

ble accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue until the 30th of September 1871.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Post-master General.

General Post Office.

Washington City, April 1, 1869.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Citizens of Indiana.

You have been cautioned, to be on your guard, against electioneering tricks: the caution never was more necessary than now.—You have been entreated for your own sakes; not to swallow words instead of reasons: your understandings are assailed by sophistry, and your passions enlisted against your best interests.—A piece in the last Western Sun, over the signature of, A, occasions these warnings to the people, to be so solemnly repeated.—This writer wishes it to be believed, that the opposition to Randolph, has its origin in Tories, and the enemies of Jefferson.—Fellow citizens be not deceived: I will prove to you, that the very reverse of this is the case.—We object not to this man, because he is the relation of Jefferson, but on account of his differing from him in political sentiment.—The writings of Randolph prove him to be the friend of slavery:—the writings of Jefferson as quoted by the Farmer and myself, abundantly prove him to be the enemy of slavery. We are governed by the same political principles, that Jefferson is and our writings prove it;—Randolph and the friends of his election are governed by political sentiments, diametrically opposite to those of Jefferson; and this their writings verify.—Fellow citizens, you see to what nefarious and pitiful shifts, the advocates of slavery are driven.—They wish to palm a man on you for delegate, merely because he is a relation of that Jefferson, whose talents and integrity we so much admire.

This writer signed, A, insinuates that all those who oppose the election of Randolph, and who are the friends and supporters of J. Johnson and J. Jennings are Tories and enemies of Jefferson: but the people will see through, and properly resent, this shallow artifice, on the 22nd of May. We object not to Randolph on account of his republicanism; but on account of his want of it.—We say the friend of slavery cannot be a republican.—The great mass of the people in this Territory are republican:

Randolph says he differs in opinion, from a great majority of them; and in what they deem, a very important part of republicanism.

We believe that no man could represent us truly who so pointedly differs from us in political sentiment. There is not an instance of a man politically differing from his constituents, who has represented them fairly.—It may be said that Benjamin Parke, differed in political sentiments from a majority of the people of Indiana.—Fellow citizens mark the consequence!!—You have not had one right secured, not one privilege granted, at the end of three sessions, more than you had when he commenced his career:—but to please a minority, he made unceasing exertions, to introduce slavery.—Identity of cause will ever produce identity of effect.—Therefore to further prove the danger there is, in choosing a delegate who differs from us in political sentiment; I shall relate another instance. It is well known, that the uniform complexion of the Northwestern territory, (now state of Ohio,) was and is still, republican.—From that territory William H. Harrison was elected delegate to Congress: under the impression of his being a republican, and it was supposed that honor, and duty bound him, to represent the political sentiments of the people who sent him.—Fellow citizens, mark how different the result!!—On the floor of Congress he made a flourishing little speech in favor of standing armies* and ridiculing the militia:† in short advocating most of the extravagant measures of John Adams's administration: however unpleasant this to the people of the Northwestern territory: it did so tickle the fancy of John Adams, that he made him governor of Indiana.

Fellow citizens the friends of slavery have threatened vengeance against the writer of the Citizen: I have nevertheless ventured to relate a few unadorned facts; altho' while doing so, the unfortunate fate of young Rice Jones stared me in the face.

A celebrated writer has said that 'facts are stubborn things:—I think them the most eloquent things that can be told the people of Indiana.

A Citizen of Vincennes.

* The dreaded bane of republican institutions.

† That bullwork of national liberty.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Dear Mr. Printer,

THIS is to let you know how much delighted we have all been in our neighborhood with those fine letters, which your Citizen of Vincennes sends us weekly by means of your paper—oh! how he lashes those Southern gentry. Those Virginians and Carolinians—Body of me I hate the very sight of them—they are so proud and walk so straight and hold up their heads so high—and all for nothing. For grandfather says that they are the worst politicians in the world as they have not the least cunning and make it a point to believe every one is their friend who professes to be so—poor fools! But they suffer for it enough thank God.—Now Mr. Printer let me tell you that there is a great squabbling amongst us about who is the writer of these fine letters.—some lay them to one Saunty McGuffin, some to Tim G. L. terpipe and some to Tom Chops whilst others will have it that little Jack Tefsy gives a helping hand to them—nothing is certain about it only that little Tim takes them to the press.—But they say that Tim could not do them all himself, being as how he can't spell—they say he writes history

"history" and Wednesday "Wednesday" and begins some words with a K that should begin with a C and a thousand other odorous falsehoods do they tell upon poor Tim. It is allowed that Tom Chops can't be the author as Tom is known to be too stupid to write any thing, but then they say that Tom is as full of malice and mischief as he is of fat and that he is a proper hand to cry "tes him boy, tes him boy" and set the little ones on if he can keep out of sight himself. Now do Mr. Printer that is a good soul do let me know who did write those pretty pieces and you shall have the choicest slice from the pound cake at my wedding supper.

Yours to command,

Bet Blowzy.

For The Western Sun.

To the Electors and People of the county of Dearborn.

GENTLEMEN,

Jesse B. Thomas the late representative from this county, and since delegate to Congress from this territory, having succeeded so well in his schemes of villany and deception, has emboldened him, tho' no longer a citizen of our territory, to push his illiterate and leather-headed brother, Michael Jones on us as delegate to Congress.—I had inclined for the sake of this man's (Thomas) wife and family, to suffer him to depart in peace, without disclosing the shameful and villainous steps adopted by him to secure his election to Congress—as his impudence however knows no bounds, & as he appears callous to all feelings of honor and honesty, I here subjoin for the information of the people, a short history of the transactions which took place immediately preceding and succeeding his election to Congress. He had either known or believed that the support of Capt. Vance and myself would render him more sure of success in his election, & previous to his leaving home for Vincennes, he took much pains, and gave himself considerable trouble, by cringing, fawning &c. to conciliate our favor, and eventually, a few days before his departure, mentioned the matter to me; the man had for a while past, so far worn the mask of candour as to induce me to believe he was perhaps about to become an honest man.—Both Vance & myself, therefore, on account of his family, wished to promote his interest, and when he mentioned the subject to me, I agreed that if I could render him service I was willing to do so, provided he would pledge himself to certain measures, which I then thought, and do still believe would have been beneficial to the territory to which he readily assented.—I accordingly walked with him to the house of Capt. Vance, to whom I mentioned the cause of our coming, and who commenced the conversation by observing, he understood there was a party in the territory, some of whom had crept into the legislature, who were intriguing for a division thereof; that he wished to know Mr. Thomas's sentiments on the subject, as he believed no measure could be effected more injurious and ruinous to this end of the territory—that he therefore not only wished to know Mr. Thomas's sentiments on the subject, but wished also to caution him against being drawn in by the intrigues of the division party.—Mr. Thomas answered, that he had uniformly been opposed to a division of the territory, that he was confident a more destructive measure could not happen us, that at the first election for delegate, he had encouraged Judge Davis to offer, and had promised him his vote, but that he afterwards deserted Davis, because he was informed Davis would advocate a division.—Capt. Vance then asked Mr. Thomas if he would pledge himself to oppose every measure that had for its object a division of the territory.—& if he would also pledge himself to vote for no man as delegate, who would not previously give this pledge.—Mr. Thomas then without hesitation, solemnly pledged his word and honor, that if elected himself, he would do all in his power to oppose a division, and that he would not vote for any person as delegate who should not previously have given this pledge, and generally, that he would in no way attach himself to the division party.—Capt. Vance had always placed confidence in the man, and did believe that no motive could possibly induce him to commit his honor and solemn pledge thus freely and publicly given—and in fact I too, tho' I had not always the highest opinion of his integrity, did suppose he could not now fall off.—I believed we were now sure of the man, and vainly trusted to his clumsy honor and integrity—but mark

the sequel—he proceeded to Vincennes, where he had not long been until he commenced his deceptive intrigues, and after basely betraying one party, he sold himself to the other—on his return to this place he took many opportunities of letting me know he had something of great moment to communicate, I therefore gave him an opportunity of disclosing himself, & the falcon had the affront and the baseness, by holding out the lure of office, to endeavor to bring me in to join him in his nefarious purposes—many interviews having taken place, and much having passed from him to me, renders it impossible that I should be very circumstantial, the substance of the whole however, was, that he had betrayed the party who had first raised and upheld him, and to whom he had solemnly pledged, & that if I would join him, and procure resolutions in this county in favour of a division, and would transmit to him in Congress, he was sure of success, and in that case, I should be well provided for—it may be asked why did I not at once resist & expose his base attempt—to this I answer, that after the first disclosure, (which I immediately communicated to a friend) my object was to fathom the depth of his villainous schemes in order the more successfully to oppose him; and that this was the case I can prove to the satisfaction of every man in the county.

I will now close these remarks by observing, that had Mr. Thomas modestly and decently departed from this county, without impudently interfering in our affairs, he might have saved himself the shame (if he has yet any shame left) of this disclosure, and have been suffered to depart with only the gnawings of a guilty conscience—as he has vauntingly, impudently, and boastfully sworn his ignorant and illiterate brother, would and should be elected.—I have thought proper to shew the world what the worthy Judge is capable of doing—I may perhaps hereafter give a few more anecdotes of him.

I shall not, however, so lightly pass over the history of his brother Michael, on any other condition than that of his quietly sitting himself down in the occupation which nature and education both have fitted him for, that of groom or horse jockey—but shall give the people a complete history of their would be delegate supported by affidavits.

JAMES DILL.

P. S. I pledge myself to prove substantiated every sentence of the foregoing.

J. DILL.

Laurenceburgh, 19th April, 1869.



THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, May 13, 1869.

ALL PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR AT AN END.

The Editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow citizens upon the authority of governor Harrison, that there existed not the smallest probability of hostilities with any of the neighboring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have dispersed, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror and apprehension. Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements that were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the governor to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal, we know not.

The Editor anxious to give every information in his power to his fellow citizens respecting the candidates at the approaching election and to act impartially towards all correspondents has delayed his paper to this late hour in order to give all the essays received a place in this week's paper, as none will be admitted in the next—handbills will be printed at any time—a supplement will appear on Monday.