miſſioned officer, non commiſſioned officer, ſoldier, or ſeaman, diſabled in the actual ſervice of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not deſert the ſaid ſervice, ſhall be entitled to be placed on the penſion liſt of the United States during life: Provided, that in ſubſtantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, ſhall be complied with:

Firſt. All evidence ſhall be taken on oath or affirmation before the judge of the diſtrict in which ſuch invalid reſide, or before ſome perſon ſpecially authoriſed by commiſſion from the ſaid judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, muſt prove deciſive diſability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the ſervice of the United States, during the revolutionary war: that this evidence muſt be the affidavits of the commanding officer or ſurgeon of the ſhip, regiment, corps or company in which ſuch claimant ſerved, or two other credible witneſſes to the ſame effect, ſetting forth the time and place of ſuch known wounds.

Thirdly. Every claimant ſhall be examined on oath or affimation, by ſome reſpectable phyſician or ſurgeon, to be authoriſed by commiſſion from the ſaid judge, who ſhall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of ſaid diſability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant muſt produce evidence of his having continued in the ſervice of the United States, to the concluſion of the war in ſeventeen hundred and eighty three, or being left out of the ſervice in conſequence of his diſability, or in conſequence of ſome derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has ſince followed, and of the original exiſtence and continuance of his diſability.

Fifthly. Every claimant muſt ſhew ſatisfactory cauſe to the ſaid judge of the diſtrict, why he did not apply for a penſion in conformity to laws heretofore paſſed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid judge of the diſtrict or perſon by him commiſſioned as aforeſaid, ſhall give to each claimant a tranſcript of the evidence and proceedings, had reſpecting his claim; and ſhall alſo tranſmit a liſt of ſuch claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the ſecretary of the department of war, in order that the ſame may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the ſaid applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the penſion liſt of the United States: Provided, that in no caſe a penſion ſhall commence before the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except ſo far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by ſuch officer, in which caſe the proper officer is to calculate the penſion from the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-four.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the penſions allowed by this act ſhall be eſtimated in the manner following, that is to ſay: a full penſion to a commiſſioned officer ſhall be conſidered the one half of his monthly pay as by law eſtabliſhed, and the proportions leſs than a full penſion ſhall be the like proportions of half-pay. And a full penſion to a non-commiſſined officer, private, ſoldier or ſeaman, ſhall be five dollars per month, and the proportions leſs than a full penſion, ſhall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no penſion of a commiſſioned officer ſhall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the penſions becoming ſuch in virtue of this act ſhall be paid in the ſame manner as invalid penſioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the penſion liſt of the United States, under ſuch reſtrictions and regulations, in all reſpects, as are preſcribed by the laws of the United States, in ſuch caſes provided.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON.
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That the circuit court of the ſecond circuit ſhall conſiſt of the juſtice of the ſupreme court reſiding within the third circuit, and the diſtrict judge of the diſtrict where ſuch court ſhall be holden.

In the third circuit, the ſaid circuit court ſhall conſiſt of the ſenior aſſociate juſtice of the ſupreme court reſiding within the fifth circuit, and the diſtrict judge of the diſtrict where ſuch court ſhall be holden.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from all final judgments or decrees in any of the diſtrict courts of the United States, in appeal, where the matter in diſpute exclusive of coſts, ſhall exceed the ſum or value of fifty dollars, ſhall be allowed to the circuit court next to be holden in the diſtrict where ſuch final judgment or judgments, decree or decrees, may be rendered; and the circuit court or courts are hereby authoriſed and required to receive, hear and determine ſuch appeal; and that from all final judgments or decrees rendered or to be rendered in any circuit court, or in any diſtrict court acting as a circuit court, in any caſes of equity, of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, and of prize or no prize, an appeal where the matter in diſpute, excluſive of coſts, ſhall exceed the ſum or value of 2000 dollars, ſhall be allowed to the ſupreme court of the United States, and that upon ſuch appeal, a tranſcript of the libel, bill, anſwer, depoſitions, and all other proceedings of what kind ſoever in the cauſe, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſaid ſupreme court; and that no new evidence ſhall be received in the ſaid court, on the hearing of ſuch appeal, except in admiralty and prize cauſes, and that ſuch appeals ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules, regulations and reſtrictions as are preſcribed in law in caſe of writs of error; and that the ſaid ſupreme court ſhall be, and hereby is authoriſed and required to receive, hear and determine ſuch appeals. And that ſo much of the nineteeth and twenty-ſecond ſections of the act of congreſs, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," paſſed on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, as comes within the purview of this act, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, June 3.

The following anſwer to the ſpeech of his excellency the governor by the houſe of repreſentatives, has been preſented by their committee.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

The houſe of repreſentatives receive your ſpeech, with all the deference and attachment due to your character. Your re-election as our chief magiſtrate, evinces the diſcernment of our fellow-citizens, and is a juſt tribute to your talents and virtues. We poſſeſs entire confidence, that you will cheerfully concur in every prudent and ſalutary meaſure for the advancement of their intereſt, and the improvement of their minds in wiſdom and virtue.

We are deeply and ſolemnly impreſſed with the importance of rendering the judicial department, as independent, as the lot of humanity and the ſtate of ſociety, will admit. The evils which ariſe from temporary grants, and which are increaſing, from their repetition, will, unleſs ſpeedily remedied, break down that eſſential branch of our government, which is a barrier againſt unlimited diſorder.

With theſe ſentiments, the houſe of repreſentatives will occupy themſelves on this ſubject, and they will endeavor to place the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, on the independent baſis, eſtabliſhed in the language and by the ſpirit of our conſtitution.

The views and habits of our citizens, for a long period, have induced thoſe laws and regulations, which have conferred on our militia its preſent elevated reputation. But if, upon a reviſion, it ſhould be found that further meaſures are neceſſary to render the ſyſtem more perfect, we will promptly adopt them. The preſervation of all that is valuable to man in a ſtate of ſociety, indiſpenſably requires, that our government ſhould poſſeſs ſuch arrangements and force, as ſhould be adequate to meet and control thoſe convulſive events to which all communities are liable.

It is the ardent love of country, inherent in native breaſts, cheriſhed by valor, and braced by military art and ſcience, that buoys a nation above all apprehenſions of the conſequences of aſſerting its rights, or braving the attempts or aſſumption of internal or external enemies.

It affords us therefore great ſatisfaction to learn, that the executive of the United States, is endeavoring to rouſe a national ſpirit of defence, and we cannot doubt, but that the general government will provide and organiſe every mean for the ſecurity and protection of our property, and of our honor, at home and abroad.

Our citizens well know, by the experience of the operations of our excellent conſtitution, how to appreciate true happineſs. Ages have paſſed, of which hiſtory has had cognizance, and time will continue to unroll its deſtinies, ſubject to the future obſervation of man; but it may be fairly queſtioned, whether any people have exiſted, or will probably exiſt, in a ſtate of ſociety more perfectly in poſſeſſion of the protection of perſonal liberty, and the honeſt acquiſition and enjoyment of property, than the citizens of this commonwealth. It will therefore, be the duty of the members of the government, to take every meaſure, in their power, and by their example to encourage a love of order and reſpect for the laws, and to remove all grounds of miſunderſtanding among their fellow-citizens, ſo that their preſent happy condition be continued unimpaired, and progreſſing in improvement.

Any further communications from your excellency, will be received with the attention due to ſo reſpectable a ſource.

Arrived, brig Armiſted, captain Pedro Gonzales Vilamil, from N. Orleans bound to St. Andero, in diſtreſs, having ſprung her maſts, and met with other damage, in lat. 36, 44, long. 62, 27. Left New-Orleans May 1. Paſſed a ſhip under jury maſts in the bay, 6 leagues from the light.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

By the Dutch ſchooner Amiable Mary, from Porto-Rico, we have a confirmation of the capture of the ſloop Mary, of New-Haven, by the pirates of that place. We alſo learn, and ſtate it with pain, that the crew of the Mary were murdered in the ſhocking manner ſtated in Friday's Gazette. The pirates, however, were apprehended and executed.

ROBBERY!

On Monday or Tueſday evening laſt week, ſome daring villain entered the houſe of Nathaniel F. Foſdick, eſquire, of Portland, and took therefrom a portable deſk containing about *ten thouſand dollars*, and a number of valuable papers. The deſk hat ſince been found under the ſtable of Mr. F. The papers all remain but the money was taken out.

The circuit court of the United States for the firſt circuit commenced its ſeſſion in Boſton, on Wedneſday. We underſtand John Southack, a principal agent in the late conſpiracy againſt the underwriters in Boſton, but who became evidence on the part of government in that noted trial, is to be tried this term for forging a check on the United States bank.

Academy of arts.

We underſtand that the ſtatues received from Paris are found to be in the moſt admirable order. The rotunda of the pantheon is preparing for their reception, and will be opened for exhibition in a few weeks, in a manner worthy of an inſtitution which will, we truſt, be ornament to the city, and an honor to its founders.

We underſtand that the houſe of Mr. John Mode, in Greenwich-ſtreet, was ſtruck with lightning, on Saturday evening and conſiderably damaged. Of thirty-two perſons in the houſe at that time, not one was in the leaſt injured. We are alſo informed that the Tho-Houſe on Hackinſack bridge, was ſtruck on the ſame evening, and, together with a part of the bridge, was conſumed—no lives were loſt. Two horſes were killed at Bergen, New-Jerſey.

Arrived yeſterday,

The brig Eliza Ann, Hull, in 5 days from Charleſton. Spoke on Sunday, off Barnegat, a brig 24 days from Cape-Francois, for New-York. [There was a ſignal for her laſt night.] Paſſengers, Mr. Horea and family, Mr. Seymour and lady, Mr. Hutſon, Mr. Bowman, Mr. M'Graw and Mrs. Linnel.

Came up from quarantine,

The ſhip Eliza, Patch, from New-Orleans. The brig Dove, Bunker, from Port-au-Prince. The brig Francis Nixon, Leary, from Gibraltar. The ſchooner Diſpatch, Jones, from Curracoa.

Captain Leary ſpoke May 23d, in lat. 38, 37, long. 57, 26, the ſhip Preſident, 22 days from Liſbon, for Baltimore.

The ſchooner Fanny, Goodrich, was loſt on the Eaſt Caicos Bank.

Cleared, brig Jane, Howard, Newfoundland; ſchooner Lively, Congdon, Weſt Indies; pilot boat James Daniel, Kelly, St. Mary's.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

American ſeamen—take notice.

The Britiſh are impreſſing ſeamen in Nova-Scotia, St. Johns, St. Andrews, and their other ſettlements adjoining the United States, and *they take Americans when found in doubtful ſituations—without protections*—although they do not trouble American veſſels, when they know them to be ſuch.

This may be relied upon as fact—it is by a gentleman direct from the Britiſh lines.

Arrived, brig Mentor, Wickham, St. Thomas, 20 days; ſchooner Telemachus, Fiſher, Antigua; Lydia, Watſon, Naſſau; Milford, Oliver, St. Croix; Hope, Taylor, Curracoa.

Cleared, Briſtol Packet, Philips, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, June 8.

An election for directors of the bank of Delaware, being holden on the 1ſt inſtant, the following perſons were elected, viz.

Thomas Lea, 141; William Hemphill, 141; Samuel Nichols, 193; Peter Brynberg, 141; Joſhua Seal, 139; Joſeph Bailey, 141; Henry Latimer, 141; Peter Bauday, 141; and John Ferris, 141.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Natchez, to his friend in this town, dated 13th April, 1803.

"The public mind here is in a ſtate of the moſt painful anxiety. The Spaniards have been tamely ſuffered to inſult and to injure us—they firſt invited us to take quiet poſſeſſion of the Palladium of the weſtern country. They then tried to provoke our pride to the ſame meaſure; they have found that neither intereſt nor national honor can rouſe the American cabinet into manly meaſures. We have, 'tis true, ſhewn the world that we are very well diſpoſed to beg and entreat foreign powers not to deprive us of our exiſtence and honor, but the preſident, like Sterne's aſs, when we are kicked, cuffed and ſpit upon, turns up his piteous imploring eyes and ſays, "pray don't beat us, but if you will you may."

The French are now in poſſeſſion of New-Orleans. I have ſeen the prefect's proclamation or manifeſto. It is like all other French manifeſtoes—or very like the preſident's ſpeeches. The fact is that there is not a man of information in this territory who is not fully ſenſible that our country is ruined. The preſident 'tis he alone who is cenſurable, has by his puſillanimous conduct cauſed the vital blood of the weſtern country to ſtagnate and putrify in her boſom—and to enſure our complete deſtruction he has moſt ignominiouſly ſuffered without an exertion our bittereſt enemy to lay his inexorable graſp upon the mouth of that artery through which that blood muſt circulate if it circulate at all.

In ſhort, my dear ſir, we are fully convinced that we muſt reconcile ourſelves to the colonial military deſpotiſm of Bonaparte or quit this territory. Thoſe who live on the weſtern waters will be governed by thoſe who govern their reſources.—Thoſe whoſe circumſtances will admit of it are already preparing for the ſober ſteady governments of the New England ſtates, and congreſs in the plenitude of their wiſdom have taken care that none but Atlantic ſpeculators ſhall own land in this country. They have fixed the minimum of an acre here at two dollars, whereas they know or ought to know, that more than two-thirds of this territory can never be cultivated—that we are a frontier, and forever ſubject to incurſions, revolution, and a thouſand evils of which an interior country is in no danger, and they have fixed this price at a time too when it is impoſſible for a poor man or even a wealthy farmer, to command a dollar more than he has kept by him from laſt year, and you know that we are in the habit of laying out every dollar annually for negroes."

"As thoſe we love expire, we die in part,
String after ſtring is ſever'd from the heart."

Died at Barbados, THOMAS DICK, eſquire, of Bladenſburg, Maryland, in the 28th year of his age.

Nearly two years he had been laboring under a conſumption; for the relief of which he was ſeeking the benign influence of a warmer climate. He has left a widow and an infant ſon to lament the irreparable loſs of an affectionate huſband and father. The numerous teſtimonies of his virtues will be long cheriſhed in the boſom of affection. Cut off in the prime of life, he leaves an inſtructive leſſon to his ſurviving friends, to imitate his virtues and to prepare for death.

"Could anxious kindred, death's cold hand arreſt,
Still had he liv'd to bleſs and to be bleſſed.
Could friendſhip's power detain him from the ſky,
Ne'er had one boſom heav'd for him a ſigh."

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *June 9.*

The citizens of Philadelphia, influenced by the ignorant or intereſted clamors of the editor of the Aurora, have held a general town meeting, and appointed a committee of 5 to inveſtigate the conduct of the board of health of that city. From the complexion of the committee choſen, the board have but little to hope, and the Aurora man will have it once more in his power to boaſt of his triumph over the reaſon and good ſenſe of his fellow-citizens, and to ſtab the commercial and mercantile proſperity of that city.

The clamor againſt the board of health has not ariſen, in our view of the matter, ſo much from any claſhing between the powers of the board and thoſe of the Lazaretto phyſician, as from a determination to attain the object hinted at above. The board ſhew a favorable diſpoſition to commerce, and a deſire of impoſing as few deſpotic ſhackles upon it as the ſafety of the city, and the duties of their office will permit; and as long as any ſet of men appointed to that ungrateful office, ſhall make this the rule of their conduct, let them be who they may, the Aurora will be their inveterate enemy.

It may be deemed a want of charity by ſome, or attributed to a prejudice ariſing from a difference of political opinions, to impute ſentiments of this kind to the editor of the Aurora—but while we declare that he is perſonally unknown to us, and that his political creed has not the leaſt influence in a caſe of this nature, we have not been able to diſcover any other motive than that already ſtated for his invectives againſt every board of health which have been entruſted with the ſafety of that city from '97 to the preſent day. If he ſincerely believes that commerce only has been the introducer of the yellow fever into this country, why has he not favored the world with the reaſons which have had ſo much weight upon his luminous underſtanding? Upon a ſubject of ſo much conſequence to the very exiſtence of thouſands, to withhold any knowledge, derived either from theory or facts, is in the higheſt degree culpable—and to condemn thoſe officers who act from the beſt knowledge they poſſeſs, without an attempt at convincing them of their error, is tyrannical—eſpecially where the law allows them the full power of uſing their diſcretion. But this would be a field not ſuited to the weapons of ſuch a champion. Where popular paſſions can be laid hold of, reaſon, argument and truth may all be ſet at defiance.

Charlevoix relates that where the river Miſſiſippi, at Point Coupee, made a great bend, ſome Frenchmen, in the year 1622, by deepening the channel of a ſmall brook, turned the waters of the river into it. The impetuoſity of the ſtream was ſo violent, and the ſoil ſo rich and of ſo looſe a quality, that in a ſhort time the point was entirely cut through; and travellers ſaved fourteen leagues of their voyage. The old bed is left dry; and the new channel cannot be founded with a line of thirty fathoms!

At an election held on Monday laſt in the city of Waſhington for twelve members of the city council, the undernamed gentlemen were duly elected:—William Brent, John P. Van Neſs, John Hewitt, Samuel H. Smith, Nicholas King, Charles Miniſie, Benjamin More, Daniel Carroll, Daniel Rapine, Joel Brown, George Hadfield, Joſeph Hodgſon.

The preſident of the United States has appointed *Robert Brent*, mayor of the city of Waſhington, for the enſuing year.

St. DOMINGO.

Copy of a letter from the general in chief to Clauzel, general of diviſion.

Port-au-Prince, May 1.

I have the honor to inform you, general, that the firſt conſul feeling the greateſt ſolicitude for the army of St. Domingo, and deſirous of terminating this fatal war without loſs of time, not content with the daily reinforcements we receive, ſends at this moment from the ports of France an army of 20,000 men, to which ſhall ſucceed another of the ſame force as early as neceſſary, ſhould not the brigands be, as is expected, totally annihilated by the firſt army.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

A true copy.
Le chef l'etat major de la diviſion du Nord. J. A. MAILLARD.

Married this morning, by the the reverend Mr. Richards, Mr. *John S. Peck*, of Harford county, (Maryl.) to the truly amiable and accompliſhed Miſs *Ann Wilſon*, of this city.

"No man can ever taſte the ſweets of life,
But in the endearment of a loving wife;
Nor woman ever laſting pleaſures prove,
But in a huſband's tenderneſs and love."

From BRYDEN's MARINE LIST.

June 9.

Arrived laſt night, ſch'r Charlotte, captain Alverſon, 15 days from St. Euſtatia—ſugar—Z. Kaine. Left one American ſchooner there, name unknown.

The ſhip Harmony is in the bay, bound up.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Independence, M'Connell, Liverpool
Sch'r Nancy, Elwell, Glouceſter (Maſſ.)
Sloop Preſident, Oram, Philadelphia

Sale by Auction.

The ſale of the Cargo of the brig Three Brothers, which was poſtponed on account of the weather, will take place to-morrow the 10th inſtant, at half paſt 10 o'clock, and conſiſts of 144 hhds. and 10 barrels SUGAR.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
June 9.

Wanted,

A ſingle perſon as teacher in a private family, who underſtands the Greek and Latin languages, arithmetic, &c. Apply to the printers.
June 9. co3rW

Wanted Immediately,

A WOMAN who can be very well recommended for the care of young children. Enquire of the printers.
June 9. d3rW

Tobacco and Wheat.

79 hogſheads Virginia Tobacco, from the river Rappahannock, weighing about ninety thouſand pounds, nett, in ſtore at Fell's Point.

Alſo on hand,

5000 buſhels ſouthern white Wheat, which will be ſold on accommodating terms, by
A. BOUGHAN.
June 9. d12t

Annapolis, June 9, 1803.

THE Society of the Cincinnati will meet at Mr. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their adjournment. The members of ſaid ſociety are requeſted to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.
eot4Jy

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale at WARNER & HANNA's Bookſtore,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
By George Colman, eſq. author of John Bull, &c.
Alſo juſt publiſhed,
A new edition of that much-admired Tragedy,
DOUGLASS, by the Rev. Mr. Horne.
Lately publiſhed,
The ORDINANCES of the Corporation, &c. &c.
For Sale
SHEATHING PAPER of an excellent quality.
June 9. d3t

To be Let,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of July next,

A large, handſome, well-finiſhed three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. John P. Pleaſants, on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and three doors weſt of Howard-ſtreet. The houſe is nearly new, very commodious, and enjoys the benefit of a milk houſe in the yard.

Alſo, a neat, well-finiſhed two-ſtory FRAME HOUSE, with kitchen, milk houſe, &c. very convenient, on the weſt ſide of Howard-ſtreet and corner of Cyder alley, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. For terms, apply to
HEARTMAN ELLIOTT,
No. 18, South Howard-ſtreet.
June 9. eot29th

New Theatre.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, June 9,
Will be preſented, a celebrated Comedy, in 5 acts, called
The Poor Gentleman.
Written by G. Colman, eſquire, author of John Bull, &c.
To which will be added a Grand Heroic Pantomime, called
Hercules & Omphale.
The pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.
June 9.

Muſeum of Wax-Work.

THE proprietors of the Muſeum reſpectfully acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of this city, particularly thoſe of Fell's Point, that they will continue to open from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening, at Mr. H. Peck's hotel, at the corner of Fell's and Bond-ſtreets, until Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, which will poſitively be the laſt time it will be ſhewn; and on the Monday morning following it will be removed from the Point.

They would inform the public that it has been judged by people of taſte, that it ſhews in the day equal, if not ſuperior to what it does in the evening, by the management of the lights in their particular places.

For particulars of the above, ſee the advertiſements and handbills.

Admittance 25 cents for grown perſons, and half price for children.
June 9. d3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the commiſſioners of the tax for Baltimore county, will meet on Tueſday, the 14th June next, and the two following days, at No. 44, north Gay-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of making tranſfers and hearing appeals on loſs of property, from perſons reſiding in ſaid county and precincts.

By order,
SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.
May 19. 2awtI5Je