



"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. I.

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CONDITIONS.

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dollars and seventy five cents if paid
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ends.

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fixed, they will be continued at the
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THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN.]

How-citizens of Indiana;

ing again been elected your
representative in Congress, by a
respectable majority, over a respect-
able opponent, & that in the face of,
opposition to a series of newspa-
per assaults, & political management
might 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
I have reposed, might on the
present occasion, be expressed.—
Therefore I have been silent as
to respects newspaper address—I
have no supereminent qualities, or
distinctions of which to "boast,"
if I had had such, I should
have boasted. I was conscious
not to stoop to blazon my own
talents, capacity and fitness, would
be vanity, incapacity and un-
wisdom, and being known as a can-
didate, it was presumable the peo-
ple would enquire and know, in
some good degree, my political
views and qualifications. I did
not meddle with, or answer the
effusions of the "In-
diana Herald," its editors or cor-
respondents; because the motives
of the object of the one, was too
sensible to be mistaken; and
because I conceived the correspond-
ent identified with the editor. It
was too visible to be concealed, too
plain to be mistaken, that an edito-
r of the Herald, having already
been 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 him-
self, it was important to brand it
with the epithet of public nui-
sance, 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 inter-
rogatories 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 an-
swers—I did not recognize the
voice of the people in the brand-
ings and lampoonings of that pa-
per. 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 prej-
udice of the editors of the Herald,
whose superior talents, claims &
privileges ought by all means to
have been recognized and attend-
ed 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 my-
self 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 Un-
ion published in the state, and to
select proper mediums of publica-
tion. Ought we to have prefer-
red 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 appoint-
ment. Perhaps, indeed those gen-
tlemen thought it stooping be-
neath 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 under-
standing or justice give the Her-
ald 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 Ga-
zette? 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 Her-
ald, is, that I endeavored to have
the printing of the U. S. laws ta-
ken 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 promul-
gating the laws of the U. S. a-
mong them. It was intended to
fan the flame of local jealousy al-
ready in existence in the West,
and to make that feeling hereto-
fore and still prevalent at Vin-
ces, 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 I have to a party, and be ta-
ken 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 ma-
lignant falsehood. I stated une-
quivocally, 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 num-
ber 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 his
publications he had not formerly
been very punctual—that his "Star"
had frequently set for more than
a week at a time, and that in con-
sequence 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 publish-
ing their laws, permitted his pa-
per to be made a vehicle of slan-
der and abuse against that gov-
ernment. I did not state that
Mr. Stout received and published
communications abusive of that
government to whose protection
he was indebted for the enjoy-
ments of his fireside, & the fron-
tiers of Indiana for their habita-
tions. 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 sin-
gular nature is, that I was "cog-
nizant of and instrumental in
bringing the Gazette to Corydon."
The editors of the Gazette have
already stated enough on this sub-
ject, but all will not do. Mr. Bran-
don 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 Novem-
ber for Washington.

I have been charged with pro-
curing for Mr. Brandon the ap-
pointment of Post Master at Cor-
ydon. This appointment has rung
through the state, and been reite-
rated 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 digni-
fied order indeed. The circum-
stance of Mr. Heth's letter, with-
out 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 Post-
master General, in which he sta-
ted his resignation—named Mr.
M'Bean as his successor in office,
and proposed transferring the pa-
pers as soon as he (M'Bean) should
be authorized to receive them.—
This letter was by the P. M. Gen-
eral immediately enclosed to me,
as the Representative of the peo-
ple. My opinion was asked res-
pecting the appointment of M'
Bean, and a request was added
that I should signify my approba-
tion, 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 re-
commending M'Bean, or nomi-
nated another person. Without
therefore, having any hostility
toward M'Bean, or preference for
any particular person, I deter-
mined 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 ap-
plicant—that he was well recom-
mended, and that his recommen-