



HUNTINGDON, PA.

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V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

Gen. Scott and his Friends.

In the Pennsylvania Telegraph of the 5th inst., we observed what may be called a card or placard, undersigned by a large number of the Whig members of the Legislature, modestly suggesting to the Whigs of Pennsylvania that they ought to come out for Gen. Scott for President.

This is the most important, efficient and offensive piece of extra-legislation we have seen for some time. We had hoped the day of Congressional and Legislative nominations had gone by forever, and that the people would have been kindly permitted to think and act in these matters for themselves. The Whigs of Pennsylvania do not need the suggestions or dictates of any man or set of men to direct them in their choice of a Presidential Candidate. They are, with unprecedented unanimity, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott, and were so perhaps before some of those who issue this political bull were for him; and the recent discovery at Harrisburg of the fitness of Gen. Scott for President, comes too late to entitle those who made it, to Letters Patent.

If the signers of the placard supposed that the influence of their names would turn the hearts of the people to Gen. Scott, they labor under a slight mistake in this also, for the mass of the Whigs, and many Democrats, love, and have loved for years, his name and fame, better and longer, than, perhaps, they have known or admired some of them. The paper is dated March 5, 1851, the next day after the members got home from their railroad excursion to Washington, (that is, those of them who did not return on Sunday,) and we submit, in all candor, if this card, issued just after their calling upon Gen. Scott, is not, to say the least of it, in bad taste, and as unfair to the General as to themselves. In our humble judgment, this is the second error already committed by the friends of Gen. Scott—the first one happened at Wilmington, Del., last fall—we trust this will be the last.

We have only to say, in reply, that at the proper time the Whigs of Huntingdon county will meet, and, with unanimity and enthusiasm, declare for Gen. Scott, but they will not meet one hour the sooner or shout the louder for Scott by reason of this card, or anything contained in it, or any name attached to it. In return, permit us to suggest to the members of the Legislature "to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of" attending to their own business. This thing of eating Turpentine Suppers deranges the stomach, and riding on the railroad makes some folks' heads dizzy.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the Rev. JAMES H. ORISON, to learn that he landed safely at Calcutta on the 31st of December last, in good health and spirits, after a pleasant, but protracted voyage of nearly five months.—Lodianna, in Northern India, about twelve hundred miles from Calcutta, is the Missionary Station to which Mr. Orison has been appointed, and which he has no doubt reached before this.

From the Cheap Postage Bill, published in another column, it will be seen that from and after the 1st of July next, the Journal will reach subscribers in this county free of postage; and letters will be carried for 3 cents postage when pre-paid. We expect two good results from this, to wit: a large increase of subscribers, and that correspondents will pay the postage on their letters, particularly when they write on their own business.

We understand that the contract for putting up the public buildings of Fulton county has been let to Robert Madden, John Robertson and Aaron Stains of this county. They are all contractors of energy and experience, and will make a good job of work for the new county.

Case of Commodore Jones.

Commodore Jones of the United States Navy, has issued an address to the public in relation to the decision of the Court Martial, by which he was recently tried. He complains that the sentence was published without affording him time for an appeal to the Chief Magistrate, and he therefore has deemed it proper to submit a brief review of the proceedings and the sentence to his fellow citizens. He says:

"It is true I have been tried by a court of Peers and it is equally true that by that court I was pronounced 'not guilty' of any act constituting crime or offence against law or morals; and yet a majority of that court, after virtually finding me not guilty, have pronounced a sentence against me, the like of which cannot find a parallel in the annals of naval trials. The findings of the court, wherever imputing guilt, are in opposition to the evidence before the court; and the sentence, too, is repugnant to the findings. But this is not the anxious moment to expose the combinations by which the catastrophe was brought about. In due time you shall have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, from a source which none can question, and all will acquiesce in."

—He concludes by asking a suspension of opinion, until the subject can be fairly presented to the President, "who, it is believed has not yet, under the pressure of other business, had time to review the proceedings."

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1851.

DEAR COL.—Our Legislature, after their visit to Washington via Baltimore, have returned and entered upon their duties with increased zeal. Most of the time of our Legislature is consumed in passing local laws, and, as a necessary consequence, there is really but little to interest the people.

As I predicted, the Legislature did not pass the Tariff Resolutions. Notwithstanding, there was a majority who were *professedly* the friends of protection, yet that portion which belong to the Loco Foco party, were really of very little use,—their love for the Tariff was swallowed up in their love for their party; and rather than be compelled to vote against their free trade party, they have quietly thrown difficulties in the way, and succeeded in staving off the vote on the Tariff Resolution. They fancy that they can cajole and cheat the people in those localities where they know and feel the advantages of protection, by keeping up a show of attachment to it, while at the same time they are most effectually working with the enemies to the measure. I am, however, not without hope that they may really have accomplished good by their double-dealing. They have awakened the true spirit of their party—*Free Trade*—and have forced their free trade orators to speak out. Thus the people may learn their true position upon this question. If my hopes are realized, that which our party have so loudly proclaimed and they have so boldly denied, viz: that the mis-called Democratic party was the *British Free Trade Party*, will be made apparent, and the Whig party will be known as the *Home Protection Party*.

In the Senate, the Committee to whom was referred the Free Banking Bill, have reported it back to the Senate, with their opinion that it is not unconstitutional, and the discussion has already commenced upon this important measure.

If I am not much mistaken, another truth will be developed, which has for years been pronounced a "Whig lie." The party calling itself Democratic has been the parent of all (or nearly so) of the Banking Monopolies of the State,—that party created them,—while they have industriously charged the sin upon the Whigs. They have always pretended to be the anti-monopolists, in favor of equal rights, and opposed to legislating for a particular class. This *Free Banking Law* is to make banking free to all; it snatches out of the hands of monopolising corporations the exclusive privilege of making bank notes, and gives it into the hands of the people. It does more; it secures the only interest which under the old system was always the sufferer—the *note holder*.—Under the old system, when a bank failed all its property and funds were grabbed and carried off by the favored few, while the poor laborer, who had five or a ten of their paper was robbed of the means of buying bread. Under this *Free Banking Law*, the innocent note-holder cannot lose a dollar. Every dollar of circulation will be secured by State Stocks, and when one of the Free Banks stop, or is closed, their notes will be all paid, and will pass just as freely as before the failure. Under this system no poor man can lose a penny. I am led to believe that the "Democracy" will, in general, oppose this *Free system*, and prove at last the charge our party have so long made: that they were the *Bank Party*—the *Monopoly Party*. It is more than likely that a few of that party will act with the friends of Free Banking—perhaps only enough so that (as with the Tariff) they may say it is not a party measure,—while they will be careful that the bill shall be finally killed. I hope, however, that enough will be found who will honestly advocate, and carry it into a law; yet I am free to say, I think it quite doubtful. But, no matter, let the Whigs "fight on, fight ever,"—the victory will at last be ours. Pennsylvania will not forever remain behind.—Progress, is on our standard; and Whig zeal—Whig labor—Whig principles, and the Whig party, will at last gloriously triumph.

Mr. Penniman, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, reported a bill providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Works, and in fact abolishing the present system of electing Canal Commissioners. This is adopting one of the suggestions of Gov. Johnston. On Friday there was a short discussion upon the bill, but it was subsequently made the special order for Friday the 14th instant. I have no idea that the party in power will permit it to pass,—they are too closely wedded to the corruptions and plunder of the old system.

The Philadelphia Consolidation Bill, making one city of the whole county of Philadelphia, is likely to cause a good deal of discussion, and it is very doubtful if it passes, notwithstanding it was a question which entered largely into the last election, and candidates were compelled to declare for the measure before they could get the votes of the people.

By a reference to the proceedings of the House you will see that an act compelling the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road Company to fence their road, &c., in Dauphin county, was finally passed, and an amendment compelling the Pennsylvania Road, and one or two others, to do the same was cut off by the application of the old Legislative gag—the previous question, and I regret to say that the gag was applied by the talented member from Dauphin. As he is the counsel of the Pennsylvania Road, it looks too much like the interested interference of the Company itself. The people of our State must watch the movements of this Mammoth Corporation. It will soon wield a power which will be hard to control, and dangerous to the interests of our State. Rail Roads should be encouraged, but not flattered by a cringing obedience to their exactions. They are not sympathetic souls, to say the least of it—they love their profits better than they do the people—their feelings are all in their pockets—they are more grasping than grateful, and the people should be vigilant, while vigilance may be effective.

The Governor has been absent for a week, on a visit, as I have been told, to his father in Westmoreland county, (who, it is said, has not been very well for some time past.) It is expected that he will return to-morrow.

Yon, Dear Col., I have no doubt, will regret to learn that, that excellent physician and worthy man, Dr. Luther Bell, has been lying very ill

for a few days. He was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. This, I believe, the second attack during his life. He is something better now, yet I fear, not entirely out of danger. His loss would be a severe one to this community, and his place hard to fill. That he may still be spared is my earnest prayer.

On Saturday morning our citizens awoke to find the streets and side-walks all carpeted with snow, more having fallen during the night before than during all of the preceding portion of the winter. Snow is a chilly companion, and I was not sorry to see that old Sol soon melted it away, and instead of glaring whiteness gave us the dull gray earth to gaze at. Yours, SMKE.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of Congress for the last few days taken from the Bulletin telegraphic reports. It embraces nearly the business of the whole session.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

All yesterday afternoon and evening were spent in discussing the River and Harbor Bill; numerous resolutions having its defeat in view, being offered and rejected. After 9 o'clock a suspension of the rules was obtained, and the Post office Appropriation Bill was received from the House.—The Senate insisted on its amendments, and a Committee of Conference was appointed who reported a bill, and it was then passed finally. The Postage Bill was also received, and the House amendments being concurred in, the bill was passed.

The River and Harbor Bill was then resumed.—Midnight came, and the question arose as to the termination of the session; Mr. Cass considering that it ended at 12 o'clock, and others maintaining that it continued till 12 o'clock on Tuesday, March 4th. The rights of those Senators to vote whose terms expired were also discussed. Finally a resolution offered by Mr. Yule, to the effect that the session did not terminate till 12 o'clock noon, of Tuesday, March 4th, was agreed to.

Then, after a scene of confusion unsurpassed by anything ever before witnessed in the Senate, the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was laid on the table.

The amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill were taken up. Mr. Chase moved to add to it the River and Harbor Bill as passed by the House. Rejected. An amendment providing for additional clerks in the State Department was also rejected. The bill was reported at 6 o'clock this morning and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

The Army Appropriation Bill with amendments was reported and the amendments were concurred in.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was referred to the Committee.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, with amendments, was then passed.

The Senate refused to take up the joint resolution making land warrants assignable. Mr. Bradbury, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the President's message relating to the violation of law in Boston.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill made a report, which received the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Pearce reported back the Navy Appropriation Bill, and the amendments were debated and acted on.

The appropriation for a Naval Depot at New Orleans was stricken out. That for Naval Works at New York was increased to \$50,000. The amendment increasing the pay to the Collins' line of steamers, was ruled out. An appropriation of \$80,000 to remove the wreck of the steamer Missouri at Gibraltar, was adopted.

The Post Route Bill, with amendment, was passed by general consent.

The Army Appropriation bill was signed by the President of the Senate, and sent to the President of the U. S. for signature.

The River and Harbor Bill is still lying on the table, with no chance of its getting through.

The Senate has passed finally the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Also, the Naval Appropriation Bill.

At ten o'clock the Senate was informed that the President had signed the Army bill.

The rule was suspended, and the Navy bill was sent to the President for his signature.

The joint resolution making military bounty land warrants assignable, was then taken up.

The Appropriation Bills were passed.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Senate was adopted.

President Fillmore has called an Executive session.

The following new members were qualified: Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Cass, Hamlin, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, and Dodge.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent last evening and night in unimportant business; only waiting the movements of the Senate to adjourn *sine die*. Various messages from the President announcing that he had signed bills, were received.

There being no important question before them the members passed the time in good humored attempts to keep awake.

From 4 o'clock this morning until 6, the time was spent in making unimportant motions.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic and Army Appropriation Bills.

At half past seven the House took a recess till nine o'clock.

At 9 o'clock the House re-assembled, and was called to order, though there was anything but order observed in any part of the Hall. The galleries were crowded with spectators eager to witness the last hours of the session.

The members were all in excellent spirits and good humor, notwithstanding their long session of last night. Twenty or thirty of them were generally on the floor at once, each one trying to speak and motions of every kind were offered amid the direct confusion.

Mr. Phenix made an ineffectual attempt to have his rules suspended, in order to introduce a bill relative to the coinage of gold.

The Committee of Conference on the Civil and

Diplomatic and Army and Navy Appropriation Bills have concurred in the various disputed amendments.

The House by yeas 88, nays 59, not two-thirds, refused to consider the Senate's resolution creating the grade of Lieut. General.

The reports of conference committees on disagreeing to the amendments of the Houses to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, the Navy and Army bills, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Duer, the bill giving the assent of Congress that the Legislature of New York may pass an act imposing a tonnage duty of five cents per ton, for three years, on vessels coming to Oswego. The proceeds to be applied to the repair of piers and improvements in the harbor, was taken up and passed.

The House, by yeas 31, nays 90, refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. McLane to introduce a bill providing for general tonnage.

Mr. Meade offered a resolution that the construction of the law relative to Public Printing be referred to the Attorney General for decision.—Not agreed to.

Mr. Thompson moved and a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him if he has no communication to make, the House would adjourn *sine die*.

There was now great busting and confusion all over the House. Members sprang to their feet, and there was a general shaking of hands and exchanging of congratulations among all, on the happy termination of the session.

The Committee entered in the midst of the confusion, and reported that they had waited on the President and he had informed them that he had nothing further to communicate to them.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then moved that the House adjourn *sine die*.

The motion was carried by tremendous acclamation.

Here there was a scene of the wildest disorder. After a time a calm was produced to enable the Speaker to say a few parting words.

Mr. Speaker Cobb rose then and made a beautiful and eloquent speech; reviewing the proceedings of the session which has closed so harmoniously, leaving the Union still undisturbed. He tendered his heartfelt thanks to all the members for their deportment towards him during the exciting scenes of the session. He hoped the acts passed by them would redound to the credit and honor of the country.

Thus terminate the session and the labors of your reporter.

The Capitol is fast clearing of its crowds, and a great many of the members leave this afternoon for their homes.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]  
Bills Defeated and Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The most important business of the last day of the session may be summed up as follows:

**BILLS DEFEATED.**  
The French Spoliation Bill.  
The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.  
The Fortification Appropriation Bill.  
The Bill making Gen. Scott a Lieutenant General.

**BILLS PASSED.**  
The Bill for reducing the rates of postage.  
The Post Office Appropriation Bill.  
The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.  
The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills.  
The Bill establishing new Post Routes.

Gen. Scott in the West.

The Indiana State Journal thus speaks of the Whig meeting held recently at Indianapolis, which nominated Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency:

The Whig Meeting on Saturday night. It has been our good fortune to have been present at every Whig meeting at the Capital for the last fifteen years, and to have witnessed that animated zeal which gave the vote of the State and of the Union to Gen. Harrison. But at none of these meetings have we ever seen so much enthusiasm—so much of that confidence which impels onward to success. Although but a preliminary meeting, the knowledge of which was almost entirely limited to this city, yet, in numbers, it was more of a mass meeting; and, in enthusiasm, it had all of zeal and devotion to the Whig party, and to the integrity of its organization, and to General Scott, that, in past times, characterized our State meetings, after the nomination of Gen. Harrison. And the object of this devotion is worthy of it all—that man, who, in the frozen North, and in the sunny South, battled for the whole country, who has known in his long years of hard service, no sectional interest "nothing but the Union." As most eloquently said of him by one of the speakers, wherever the flag of his country has been unfolded before the enemy, there has been his home! wherever the Union has needed his services, there has he hastened.

The Whigs of Indiana know that to his hands they can safely confide that Union he has covered with the glory of his well fought battles; they know that no other political organization can be formed which can embrace more of devotion to that Union, or more of fixed determination to preserve its integrity.

Interesting from Texas.

Slave Stampede Detected.—Indians Punished, &c. We have received files of Galveston papers to the 22nd inst.

A deep laid plot was discovered among the negroes in and around Brenham, to rise in a body and escape into Mexico. Several white men, who are supposed to have concocted the arrangement, have made their escape, and a party of the citizens of Brenham are in pursuit of them.

We learn from the San Antonio Ledger that two engagements had recently taken place between the Indians on the frontier and the United States troops. In the neighborhood of Laredo the savages made their appearance, and after committing various depredations, were encountered by Lieutenant Walker, of Ford's Rangers. Two men were killed and two mortally wounded. Lieutenant W. retook 75 mules and horses, and a young Mexican captive, who had been with them two days. On the next day, Lieutenant Burleson had a fight with 15 more of the Indians, killing three of them, and suffering a loss of one man killed and six wounded, himself included.

New Postage Law.

We publish below the entire bill reducing the postage on letters, &c., as it finally passed both Houses of Congress.

Persons residing in the county will see by the second section of this act, that from and after the thirtieth day of June next, 1851, they will be entitled to receive the "Huntingdon Journal" free of postage. Congress deemed it important that citizens should patronize their own county papers, hence the provision in their favor. We hope now to see the subscription lists of the county papers largely increased, our own especially, as it will enable us to serve our subscribers with a still more interesting paper.

AN ACT to reduce and modify the rate of Postage in the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postage have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention, already concluded or hereafter to be made;) and for a double letter, there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published and that the postage on the regular number of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter for any distance exceeding fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with one-fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one-half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unaccompanied with any manuscript, or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance; in all such cases the postage shall be one-half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid shall, through the inattention of postmasters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be and he is hereby authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries and postmasters at

the office of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided*, also, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto without any additional charge for postage: *And provided further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to bona fide subscribers at one-fourth the rates fixed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps of the denominations of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate the prepayment of the postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same be impressed or printed on or attached to envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster General as aforesaid, without the special authority and direction of the Post Office Department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed shall with intent to defraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General, and the seal of the Post Office Department, shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes, as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the Post Office Department, or the certificate of the Postmaster General, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the Post Office Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster, sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached, shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such persons shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post office in any city, town, or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the Postmaster General, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by him, at a charge not exceeding one [three] at such office, at such time, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe; and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list, on the day or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster General may specially direct: *Provided* That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German or any other foreign language, which publication shall be in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced before the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased the Postmaster General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during the fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per cent. the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no post office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to establish new post offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed: *And provided further*, [That the compensation of no postmaster shall be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act.]

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Post Office Department, in