

are to be turned by the cry of "mad dog?" Or terrified into silence with the story of "rawhead and bloodybones?" softly good sir. Long pieces, stuffed with insipid trash, will not do. And did you really suppose, that raising the cry of thieves and robbers would divert the attention of the public from the legitimate object of enquiry? The device is too flimsy. I will unmask you gentlemen, and the public shall, shortly, behold you, in all your naked deformity.

SLIM SIMON.

To the Editor of the Western Sun.

What does the 'Citizen of Vincennes' mean by the terms 'Federalist' and 'Republican,' does he mean that those persons who are in favor of the will of a majority being the basis upon which a government should stand; or that the will of a few self-chosen and choice spirits should govern—or does he mean, that those persons who are in favor of bringing servants from any part of the United States to the territory, are not republicans. If this is his meaning, Mr. Editor, I am afraid some ill-natured person will say,—he is a loaf and fish hunter; that he is gaping and whining, after some office of honor, trust, or profit. But, Mr. Editor, I will be more charitable—I have concluded that he has been differently educated from all the rest of the people in the United States—he is what I call, high learned; his place of study is a crows nest, on the top of a high tree, in a pure atmosphere, among the fatherless inhabitants of this seat of science and of the muses; and therefore, all due respect is to be paid to his definition of Federalist and Republican.—Mr. Editor, I wish you to let the Citizen's master piece of political composition, shine as far as the rays of the Sun—let it be published 'from the house tops' in a 'voice of thunder,' so that the world may hear and understand it.—Let a special messenger be sent to the tombs of the departed patriots and heroes of '76, to inform them of the Citizen's new discovery of the meaning of the terms, Federalist and Republican, and injoin strict penitence for their political error.

POP GUN.

To the Citizens of Indiana.

There is no subject of more more importance, than that which involves the virtue and happiness of a whole community: and on such a one did the Citizen of Vincennes address his fellow citizens. In which I found it necessary to glance at the principles of government, and the parties which divide us, which has so incensed Slim Simon: that he has belched out torrents of invectives against the writer who dare to contrast his political professions with his political conduct. In my answer I shall not like him attempt to stigmatise my opponent for a defect of intellectual attainments: I shall not like him attempt to awe my antagonist by a magisterial tone of abuse. He has strove hard to draw me into a personal contest but he will find himself mistaken. I shall pass over with indignant silence all that which relates to me as a writer or as a man: and hasten to notice such parts of his piece as are calculated to make false impressions and to produce consequences affecting the virtue and happiness of this Territory. He with me condemns moral and political turpitude as electioneering tricks; but he is more tender of trimming and Chesterfieldian politics. He wishes to prove that slavery and republicanism are compatible and says that the republican congress of 1804 authorized the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana. Now if Slim Simon had possessed that candour which he professed so much to admire he would have been compelled to state that slavery already existed in those territories, that congress had no choice to make, and could not possibly have authorized the introduction of slaves prior to their authority in those places. In Ohio, and this territory, the case was widely different, and so has been the result. When a man depends on sophistry he will never tell the whole truth. He again goes on to show that republicanism and slavery are consistent, inasmuch as Jefferson, Madison, Giles, &c. are slaveholders. This is candour with a witness, these eminent persons are certainly slaveholders, thro' necessity, in a country where slaves are almost the only labouring hands; but they are not, they cannot be friends of

slavery. Will the chaste author of Slim Simon, presume to assert, that those good men, those real patriots of Virginia, would have formed the nefarious project of introducing slavery into that state, if it had not previously existed there. Have they not long and sincerely deplored the existence of the evil—and will not the written testimony of Jefferson, pass for more than the naked assertion of Slim Simon. What does he say in his notes on Virginia, when speaking of slavery.

"And can the liberties of a nation be that secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just—that his justice cannot sleep forever, that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune an exchange of situation is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! the Almighty has no attribute which can side with us in such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate, and to pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy of morals, of history natural and civil."

Much obliged to Slim Simon will those gentlemen he has named be, when they find that he has held them up as the advocates and patronisers of slavery. May they not with justice say that they have been by him calumniated. I pity his misfortune in stumbling on this fact, because it proves the very reverse of what he intended. As I do not wish to take any undue advantage of my opponent, I would advise him to be less sophistical, or more prudent: he has furnished several rods for his own back, which I forbear to apply. Suppose that slavery was sanctioned by half the great names in the world, would that make it consistent with republicanism? The reverse of this however is the case—every philosopher, every moralist, every statesman, who has written on the subject, bears ample testimony against it. One of our greatest philosophers has made this forcible observation—"That to produce the greatest sum of human happiness, there should be no slavery at one end of the chain of society, nor despotism at the other." How preposterous must it appear to the real republicans, to hear the clamorous ones, bawling out republicanism, liberty and equality, at the very moment they are exercising the uncontrolled whip of despotism, on a large portion of their fellow creatures.

If such is the republicanism Slim Simon is fond of, I pray he may enjoy it far from the fertile plains of Indiana. I here take my leave of Slim Simon, and I hope that he will permit me to observe, that in writing my piece against trimming, my object was laudable, and I trust public good will result from it. If so, I shall not regret the unmerited abuse he has been pleased to heap upon me.

A Citizen of Vincennes.

N. B. Permit me first to express my public approbation of the prompt and spirited avowal of political principles made in your last paper by G. W. Johnston. C. V.

P. S. Had it not have been Mr. Editor for fear of exceeding the limits of my portion of your paper, and intruding on the public to the exclusion of other matter I should have been more particular in answering Slim Simon's first interrogations, such as "what are the Chesterfieldian measures?" "Who are the trimmers?" &c. but fearing he might exultingly say I was afraid to meet the charges and thereby "deserve" the epithet of "base flatterer?" I have thought it best to answer one of them, at least, and Slim Simon may rest assured that in a succeeding essay the others shall be answered equally to his satisfaction. Slim Simon asks "who are the trimmers?" I will answer, 'tis a person who is a violent advocate and supporter of federal measures so long as a federal administration exists: and when republican measures becomes *ala mode* veers about and becomes a violent supporter of republicanism: to be brief it is a person who is always beating off and on like a mariner in the trackless ocean who has lost his reckoning. C. V.

WANTED.

A BOY between 14 & 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business at this office.

THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

On Tuesday last the Judges fixed upon the following places in each township within this county for holding the election for representatives to the General assembly to be holden on Monday the 3d day of April next.

In the township of Bufroe, at the house of Mr. John Hadden.

In the township of Palmyra, at the house of Capt. Noah Purcell.

In the township of Vincennes at the Court house.

In the township of Harrison at the house of Walter Wilson Esqr.

In the township of White river at the house of James Robb.

In the township of Wabash at the house of Capt. Worrick.

In the township of Ohio at the house of Daniel Grafts Esqr.

George Leech Esqr. having been announced as a candidate, at the approaching election, for representatives to the General assembly; he has authorized me to say he is not.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting my friend Sally on my account, as I am determined to pay no more debts of her contracting.

BENJ. BECKES JR.

February 8, 1809. 11—tf

POST OFFICE.

VINCENNES, Jan. 2, 1809.

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.

John Baird,	B	Francois Bifallion,
Benja. Chambers,	C	Zephirin Chenet 2,
Jer. Claypole,		Levi Compton,
Isaac Chandler,		John Curry,
W. H. Dunnica,	D	Enoch Davis,
John Dobbins,	E	Mr. Duverge,
Robert Elliot,		
Joseph Griffin,	G	
Michal Hummes,	H	
John Kimberling,	K	Abram Kuykendall 3,
Thomas Lewis,	L	Wilson Lagow,
Mr. Lachapelle,		
John M'Junkin,	M	Isaac Mills,
Daniel M'Clure,		Jane M'Clure,
James M'Clure,		William M'Clure,
John M'Clure,		James M'Clean 3,
Isaac M'Coy,	P	William Meeks,
Jonathan Purcell 2,		Francis Purcell,
Peter Popenoe,	S	Howard Putnam,
Smith Story 2,		Fanny Scott,
Edward Stapleton,		Thomas Sedgwick,
Patrick Simpson,	T	John Stillwell,
Jesse B. Thomas 5,	U	Henry Tisdale,
Thomas Upton,	W	
Abram Westfall,		

GENL. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

FOR SALE.

UPON reasonable terms the following tracts of land, 400 acres in the old Donation No 151, and a tract of 1 by 40 arpents joining Mr. Laplante, on the N. W. side of the Wabash; for terms apply in Vincennes to, HYACINTHE LASSELLE. Nov. 21, 1808.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to set out from this place on the 20th of next month, for Philadelphia; he requests that those indebted to him, will settle their accounts before that time.

GEO. WALLACE JR.

Vincennes Jan. 20, 1809. 8—5w.

PROPOSALS

BY

GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.

(of Vincennes, I. T.)

For publishing by subscription

A work, to be entitled

'The Indiana Justice and Constables guide.'

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the rise and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed it ought not, for a moment, to be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.
2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.
3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (which amount, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copist and printing.)
4. It will be delivered to subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.
5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.

NOTICE.

ONE of us intends to set out for Philadelphia, on the 15th of next month, and with all persons indebted to them, or the late firm of Bullitt and Smith, to pay there respective balances before that time.

Chas. Smith, & Co.

Jan. 24th, 1809. 9—3w.

BY PARMENAS BECKES,

Sheriff of the county of Knox in the Indiana Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the United States writ of venire facias signed by the Honorable Henry Vanderburgh, and Benjamin Parke Esquires, two of the judges in and over said Territory, and to me directed, for holding on the second Monday in February, 1809 at the court house in Vincennes, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, a special court, court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, and court of Nisi Prius, all justices of the peace, clerks, coroners, prothonotaries, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, recognizances, and all recognizers, and recognizers, suitors and prosecutors, are hereby notified to give their attendance, and make returns of their several remembrances at the time and place aforesaid, that the United States judges may proceed thereon; and generally all civil officers within the said Territory, who have taken recognizance whereby they have let any person to bail, will also make return thereof, that our said judges may proceed thereon as of right, and according to law ought to be done.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal at Vincennes, in the county of Knox, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1809.

(LS.) PARMENAS BECKES, Sheriff.

K. C. I. T.

BLANK NOTE BOOKS
For sale at this Office.