

veyed 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, secretary of the navy, & postmaster 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 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 counterfeite 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 postmaster 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, and charged with a postage of one cent each, for any distance not exceeding more than 100 miles, and one and an 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 postmaster general shall require those who receive newspapers by post, to pay always the amount of one quarter's 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 authorized to receive or open the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding 20 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 of 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 postmasters 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, and the number of printers. The postmaster 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 & pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail. When the mode of conveyance and the size of the mails will admit of it, magazines, & pamphlets may be transported in the mail at one cent a sheet for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, at one cent and a half for any distance over 50 & not exceeding 100 miles, and two cents for any greater distance.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster general be authorized to allow to the postmasters respectively such commis- sion 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 30 per cent. on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, and 25 per cent. on a sum over 100 and not more than 300; and 20 per cent. on any sum over 400 and not exceeding 2000 dollars; and 8 per cent. on any sum collected, being over 2400 dollars; except to the postmasters who may be employed in receiving and dispatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented not exceeding 25 dollars in one quarter, and excepting to the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; whose commission on the first hundred dollars, collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. The postmaster general may allow to the postmasters respectively, a commission of 50 per cent. on the monies arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; & to the postmasters, whose compensation shall not exceed 500 dollars, in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the postmaster himself; and each postmaster 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 postmaster 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 postmaster general the balance by him due at the end of every 3 months, it shall be the duty of the postmaster 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 postmaster general, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the "Post master General of the U. States." That certified copies under the seal of the general post office, of the accounts current of the several post masters, after the same shall have been examined and adjusted at that office, shall be admitted as 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 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 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 U. States.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the postmaster 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 U. States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up and directed to the postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter 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 postmaster general may make arrangements with the postmasters in any fo-

reign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets through the post offices.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters 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.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers to the Western Sun are respectfully solicited to file their papers, by which means it is presumed they will obtain a new edition of Paine's political writings gratis. From an attentive perusal of the different pieces which Mr. J. Johnson has published in this paper I have been for some time under an impression that he was indebted to the labors and talents of others for the reputation (if any) he may have acquired for his proficiency in this accomplishment, the correctness of this belief is justified by contrasting his reply to Phocion, with the luminous writings of the celebrated Thomas Paine. If the reader will examine the following quotations from Paine's address to General Sir William Howe, during the revolutionary war, he will find many detached parts of Johnson's reply to Phocion, almost verbatim—similar testimony might no doubt be given of his plagiarism in other pieces.

Paine's address to Howe.

Johnson's reply to Phocion.

1st. They (the king and ministry) have refined upon villainy 'till it wants a name.

2d. To the fiercer vices of former ages they have added the dregs & scumings of the most finished rascality, and are so completely sunk in serpentine deceit, that there is not left among them one generous or manly sentiment in your minds.

3d. There is not in the compass of language a sufficiency of words to express the baseness of your king.

4th. And something in cruelty which stirs up the heart to the highest agony of human hatred.

5th. You stirs have filled up both these characters 'till no addition can be made.

6th. If there is a sin superior to every other, it is that of wilful flattery or lying through the medium of the press, most others are circumscribed within narrow limits, that is, the power of one man cannot give them a very general extension, and many kinds of sins have only a mental existence from which no infection arises, but he who is the author aider or abettor or newspaper lying, lets loose the whole contagion of hell, & opens a vein that bleeds a nation to death, &c. &c.

It is certainly a desiratum that when Mr. Johnson assumes the title of author, he would produce something original, and not disturb the repose of old Almanacs and pamphlets written some thirty or forty years since.—There is no necessity for application to the Editor for my name—it is,

N. E. WESTFALL.

P. S. It will appear from an examination of Mr. Johnson's oration delivered at the celebration of American Independence on the 4th ult. that he is equally guilty of plagiarism in that production, as in the above specimen.

N. E. W.

POST-OFFICE,

VINCENNES, July 1st, 1810.

A LIST of letters remaining in this office during the last quarter, which if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be returned to the general post office as dead letters, viz.

A

Nathaniel Anderson, Isaac Anderson, Philip Almy, Seneca Almy.

B

William Bruce, Samuel Burrows, William Barney, 2; Pitkin Barnes, Joseph Battless, Charles Burnis,

C

Charles Carrico, Nathaniel Claypole, David Collins, Peggy Crosby, James Cockram, William Carruthers, Benjamin Corp, 2; John Crunk.

D

John Durham, Joseph Dunlap, Enoch Davie, W. H. Dunnica, Toussaint Dubois.

E

Benjamin Evans, Elisha Edwards, 2; Robert Elliott.

F

Samuel Finley, Jediah Flemming.

G

Joab Garrett, Gabriel Greenhaw, John Grant, Mary Gill, Pleasant Glasse.

H

Gervis Heazleton, John Hadden, 2; Daniel Heazleton, J. L. Holmes, John Hogg, John Handley, Steppen Heaton.

J

John Johnson, 2; Joseph Johnson.

K

Peter Kuykendall, Henry Kuykendall.

L

Polly Lowry, Samuel Lane, Antoine Lasselle, John Lemen, Hyacinthe Lasselle.

M

Wm. McIntosh, 2; Daniel McClure, 2; Isaac Montgomery, Benjamin McDonald, Luke Matson, William McCord, John M. Junkin.

O

John Ockeltree, Antoine Oneelle.

P

Thornton Posey, 3; Benjamin Parke, James Patterson, George Phillips, William Purcell, 2; Sarah Purcell, Benjamin Price.

R

Thomas Randolph, John Reed, Sally Robins.

S

Samuel Shields, 3; Thomas Scott, Josiah Shields, Thomas Sedgwick, James Stewart, James Sparks, A. F. Snapp.

T

Sarah Tobin, Matthew Thompson.

V

Simon Vannorsdell, Zep. Vangordon.

W

Rachel Westfall, Edward Wilson, 2; Jacob Woods, John Widener, N. E. Westfall, William Winens, David Watson.

104 GENL. W. JOHNSTON, p. m.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES & TOUSSANT DUBOIS, jun. under the firm of JONES & DUBOIS,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the Red House formerly occupied by Peter Jones, & Co. an elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for CASH only.

N. B. Credit is entirely out of the question.

Vincennes, 6th July, 1810.

NOT ICE,

WHEREAS my wife Mary, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting, all persons are cautioned against harboring her at their peril.

Francis Antis.

June 29, 1810.