

The Indiana Republican.



"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. I.

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CONDITIONS.

The "REPUBLICAN" will be delivered
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in advance; if paid within two
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tinued in advance; two dollars and fifty
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BY THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN.]

Dear citizens of Indiana;

Having again been elected your
representative in Congress, by a
decided majority, over a respectable
opponent, & that in the face of,
opposition to a series of newspaper
assaults, & political management
which say unparalleled in the
history of our affairs; it may now
be expected, that you hear from
me, and if nothing of more im-
portance, that at least an effusion
of gratitude for the confidence

which I have reposed, might on the
present occasion, be expressed.—
Before I have been silent as
regards newspaper address—I
have no supererogatory qualities, or
qualifications of which to "boast,"
if I had had such, I should
have boasted. I was conscious
of the right to stoop to blazon my own
dignity, capacity and fitness, would
have been vanity, incapacity and un-
less, and being known as a can-
didate, it was presumable the people
would enquire and know, in
the good degree, my political
character and qualifications. I did
not meddle with, or answer the
ingratiating effusions of the "In-
diana Herald," its editors or cor-
respondents; because the motives
of the object of the one, was too
evident to be mistaken; and
I conceived the correspond-
ence identified with the editor. It
was too visible to be concealed, too
evident to be mistaken, that an editor
of the Herald, having already
filled in some appointments, and
ambitious of preferment, thought
it necessary to remove out of his
way that which stopped it, and

not being able to remove it himself, it was important to brand it with the epithet of public nuisance, and call to his assistance the political energies of the state. It was also as visible and plain, that this self same editor, no doubt viewing himself already on the threshold of Congress, already your representative, usurped your name and authority, and called upon me to answer certain interrogatories which he himself had set forth.

These interrogatories I did not, at that time think fit to answer, because I did not consider myself called upon by you for such answers—I did not recognize the voice of the people in the ravings and lampoonings of that paper. In the distracted ravings of the editors of the Herald, I have been charged among other things, with procuring the appointment of printer of the laws of the U. S. for the editors of the Gazette, to the total neglect and great prejudice of the editors of the Herald, whose superior talents, claims & privileges ought by all means to have been recognized and attended to. To this horrible charge I answer that there was a propriety in having the laws of the U. S. printed at the seat of government, in one of the papers established there. That Mr. Noble and myself were notified that the editors of the Gazette were applicants, & wished the appointment, but no intimation ever reached us, that the editors of the Herald were or would be applicants, or would perform the duties if appointed. As your representatives it was our duty to have the laws of the Union published in the state, and to select proper mediums of publication. Ought we to have preferred the Herald, without knowing whether its editors would accept the appointment, to the Gazette whose editors were applicants? every man of common sense will say no. But why did not the editors of the Herald inform Mr. Noble and myself, if they wished to obtain that appointment. Perhaps, indeed those gentlemen thought it stooping beneath their dignity to address a line to either of us. Would not the editors of the Gazette have had the same reasons to complain, if their application had not been preferred? what exclusive right or privilege will common understanding or justice give the Herald over the Gazette? on what could such right or privilege be founded? or how let me ask can the Herald be effected or "ruined" by the appointment of the Gazette? can that be taken away which was never given or enjoyed?

Another very serious charge as easily understood as it is false, & emphatically stated by the Herald, is, that I endeavored to have the printing of the U. S. laws taken away from Mr. Stout. The object of this cannot be mistaken. It was intended to impress the citizens of the West with an idea that I had attempted to deprive them of every means of promulgating the laws of the U. S. among them. It was intended to fan the flame of local jealousy already in existence in the West, and to make that feeling heretofore and still prevalent at Vincennes coincident with the whole western end of the state. It was intended to marshall the feelings of the East and West against each other, that this same editor, whose pretensions had not yet become generally known or respected, might have a party, and be taken up generally in the west. If Mr. Noble and myself endeavored to have Mr. Stout removed from that appointment, who else did we nominate? No one. There is in this assertion gross and malignant falsehood. I stated unequivocally, that there was no other paper in the west to be selected, and that it was proper and right to have the laws printed in that section of the state. It was my opinion also, that a greater number of papers in each state would be employed in printing the laws: But when giving an opinion of Mr. Stout as an editor, I did also state, that he had the reputation of an indolent man—that in publications he had not formerly been very punctual—that his "S. J. S." had frequently set for more than a week at a time, and that in consequence of this, the publication of the laws in that quarter was frequently retarded. But I did not state that Mr. Stout while he received the emoluments of the General Government for publishing their laws, permitted his paper to be made a vehicle of slander and abuse against that government. I did not state that Mr. Stout received and published communications abusive of that government to whose protection he was indebted for the enjoyments of his fireside, & the frontiers of Indiana for their habitations. These traits of Mr. Stout as an editor I might have given, and subsequent publications would have proved my assertions true.

Another charge of a most singular nature is, that I was "cognizant of and instrumental in bringing the Gazette to Corydon." The editors of the Gazette have already stated enough on this subject, but all will not do. Mr. Brandon I never saw till April last—
Mr. James Lodge I have never yet seen, nor had I the remotest knowledge of their establishment till after I left home last November for Washington. I have been charged with procuring for Mr. Brandon the appointment of Post Master at Corydon. This appointment has rung through the state, and been reiterated in almost every number of the Herald for three months past. The recommendation of Mr. Heth was disregarded. This is the thing so much complained of. On this subject however I might have plead ignorance, for I never before knew that Mr. Heth had a right to nominate his successor. This would be policy and proceeding of a very dignified order indeed. The circumstance of Mr. Heth's letter, without any other recommendation for Mr. M'Bean, casts a shade of suspicion on the transaction, and argues something behind the scene. If every thing was fair & correct—if the people of Corydon knew that Mr. Heth was about to decline, why did not at least some of the citizens sign Mr. M'Bean's nomination. The history of that affair at Washington, is as follows. Early in the session. Mr. Heth forwarded a letter to the Postmaster General, in which he stated his resignation—named Mr. M'Bean as his successor in office, and proposed transferring the papers as soon as he (M'Bean) should be authorized to receive them.—This letter was by the P. M. General immediately enclosed to me, as the Representative of the people. My opinion was asked respecting the appointment of M'Bean, and a request was added that I should signify my approbation, or nominate some fit person to be appointed. On reading the letter of Mr. Heth, it struck me as a thing very probable, that the citizens of Corydon had not been notified of the resignation of Mr. Heth, or the nomination of Mr. M'Bean, or they would either have joined with Mr. Heth in recommending M'Bean, or nominated another person. Without therefore, having any hostility toward M'Bean, or preference for any particular person, I determined on waiting the arrival of some mails, before I would answer the letter aforesaid; thinking I might receive something from Corydon on the subject, and an expression of the citizens in favor of some applicant for the appointment.—By the arrival of the second mail, I received letters informing me of the resignation of Mr. Heth, and that Mr. Brandon was an applicant—that he was well recommended, and that his recommenda-