates
14th	*Daniel Cady*
15th	Jabez D Hammond, Jas Birdsall
16th	*Thomas R. Gold*†
17th	Westel Willoughby, jun.
18th	*Moss Kent**
19th	Victory Birdseye
20th	Enos T Throop, O. C. Comstock*
21st	Peter B. Porter†, Michael Brooks.

*Present members, †former members, *italic* federalists.

By the above it appears that 21 republican and 6 federal members are elected in the place of 9 republicans and 18 federalists in the present (13th) Congress.—Net gain 24. *Col.*

Boston, May 27, 1814.

Yesterday afternoon, the joint committee of the two Houses, appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, made report, and the report was accepted. The whole number of votes legally returned is 102,477. His Excellency CALEB STRONG has 56,374, and he is chosen. The number for the Hon SAMUEL DEXTER is 45,359. The scattering votes are 150. Gov. Strong's plurality over Mr. DEXTER is 10.121.

For Lieutenant Governor, the number of votes regularly returned is 102.336. His Honour WILLIAM PHILLIPS has 56,374, and is chosen.

The Federal majorities are considerably diminished by irregular returns.

Albany, May 31

FROM CHAMPLAIN—We learn that Com. Macdonough sailed from the mouth of Otter Creek on Friday last, with a force competent to meet the enemy, who remained near the lines, and who will probably on Macdonough's approach retire into the Sorell.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOUR—We have nothing of interest. The enemy remained off the harbor; some small detachments had landed at different points, to reconnoitre and plunder.—The Superior is fitted for sea, and the new ship will be launched next week. The naval stores were progressing by land.

Some detachments of troops have arrived here from the south on their way to the frontiers; others are soon expected.

Salem, May 28

SUFFERERS BY IMPRESSMENT

The following are the names of the fourteen American seamen who have been impressed on board British ships of war, discharged and turned into prison, since the commencement of hostilities, in consequence of refusing to serve against their country, and who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the Union cartel from Halifax:

John Yates of Pennsylvania, detained 4 years and eight months, released from the Tenedos frigate.

Sinclair Thomas, released from the Wasp, detained 2 years.

Benjamin Jones, of Baltimore, released from the Sappho, detained 9 years.

John Stephenson, of Maryland, released from the Nieman frigate, detained 8 years.

William Fabre, released from the Sceptre, 74, detained 4 years.

John Mitchell, released from the Majestic, detained 7 years.

George Patrick, released from the Cleopatra.

James Belfour, of Hampton, Va released from the Dragon 74, detained 4 years and 6 months.

William Raymond, Joseph Parker, and Jolonis Killiger, released from the Plantagenet, one of these detained 14 years!

Jeremiah Allen, released from the Surprize, detained 4 years.

Asa Cullerew, released from the Valiant.

Amos Merrick, released from the Arab.

Boston, May 30

VALUABLE GIFT.

The following is a description of the rich Service of Plate, presented Com PERRY by the inhabitants of Boston

A *Salver*—of an oblong square shape, 23 inches long, by 16 1-2 wide, with a bright gadroon edge.

Two *Ice Pails*, or decanter coolers, barrel shape, hooped round with a bright gadroon edge, at top and bottom.

Two *Pitchers*, of a large size, Chinese shape, with tops, and bright gadroons at top and bottom.

Two dozen *Tumblers*, plain barrel shape, with gadroons at bottom.

Wine Glass Coolers, each to hold a dozen glasses, oblong square shape, standing on feet with balls ornamented with a bright gadroon at bottom, and narrow rim at top, impressed with an oaken leaf.

A *Coffee Pot—Tea Pot—Sugar Basen—Cream Ewer—Tea Cadie*, and *Slop Bowl*—all of oblong shapes, standing on feet with balls at the corners, ornamented with deep borders, impressed with roses and leaves, and with bright gadroons at top and bottom.

MUCH MONEY

Cadiz, Jan. 18.

The Mino, which is just arrived, is one of the richest vessels that ever entered our port. She brings from Vera Cruz 3 624,466 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 152.563 in provincial money, besides 245 bars of silver, and 32,895 ingots (8 ounces each) 257 bags of cochineal, 23 of indigo, and 19 chests of vanilla. From the Havanna she brings 81,085 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 11,025 in provincial money, 3.481 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of tobacco, coffee and Jesuit's bark.

CAVALRY.

THE "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, 18th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. each member provided with 12 blank cartridges, and equipments in ample order.

Per order—

Will. Harrison, Jun. Lieut.

june 7 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Stockholders in the "Bank of Caroline," that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Caroline county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A M to 3 o'clock P M agreeably to the act of incorporation—More than forty thousand dollars hath been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.

By order of the Commissioners,

James G. Seth, Sec'ry.

Denton, Caroline county, june 7 6

CORRECT REPRESENTATION

OF THE

BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE;

TWO DRAWINGS

BY SULLY & KEARNEY,

Representing the most important scenes in that glorious achievement, are now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

197. *SCENE FIRST,*

Represents the position of the American and British fleets at the interesting moment when Commodore Perry, finding the Lawrence rendered unmanageable, from her having received the whole fire of the enemy's fleet, is seen passing in a boat rowed by eight men, to go on board the Niagara.

198. *SCENE SECOND,*

Represents the Lawrence out of the action—Perry forcing the British line, engaged with the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, two of the enemy's heaviest ships, both of which are in the act of striking, the rest having surrended, except the Little Belt and Chippeway, which are seen making a vain attempt to escape.

Highly finished engravings in the line manner are to be executed from the above mentioned drawings, by Geo. Murray, Gideon Fairman and Cornelius Tiebout.

N B. A subscription paper is left at the Academy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore PERRY to the Publishers.

NEWPORT, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr *Sully* and Mr *Kearney*, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of the battle,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. H PERRY.

Messrs Murray, Draper Fairman & Webster june 7 3

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand, passed by me to Charles Ridgaway, for the amount of $15 35 cts. as the property for which the said note was given, has been proven to belong to another man, who has taken legal possession of it & I am therefore determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.

Daniel Stewart.

Denton, june 7 3

NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Rebecca Eccleston*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 7th day of June, 1814.

William Gist, adm'r of R. Eccleston dec'd.

june 7 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of *Sam*, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and well made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trowsers, kersey round jacket cross-barr'd with black and red, one nankeen jacket and pair nankeen pantaloons, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

june 7

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 28th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Joseph Johnson*, 5 feet 4 3 4 inches high, about 33 years old, has a scar on his right breast occasioned (as he says) by a burn; has another scar on the back of his right hand—has a round face, broad flat nose, and thick lips: Had on when committed, a fine linen shirt, two pair of trowsers, one striped the other of cambric muslin, and a waistcoat. Says that he was set free by William Bayley, of Prince George's county, in the State of Virginia, and has lived several months in the city of Baltimore with Doctor Stewart. His owner is requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff

Harford county.

may (june 7) 3

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 23rd inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Tom Jones*, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age; has a mark below his left eye, round face, short nose, and is square made; had in his possession a sum of money. Had on when committed, a check shirt, trowsers made of Russia duck, new Marsailles waistcoat—Says he belongs to Thomas Kirk, who keeps the May Pole Tavern in the city of Baltimore. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff

Harford county.

may (june 7) 3