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tion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who from and after the passage of this act shall procure, aid, advise, or assist in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden to be done or performed, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes according to the provision of this act.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be imprisoned by a judgment of court under and by virtue of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth or twenty first sections of this act, shall be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters shall, respectively, publish, at the expiration of every three months, or oftener, when the postmaster-general shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices, or instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall appear to them best adapted for the information of the parties concerned; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters, as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the general post office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matters of consequence shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers, published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter, and the contents, shall be preserved to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage and the expence of publication. And if such letter, with its contents, be not demanded by the person to whom it is addressed, or the owner thereof, or his lawful agent, within two years after the the advertisement thereof as aforesaid, the said contents shall be applied to the use of the United States, until the same shall be reclaimed by the proprietor thereof. The manner of such application to be specially stated by the postmaster general to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That letters and packets, to and from the following officers of the U. States shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. Each postmaster, provided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate, and each member and Delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress and twenty days after such session, and in case of excess of weight that excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States; Vice President, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, the Attorney General; the Comptroller; Treasurer; Auditor; Register; Supervisor of the direct tax for the district of South Carolina; Superintendant of Indian trade; Purveyor; the Inspector and Paymaster of the Army; acoountants of the War, and Navy Departments; Postmaster General; and the assistants Postmaster General; John Adams, a former President of the United States; and Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States; and they all may receive their newspapers by post, free of postage: *Provided*, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall receive their newspapers, free of postage, only during any session of Congress, and twenty days after the expiration of the same; *And Provided*, That no letter or packet from any public officer shall be conveyed by post, free of postage, unless he shall frank the same, by writing his name and office on the outside of such letter or packet, and until he has previously furnished the postmaster of the office where he shall deposit the same, with a specimen of his signature.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall frank letters other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, and Post Master General may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive enclosed to him any letter or packet addressed to him any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office—marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person so offending shall pay for every such offence fifty dollars.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the post master general shall provide.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be under cover, open at one end, & charged with a postage of one cent each, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance: *Provided*, That the postage of a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state, shall not exceed one cent; and that the post master general shall require those who receive newspapers by post to pay always the amount of one quarters postage in advance. If any person employed in any department of the post office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open any mail or packet of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence. And if any other person shall open any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to himself, or not being authorised to receive or open the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence. And if any person shall take or steal any packet, bag or mail of newspapers from or out of any post office, or from any person having custody thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned, not exceeding three months for every such offence, to be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment. If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing in a newspaper, or among any package of newspapers, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence, and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package shall be composed. No newspapers shall be received by the post masters to be conveyed by post, unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed, in proper wrappers, on which, beside the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are enclosed, for subscribers, & the number of printers. The post master general, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorise the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail. When the mode of conveyance and the size of the mails will admit of it, magazines, and pamphlets may be transported in the mail at one cent a sheet for any distance not exceeding fifty miles, at one cent and a half for any distance over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, and two cents for any greater distance.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Post-master-general be authorised to allow to the post masters respectively such commission on the monies arising from the postages of letters and packets as shall be adequate to their respective services and expenses. *Provided*, That the said commission shall not exceed thirty per cent. on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, and twenty-five per cent. on a sum over one hundred and not more than three hundred; and twenty per cent. on any sum over four hundred; and not exceeding two thousand dollars; and eight per cent. on any sum collected, being over two thousand four hundred dollars; except to the post-masters who may be employed in receiving and dispatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in one quarter, and excepting to the post-masters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning; whose commission on the first hundred dollars, collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. The post master general may allow to the post masters respectively, a commission of fifty per cent. on the monies arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and to the post masters, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the post master himself; and each post master who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes thereof to the general post office.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any post master or other person authorised to receive the postage of letters and packets shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the post master general the balance by him due at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the post master general to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing; and if the postmaster general shall not cause such suit to be commenced within six months, from the end of every such three months, the balances due from every such delinquent shall be charged to and recoverable from the Postmaster General. That all suits which shall be hereafter commenced for the recovery of debts or balances due to the general post office, whether they appear by bond or obligations made in the name of the existing or any preceding Post master General, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the "Postmaster General of the United States." That certified copies under the seal of the general post office, of the accounts current of the several postmasters, after the same shall have been examined and adjusted at that office, shall be admitted at evidence in all suits brought by the Postmaster General for the recovery of balances or debt due from postmasters, and in like manner copies of such accounts current as are lodged in the office of the Register of the Treasury, certified by the Treasury, certified by the Register under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if any postmaster, or other person, who shall receive, and open, or dispatch mails, shall neglect to render accounts thereof for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law, and by the Postmaster General's instructions conformable therewith, he shall forfeit double the value of the postages which shall have arisen at the same office in any equal portion of time previous or subsequent thereto; or in case no account shall have been rendered at the time of trial of such case, then such sum as the court and jury shall estimate equivalent thereto, to be recovered by the Postmaster General in an action on the case.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing, and prosecuting for the same; and the other half, to the use of the United States.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the post master general to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port in the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up and directed to the post master of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter or or packet, so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall be for the use of the post masters respectively receiving the same. And the post master general may make arrangements with the post masters, in any foreign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters & packets through the post offices.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the post masters, and the persons employed in the transportation of the mail, shall be exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That letter carriers shall be employed at such post offices as the postmaster general shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places respectively, where such post offices are established; and for the delivery of each such letter the letter carrier may receive of the person, to whom the delivery is made, two cents: *Provided*, That no letter shall be delivered to such letter carrier for distribution, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the post office a written request that his letters shall be detained in the office. And for every letter lodged at any post office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered at the place where it is to be so lodged, the post, master shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes of action arising under this act may be sued, and all offenders against this act may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates or other judicial courts of the several states and of the several territories of the United States, they having competent jurisdiction by the laws of such states or territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of the prosecutions where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates or judiciary shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That in all suits or causes arising under this act, the court, shall proceed to trial, and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced,: *Provided always*, That whenever service of the process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if the court on the statement of such defendant shall judge it expedient: *Provided also*, That if the defendant in such suits shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the general post office, not allowed by the postmaster general, although submitted to him conformably to the regulations of the post office, and shall specify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for the trial at such term for want of evidence, the court in such case being satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the postmaster general to report annually to Congress every post road which shall not, after the second year from its establishment, have produced one third of the expence of carrying the mail on the same.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the deputy postmaster at the city of Washington, for his extraordinary expences, incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, an additional compensation, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the funds of the post office establishment.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the adjutant general of the militia of each state and territory, shall have right to receive, by mail, free of postage, from any major or brigadier general thereof, and to transmit to said generals, any letter or packet, relating solely to the militia of such state or territory: *Provided always*, That every such officer before he delivers any such letter or package for transmission, shall in his own proper hand writing on the outside thereof, endorse the nature of the papers enclosed, and thereto subscribe his name and office, and shall previously furnish the postmaster of the office, where he shall deposit the same, with a specimen of his signature: And if any such officer shall frank any letter or package in which shall be contained any thing relative to any subject other than of the militia of such state or territory, every offender shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever the annual emoluments of any postmaster, after deducting therefrom the expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than two thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and paid to the postmaster general, and by him to be accounted for in the same manner as other monies accruing from the post office establishment.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every deputy postmaster, the receipt of whose office exceeds one thousand dollars a year, shall, on the last day of September in each year, transmit to the postmaster general of the United States, a statement of the expenses of the office under his direction, of the number of clerks, with the time they have been severally employed therein, and their respective names and ages.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of June next, the 2d section of an act, entitled, "An act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States," approved on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and an act, entitled "An act to establish the post office of the United States" approved on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and all other acts, and parts of acts heretofore passed for the regulation and government of the general post office, and of the postmaster general and other officers and agents, employed in said office, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That an act entitled, "An act concerning public contracts," approved on the twenty first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall be and remain in full force, and no post road heretofore established, shall be discontinued by this act: *Provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exonerate any person who shall not have performed the duty, or who shall have violated any of the prohibitions contained in the said acts from suits or prosecutions, but as to all bonds, contracts, debts, demands, rights, penalties, punishments which have been made, have arisen, or have been incurred, or which shall be made, arise, or be incurred previous to the first day of June next, the said acts shall have the same force and effect as though this act had not been made: *Provided likewise*, That the post master general, assistant postmaster general, deputy postmasters, contractors for carrying the mail, and others employed under the aforesaid acts, shall continue to hold their several offices, appointments and trusts, until they are otherwise removed; any thing herein contained that might be construed to the contrary notwithstanding; and also the bonds which they, or either of them, have given or may give for the faithful execution of their several duties and offices, shall continue to have the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as though this act had not been made.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*
APRIL 30, 1810.
APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, entitled, "An act concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, be, and they are hereby authorised to grant the use of the books in the Library of Congress to the agent of the joint committee of Congress appointed in relation to the Library, on the same terms, conditions and restrictions as members of Congress are allowed to use said books, any thing contained in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*
May 1, 1810.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

From the Port Folio.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

He is my friend who grinds at my mill.

He is the best scholar who hath learned to live well.

Enjoy the little you have, while the fool is hunting for more.

Saying and doing do not dine together.

Visit your aunt, but not every day in the year.

There is no evil thing in Spain, but that which can speak.

The laws go on the king's errands.

Leave your son a good reputation, and an employment.

Good courage breaks ill luck to pieces.

He who marries a widow, will often have a dead man's head thrown into his dish.

Make no absolute promises, for nobody will help you to perform them.

He who hath no ill cause, let him sell it cheap.

A wise man never says, I did not think of that.

That which is bought cheap is the dearest.

'Tis more trouble to do ill than to do well.

A covetous man makes a half-penny of a farthing, and a liberal man makes six pence of it.

Look upon a picture and a battle at a good distance.

If folly were pain, we should hear a great outcry in every house.

Experience and wisdom are the two best fortune tellers.

He who will revenge every affront, means not to live long.

The clown was angry, and he paid dearly for it.

Since you know every thing, and I know nothing, pray tell me what I dreamed of this morning.

If you are vexed and angry, you will have two troubles instead of one.

There is no more faithful and pleasant friend than a good book.

He who loves to employ himself well, can never want something to do.

Fortune knocks once, at least, at every man's door.

No sensual pleasure ever lasted so much as for a whole hour.

Let us be friends, and put out the devil's eye.

'Tis true, there are many very good wives—but they are all under ground!

He who would cheat the devil, must rise early.

Make a silver bridge for a flying enemy.

He is fool enough who will bray against another ass.

The man is fire—the woman tow—and the devil comes to blow the coals.