

dation was before the P. Master General. I enquired if this recommendation had arrived, and was answered in the affirmative. This was enough for me. I did not ask to see it. There was no recommendation for any other person save the official one of Mr. Heth. I acquiesced in the nomination of Mr. Brandon, and so would I have done, had the nomination been in favor of Mr. M'Bean, or Mr. any body else. Of Mr. Brandon at that time I had just heard, had never seen him. He had not written to me on that or any other subject, but being acquainted with Col. Johnson, had written to him. I had no partiality in his favor. This thing however has answered certain gentry to noise through the state. The "Herald" says, that "Messrs Noble and Hendricks put in their counter application without consulting Mr. Taylor, to whom the interests and feelings of this town and county had been entrusted in this affair." And who entrusted Mr. Taylor with the feelings of both town and county in this affair? Perhaps indeed Mr. Heth, whose recommendation ought to have outweighed all others. I strongly suspect that Mr. Taylor was not entrusted or advised on the occasion, and if he had been, the friends of M'Bean ought not to complain, that Mr. Noble and myself did not consult Mr. T. because he did not consult us. Nor do I believe Mr. Taylor made any effort, to have M'Bean appointed, unrecommended as he was, over Mr. Brandon who was well recommended. If such was the conduct of Mr. Taylor, such would not be mine. In fine, I have no doubt, that if through my attentions, the editors of the "Herald," had been appointed printers of the laws of the Union, ---any other person than an editor of the "Gazette," appointed post master at Corydon, and one of the editors of the Herald appointed District Attorney for the state, that all would have been well—that for attentions like these, I could have commanded the talents, the labors and zeal of these editors, in the same degree they have been employed against me.

Fellow-citizens, it has been my lot ever since I appeared on the political theatre, to receive the scurrilous abuses of some editors and others, who are in the habit of denouncing every officer and candidate for office, who has not been brought forward by themselves. When a candidate for your suffrages last year, though I had not announced my name or pretensions through the medium of any press, the Western Sun was good enough to notice me as altogether "undeserving" of "notice;" and to employ some pleasant epithets, very usual for that paper, when noticing candidates for office, which they are not disposed to support. Notwithstanding that notice, the Western Sun has since thought proper to employ its columns for months past in noticing me—in pouring on me the most scurrilous and undeserved abuse, and on a subject too, which of all others one would suppose would have been the last

about which to complain, namely, but "yesterday came among us, "reason." Mighty newspaper without acquaintances, friends, editorial exertions were used this time to the day of election in which every thing was resolved to, which afforded the remote prospect of weight or influence. I was represented as vain and arrogant, wishing "some popular character should bring forward to oppose me the next congressional election and I would shew them that position was useless." This low groveling policy indeed, it was not without a parallel. About the first of August Governor Posey became a candidate. And how was he taken up? It by the people, by his own wishes, or by a caucus? By the latter it may be said without fear of contradiction, a caucus at Vincennes, at which but very few attended. The Western Sun which on former occasions shewed so much hostility to this kind of nomination was now silent. Against Gov. Posey I have no word to say. His character both public and private, as far as I know, I admire—I early formed a favorable opinion of him, and that opinion I have not yet changed. Had I been brought into public view for the first time when he became a candidate for congress, I would in all probability have declined a competition and given way to greater experience and merit. But my situation was a different one. Governor Posey was brought forward by my avowed and inveterate enemies, who have practised every thing but fair dealing to injure and destroy me. He suffered himself to be taken up if report be true contrary to his wishes, and certainly contrary to his interest for he had and still has a situation much more lucrative and better suited to his age and infirmities. To have declined would have been disaster to myself & triumph to my enemies—would have been worse than defeat. I now stand elected your representative to Congress for two years. During that time I shall unceasingly and undeviatingly employ my industry and all the talents I possess to promote your political interests. My political tenets and principles I presume are congenial with the great mass of my constituents, warm and devotedly republican. My feelings and habits are so also. My interests are your interests—I was an adventurer to Indiana. This name has become familiar to my feelings and good wishes. This place I view as my home. I came here without office either in possession or expectancy—had no prospects other than those of a private citizen. How long or how short soever my political life may last, I shall ever cherish a grateful remembrance of the virtuous and independent citizens of Indiana. To them I owe, and particularly to the citizens of Jefferson county my political existence. From the citizens of Jefferson county I received the first notice of political distinction—a seat in the Legislature of the Territory, by them was re-elected, and discharged my duties in that station I believe to their general satisfaction, & with an ordinary degree of credit to

Fellow citizens; it is not rational, sentimental objection to my political acts, which has occasioned the opposition I have recently experienced. It is too much to say they, that this man who

the "best" way of "example" or