



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1833.

The Spring Term of our Superior Court, commenced its session on Monday last, his Honor Judge DONNELL presiding. On Monday the Grand Jury, Alexander Gaston having been appointed foreman, was drawn, and charged; when in consequence of the extreme inclemency of the day, no further business was done. Having made arrangements by which our readers both in town and country, may be informed of the progress and disposition of all the cases on our Superior Court Docket, we shall continue to publish them as they are tried or otherwise disposed of.

On Tuesday, the case of Gaskins vs Street, was called; this was an action commenced by warrant under the act of 1826, for the penalty of one hundred dollars, for trading &c. with a slave the property of the Plaintiff, for shingles. In the Court below, an amendment of the warrant was allowed, so as to conclude against the statute, and a verdict rendered against the plaintiff; and now Gaston for the Plaintiff, moved to reverse the order of amendment upon the ground that the warrant was brought upon a penal statute, and ought not to have been allowed by the Court below, and that the appeal opened the whole case, &c.

Donnell, Judge:—Had the motion to amend been made before me, I do not think I should have allowed it; but this being a matter addressed to the discretion of the Court and they having allowed it, and probably upon considerations which do not appear upon the record, I do not feel myself authorized now to disturb it. The motion was therefore disallowed. The trading in question was conducted by defendant's Clerk, with a free negro and the slave of the Plaintiff, and the defence was principally grounded upon the legality of trading with the free negro. The defendant's counsel offered in evidence, the declarations of the negro, at the time of the delivery of the shingles, on the ground that they were a part of the res geste. To this the Plaintiff objected, because this was mere hearsay testimony, and the declarations were made by a person of colour. His Honor overruled the objection and admitted the testimony. His Honor then summed up the testimony and commented upon the law arising thereon. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Defendant. Stanly and J. H. Bryan, for the Plaintiff. Gaston and Attmore for the Defendant.

Jones vs. Merckell.—This was a petition for Partition, filed by the plaintiff alleging that he was tenant in common with the defendant of the half of lot No. 232 on Dirty Lane. To which the defendant pleaded "non in-sinuel tenent, sole tenure, and not tenants in common in possession." The half lot in question originally descended to the son and daughter of one Smith, under whom both parties claimed. The Petitioner claimed to have purchased the interest of the son, and the Defendant exhibited a regular chain of title from both the son and the daughter—the deed from the son being posterior in point of time, to that under which the Petitioner claimed. The deed under which the Petitioner claimed, was attacked by the Defendant on the ground that it was obtained by fraudulent means, duress, &c., but upon these points the testimony was very vague and unsatisfactory. The Defendant showed a sole and uninterrupted possession, by those under whom he claimed, and himself for a long time previous to the filing of this petition, and contended that the Sheriff's deed by which he claimed the daughter's interest, conveyed to him the whole lot, and that he held the same adversely to the Petitioner; he further contended that being thus in the adverse possession at the time the Petitioner received his deed from the son, that it conveyed no title to the Petitioner; that the petition for partition upon this state of facts could not be sustained, for where the title is denied, doubtful or litigated, it must be first established at law, before the party can resort to petition for partition; that the parties were not tenants in common in possession, the Defendant had set up a distinct title to the whole of the premises and that the petitioner must be driven to his action of Ejectment to obtain possession, &c.—Act of 1789. Wilkin vs. Wilkin 1. Johns. Ch. Rep. 111. 3 ib. 302. 4 ib. 271. 7 Mass. Rep. 475. The Petitioner contended that the Sheriff's deed conveyed only an "undivided moiety" as expressed in the deed, to the Defendant, and commented upon the legal construction of the term; that the possession of one tenant in common is the possession of the other. Cloud vs. Webb. 3 Dev. Rep. 326. That the sole possession of the premises by the Defendant could not entitle to give him title to the whole of the premises, that the title and possession of the Defendant was consistent with that of the Petitioner, and that if a tenant in common has not been deprived by a wrongful dispossession, or exclusion from the pernaney of the profits, or has not lost his right of entry in consequence of an exclusive occupation by his co-tenants for more than twenty years, he will be sufficiently seized to entitle him to the process of partition, although he have not the actual possession. Barnard vs. Pope, 14 Mass. Rep. 434. His Honor Judge Donnell, in his charge to the Jury, upon the points of law raised by the counsel, was with the Petitioner, and said that the only point for their consideration, was the alleged fraudulent character of the deed under which the Petitioner claimed. This being the sole issue involving the fact whether the parties were tenants in common, and the weight of testimony being decidedly in favor of the Petitioner, the Jury returned a verdict in his favour. Gaston and W. C. Stanly, for the Petitioner. Attmore and J. W. Bryan, for the Defendant.

Dix v. Dix, of Williams vs. Roe and Arthur, same vs. Roe and the heirs at law of Hartley.—These two cases which were actions of Ejectment, were compromised by the parties, the report of the Plaintiff agree-

ing to release her interest in the premises, upon the payment of so much money by the defendant. J. H. Bryan, Attmore and Manly for Plaintiff. Gaston contra. Grover vs. McLin; McLin vs. Grover; Siner vs. McLin.—These three causes were referred upon agreement of the parties, to two arbitrators and their umpire. Their award to be a rule of Court. W. C. Stanly and J. W. Bryan, for McLin.—Gaston, J. H. Bryan, and Attmore contra. On Thursday morning the State Docket was taken up, but no cases of much importance were tried; the capital cases were assigned for trial to day, of the further progress of which we will inform our readers in our next.

Very Late from Europe.

The Packet ship Pacific brings London papers to the 16th ult. inclusive. The second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill was commenced on the 15th. The first clause occupied the House of Commons the whole night.

Lord Durham had retired from the Cabinet dangerously ill. A successor had not yet been appointed. It was reported that the combined squadrons were again to proceed to the Schell. A new Dutch minister (Chevalier Deitel) had arrived in London.

LONDON, March 16.—There is a great deal of anxiety felt with regard to the instructions received by M. Deitel from his government. The reports in circulation are unfavorable.

Yesterday, a deputation from the West India body had an interview with government, upon the important measures in agitation for the suppression of slavery. We are told that nothing has yet been decided upon.

Portugal.—We are happy to be able to state that the unfavorable reports prevalent for the last few days, relative to the departure of the Duke of Braganza from Oporto are without foundation. With respect to the position of the army of Liberation, it is indisputably true that there is the greatest want of provisions at Oporto; and that the troops, in consequence, have been exposed to the most severe privations. The cause of the Queen of Portugal, however, is not yet, proved to be absolutely lost.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, 15th March.

The sales of Cotton last week reached 24,380 bales, of all sorts, including 610 Sea Islands, at 11 a 134; 8710 Uplands, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; 5900 Orleans, 6 1/2 a 9; 1340 Alabama, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2. 1000 bales American were taken on speculation, and the market generally had a healthy appearance, for short stapled Cotton, especially the better sorts, but no advance was realized; the reduced stock of long stapled descriptions has turned the attention of buyers to such, and higher rates were paid for Egyptian, Brazils, and the common qualities of Sea Islands.

This week the transactions in Cotton have been nearly as extensive as the preceding, say 21,020 bales, including 630 Sea Islands, at 11 a 14d; 100 Stained, 7 a 10 1/2; 8270 Upland, 6 1/2 a 8d; 6550 Orleans, 6 1/2 a 9d; 1250 Alabama 6 1/2 a 7 1/2.

Notwithstanding the continued demand, we cannot notice any advance in prices, except for the better qualities of short staple, and common qualities of Sea Islands; middling to fair descriptions of American are offered abundantly at the current rates, but the market generally has a healthy appearance.—The import of the week is 14,850 bales. There is a comparative increase this year of 44,000 bales from the U. States. The sales to-day are 2500 bales.

The stage intended to ply between this place and Beaufort left here for the first time on Sunday last. It is a very creditable and convenient establishment, and will doubtless be handsomely patronized.

There is a certain portion of property, with which some of the Northern folks seem to busy themselves unnecessarily. The editor of the National Gazette is "very like a whale," which some naturalists believe to be no fish at all, and all agree to be a very odd fish. He bothers himself exceedingly with the subject of slavery. Sly hints of the value of the North to the South in case certain circumstances should turn up—that the South had better stick to the Union for her own safety—that there is an abolition society of long standing at the North, &c. &c. Now we should like to know what all this means. Is it a scarecrow for Nullification? Let the editor know, that the intelligence and patriotism of the South can, without his incursions, adhere to the Union as long as the justice of the country makes it worth preserving. Is it to throw some light upon our situation? Then let him know there are in the South heads to understand and sinews to act, without the assistance of him or his compeers, and without being guided by the doctrines of St. Omer. Perhaps the principles of the Tariff have taught him, that it is sometimes quite profitable to nibble upon his neighbours. Be it so. But we still would repeat the request of the South—laissez nous faire,—just mind your own business and let us alone.

A Mr. Sutherland from Pennsylvania has been making a strange speech in Congress. The following is an extract. Speaking of the Tariff he says: "When the day shall arrive that lays this system low, then the gentlemen of the South will have accomplished what they have long predicted; and the poor men of the North will all have become slaves." What could they have been before the Tariff?

The Paris Journal of Debates states editorially, that Gov. Hayne has been arrested by Gen. Jackson for high treason!

The vast numbers of newspaper and other periodicals printed and read in the United States, and the fact that their number is continually increasing, gives abundant proof of the individual and aggregate prosperity of our happy country. The liberty of the press is constantly reacting with a healthy influence upon civil liberty, and thus they go hand in hand—onward. It is like the "dew of heaven giving and receiving blessings."

The following curious dialogue is said to have been held in a New England school. Master—Come here Tom. I understand sir you have been using profane language. Boy—No sir it wasn't very bad. Master—Well sir what was it. Boy—Why I declare it 'ant so mighty bad. Master—Well sir, out with it. Boy—Well sir, I only said "Hurra for Jackson."

Correspondence of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter, on board the U. S. ship Potomac. Callao, Jan. 1st, 1833.

"There is a prospect of our remaining here for some time. In a few days we shall strip the ship, clear out the hold, and paint her, at the Island of St. Lorenzo, close by. When I heard the appalling accounts of the Cholera in N. York, it excited great anxiety. We have had nothing of it here yet; our ship is a remarkably healthy one. If it should appear, we shall probably make sail immediately for the Islands."

NULLIFICATION CONSPIRACY.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that at the last session of Congress, extensive arrangements were made among certain leaders in Washington, to carry on the campaign of nullification in the South, as well as to commence certain movements in the North, and particularly in New York, with the intention of all the several parties to the compact meeting on a common ground of opposition to the present administration, at the end of the next two years.

We happen to have a full and particular knowledge of these arrangements—of the individuals by whom they were brought about—of the ultimate purposes of this extensive combination—and of the manner they are intended to be carried into effect in the North. The whole of the last session of Congress was spent by the leading national and nullifiers in arranging the terms, and in adjusting the duties of the several parties to the compact. The defeat of F. P. Blair, as public printer, was the first common act of this combination—the recent course of the New York Evening Post is another link in the chain, and as time and opportunity occur the new coalition will play out card after card to deceive and delude the people.

A distinguished member of Congress, from New York, aided by a few politicians from that state, and particularly by the "Spy in Washington," were the magicians and astrologers by whom this combination was brought to maturity. The project is first to break down the democratic party in the city of New York—then this state—then all over the country. The New York Evening Post, an old federal paper, now managed by individuals, comparatively ignorant of the situation of the country—the character of our public men, or the purposes of political parties, is to be one of the principal organs of this effort to destroy the confidence of the people in the present general administration. In its course at the last November election in New York—its illiberal and unjust criminations of the Post Master General—its attacks upon the Washington Globe—its recent conduct in the charter elections, are all "signs of the times," and "proofs conclusive" that it is a party to the "great compact" brought about by one of the most distinguished political and literary men of New York, with the Southern nullifiers.

We have a most curious tale to unfold of the intrigues—the meetings—the consultations—the midnight canceus which took place during the last winter at Washington. The development is much wanted for the purpose of awakening the democracy of the North—and particularly of New York—to the deep laid conspiracy which is intended to destroy their unity and harmony of action. We shall commence this expose in a few days, and request our numerous patrons in New York to give us all their attention.

Will the New York Standard republish this, so that the Post may see the charges we boldly make against it and its corps of magicians, as well as to prepare itself for the specifications that will soon follow?—Pennsylvanian.

Connecticut.—The result of the recent election in the state of Connecticut has quite disappointed our expectations; but the disappointment is of a nature which is very agreeable. We considered that state as fixed in its hostility to the present administration; and should as soon have expected to see Massachusetts coming forth in its support as Connecticut. We had no hopes of a change in the political character of the state; and our opponents had no fears upon the subject. The prejudice which has been there displayed against the President and his cabinet has been of the most inveterate kind; and we were disposed to say of it as was said of Ephraim, she is joined to her idols, let her alone. But how have the expectations of our friends and our opponents been both disappointed. It is admitted on all hands that there has been no choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and that as there is a large majority in both branches of the Legislature favourable to the administration, the candidates for the executive offices of that party will unquestionably be chosen. One opposition paper says the Legislature will be Jacksonian from the door to the wall; and as far as the returns have been received it seems that 126 friends to the administration out of 214 have been chosen members of the House of Representatives, and for the Senate 18 administration men, two National Republicans and one Anti-Mason have been elected. As far as the returns have been received the probability appears to be that the six opposition candidates for Congress have been elected; though it is admitted by our opponents themselves that with regard to two of them the majority is at all events very small, and that there is some doubt of their success.

Thus have our friends in what has been termed the land of steady habits broken ground. Thus has the cause of truth contended with and triumphed over prejudice. One after another are the states which were at first opposed to the principles and the measures of the administration, giving up their opposition, and coming forth in its support. New Hampshire led the van in the work of regeneration; and Maine, Connecticut, and New Jersey have followed the example. Even Delaware has so far imitated it as to put into the office of executive of the state a firm and decided friend to the President and his administration. Thus have the principles and the measures of the administration received the sanction of popular opinion, notwithstanding the bitterness of the opposition which has been made to them. Thus have the people, who, with regard to the choice of rulers, have no desires to gratify but the promotion of the glory, happiness and the prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which have been made by designing politicians to deceive and mislead them, pronounced their judgment in favour of the administration.—Baltimore Republican.

Mr. C. Bowen, of Boston, has in press, a collection of the Familiar letters and Miscellaneous papers of Benjamin Franklin. The Boston Courier, speaking of these letters and papers, says:—"The Letters in particular, amounting to more than one hundred that have never before been printed, possess the rare attraction of familiar and unstudied communications of the author's sentiments and feelings to his nearest relations, and most intimate friends. They are marked with all the peculiarities of Dr. Franklin's style, his facility of expression, playful manner, pointed character, moreover, in a most amiable and engaging light throughout all the relations of domestic and social life. In every respect the materials of this volume cannot fail to be regarded as a rich acquisition to the native literature of America."

The constituents of the Hon H. A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, recently gave him a public dinner. We take the following from the toasts drunk on the occasion:

"18. The Ladies. Our duties to them must be specific; we are not rich enough to pay them ad valorem." We hope if the ad valorem duties are applied to the ladies, the "home valuation" will be adopted.—U. S. Gazette.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

TO THE GODDESS OF HEALTH.

From Goethe.

O shades of Walheim! and the streams that give, Melodious murmurs to the passing gale! Once more among your healthy groves I live; Once more I drink the music of the vale.

Hygeia! goddess of the smiling hours, Daughter of Temperance and of chaste desire, To thee once more I lift the cheerful eye, To thee once more I strike the sylvan lyre.

Dost thou not dwell 'mong Walheims blessed shades, Dost thou not wanton in her happy vale? Thy beaming face, I see in orient morn, I feel thy kisses in the summer's gale.

I hear thee in the sprightly song of birds, And in the mid-day humming of the bee, Thou canst not breathe, but sweetest music plays, 'Mong bending corn and in the waving tree.

Grant me, O Goddess of the smiling hours, With thee to dwell in Walheim's peaceful groves, With thee to wander o'er her shady hills, With thee repose me in her green alcoves.

With grateful feeling glow my cheerful heart, Warm'd with return of thy all-sacred fire, To thee I dedicate this humble verse, Daughter of Temperance, and of chaste desire.

O shades of Walheim! and ye streams that give Melodious murmurs to the passing gale! Once more among your healthy groves I live; Once more I drink the music of the vale.

MARRIED.

In Onslow County, on the 3d inst. Mr. ROBERT W. JAMES, to Miss ANN MARIA AMBROSE.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH TANDY, wife of Mr. William H. Tandy.

At her residence in Jones County, after a lingering illness, on Monday last, Mrs. SARAH ROBERTS, widow of the late Mr. Richard Roberts.

In Onslow County, on the 5th instant, Colonel JOHN GRANT.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Manning, New York.

Select, Conklin, New York. Passengers—Messrs. S. Battle, J. Charlotte, W. Sears, J. Pittman, J. Davis, E. Ferrand, and Mr. Gully.

April 18, Packet schr. Trent, Jones, 4 days from N. York, with mch. to J. M. Grande & Co. A. Ayres, W. Brower, O. W. Land B. Flanner, J. M. Roberts, Pasteur & Moore, J. Hancock, J. L. Durand, C. Slover, J. W. Smith, W. W. Clark, J. C. & M. Stevenson, John Van Sickle, M. Stevenson, Booth & Porter. Passengers—Messrs. Trufant, and Daniel.

CLEARED.

Schr. F. Michelson, Smith, Dimerara. William Allen, Wadsworth, Boston.

The Post Office

Has been removed to the building in front of the Sentinel Office, on Pollock Street.

NEW GOODS.

HAVE lately received per Schooners Jubilee, Convo, and Select, an extensive and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

300 pieces light fancy Chintz Calicoes from 6 1/2 to 35 cents per yard

70 pc's French and English fancy Gingham 30 do Furniture Calicoes 10 to 25 cts pr yd

20 do French Printed Muslins some of which are of a superior quality

10 Pongee for Ladies dresses

Black and blue Gros De Swiss sup'r q'ty

Black and colour'd Gros De Naples 4 1/2 to 9 1/2 cts

Thread and Bobbinet Lace Edgings

and Plain and figured Bobbinet Lace

and Henani Shawls, Silk Muslin do

Ladies Parasols, some of a superior quality

Gauze and Lustring Bonnet Ribbons

Belt Ribbon, Guard do, Linen and Cotton Floss

White Blond Gauze Veils

Ladies Silk and Cotton fancy Hose

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hoskin Gloves

Cambric H'd'd's (cheap)

2 cases Leghorn Hats (cheap)

7 1/2 and 7 damask Table diapers

7 1/2 and 7 1/2 covers

7 1/2 and 7 1/2 cloths

Gothic Window Shades, a new article

Artificial Flowers, Bead Bags, blk Nankin

Crape

Blue, Black, and Mulberry Broad Cloths

Blue, Blk, Green and Brown Crape Camblets

Brown, Blue, Black, and Green Groghams

Light and dark Rouen Casimeres

Light and dark Erminetts

Russia Sheetting, Cotton Cassimere

Bird's Eye and Russia Diapers

Silk, Cotton and Gum Elastic Suspenders

Irish Linens, some are very fine, (cheap)

4 1/2 and 5 brown and bleached Cotton Sheetting

3 1/2 and 4 Bed Ticking

3 brown and bleached Shirts

60 dozen Palmeto Hats,

3 bales Cotton Yarn, (some very fine)

5 cases Gent's. black, white and drab Hats

Gent's. Valises, Seal & Leather Trunks

General assortment of Ladies & Gent's Shoes

And many other Fancy and Staple Articles—

all of which will be sold at a small advance

from New York cost.

Newbern, April 19, 1833.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store on Pollock-Street, one door West of Mr. Simpson's corner.

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS: Together with a general supply of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

1 case Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

1 case Satin do.

And every other Article usually kept in assorted STORES. All of which will be sold low.

JOHN CHARLOTTE.

Newbern, 19th April, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

S. & J. BATTLE,

HAVE just received, per Schr. Select, from New York, an assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Printed Muslins, Brochella, Gingham, Circassian, Prints, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings & Shirtings, Belt Ribbons, Cotton Yarn, Black & White Fur, Gloves, ditto, Silk, Gauze and Crape, ditto, Hand'k'fs, Silk and Palm Leaf, Linens, Hats, Muslins, Travelling, Fruit and Vestings, Work Baskets, Union Drilling, Ladies, Gentlemen's & Rouen Casimere, Children's Shoes,

ALSO

BROWN AND LUMP SUGAR.

Tea, Coffee, Lemon Syrup, Coopers Axes & Adzs, Drawing

Knives, Nails, Trace Chains, &c.

WHICH THEY WILL SELL LOW.

Miniature Painting.

MR. MOREIN being on his way to the North and intending to make but a short stay in this place, has the pleasure of offering his services to the public in his profession of Miniature painting. His charges are moderate, and if the likenesses are not satisfactory no payment is required.

He may be found at Mr. Bell's Hotel. Newbern, April 19, 1833.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

Relative to the abuses of the franking privilege, and sending books in the mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

April 11, 1833.

Being informed, by official reports, "that the abuse of the franking privilege is increasing to an extent, which threatens seriously to impair the revenue of the Department;" that "it is not confined to correspondence from which no pecuniary advantage results, but is extended to the commercial and business transactions of the country,—instances having been detected of its being practised for the benefit of banks and vendors of lottery tickets;" that "every day, letters are left to be mailed, bearing the franks of persons who are, and for some time have been, many hundred miles distant;—and letters are received from the large cities, bearing the franks of gentlemen, well known to be remote from those places, the addresses being in hand-writing different from the franks; with other circumstances attending, obviously showing that those whose franks were upon them, could have no participation in, or knowledge of the letters;" and that "blank envelopes, with franks upon them, have been surreptitiously and otherwise obtained, with a view of covering correspondence, in violation of law;" I deem it my duty to call on all Post-masters, to be vigilant in detecting and preventing these frauds upon the revenue of the Department; and strictly to obey that requirement of the act of Congress, which makes it "their special duty to prosecute" for such offences.

It is because the letter is actually, or by construction of law, from the person authorized to send it free, that it is exempted from postage. The frank is merely the certificate of the fact that it is so. When, therefore, the circumstances connected with the letter, are such as to show that it is not from such a person, and that the frank on it, is, in effect, a false certificate, Postmasters will, in such cases, charge the letter with postage; and they are particularly required to do so, whenever the address on the letter is in a hand-writing different from the frank, unless that circumstance is satisfactorily explained.

Penalties attach, whenever a person franks a letter from another, unless written by his own order, and on the business of his office, except that the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, may frank letters and packets, on official business, prepared in any public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. In prosecuting for these penalties, Postmasters will obtain the aid of the District Attorney of the United States, and for that purpose, report to him the circumstances, and the names of the witnesses in each case; and they will cause the proceedings to be instituted in the District Court of the United States; not only against those who abuse their frank, but also against those who procure it to be done. Attention is called to the subjoined references to, and extracts from, the law and regulations of the Department.

It has been reported by several Postmasters, that numerous volumes of books have lately been discovered in the mails, the wrappers in which they were enveloped and franked, when mailed, having worn off; and that this mode of sending them through the country, has been practised to an extent that has subjected the conveyance of the mail to vexatious burthens and delay;—I, therefore, require all Postmasters to be careful to ascertain, when bulky packages are left to be mailed, if they contain books, or any other article not authorized by law to be so transmitted; and on discovering that to be the case, to withhold them, in all instances, from the mail.

W. T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.

See pages 15, 16, 21, 26, 28, 29, and 52, of the law and instructions of the Post Office Department, (edition of 1832) to ascertain who are entitled to the franking privilege.

Sections 24 and 28, of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1825, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department."

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That every person, who, from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, or assist, in the doing of, or perpetration of, any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments the persons are subject to who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall frank any letter or 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, and it shall be the special duty of Postmasters to prosecute for said offence; Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and 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, if any person 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, so offending, the payment of postage, each person, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.