

nor. If capt. Talbot's character had been doubtful as his own, if even suspicion had thrown a dark shade around him, then the general might have claimed some virtue in betraying him: but under existing circumstances, it is base, it is dishonorable, it is ungentlemanly; Christians! the man who the man who has violated his word and honor, asks you for your support.—Philanthropists! the man who has not even the common virtues of love and affection for his neighbors, asks you for your friendship. Citizens! the man who has betrayed the confidence of an individual, asks you to confide an important office to him. He who is dishonest either in act, word or deed to one man, will be so to a second, and if he acts dishonorably with two men, he will be dishonest to a thousand. These remarks are so notoriously true, that farther speculation on the subject, would be useless. Let a good man be the successful object of your choice, and the hopes and wishes of the writer will be completely gratified. But I will leave this subject, and pass on to a more familiar one with a number of my fellow citizens. This subject will also go to prove the premises in the foregoing charge, to wit, that general M'Farland is not bound by a moral obligation.

In 1813, general Gibson acting general of the Territory, ordered M'Farland, then a colonel, with a regiment of men into service. Accordingly he paraded his troops, organized them, and sent them to their place of destination—but he, (alas! poor fellow) not very ambitious of military honors, resumed his seat in the legislature of the territory then in session.

Here the general continued the greater part of the time for which he had been ordered into service, drinking his wine, and devouring his smoking surloins of roast beef, while his poor soldiers, subject to the inclemencies of the weather, and very probably upon half rations, were exposed to the hazards and dangers of an Indian war. Whether this backwardness to serve his country in the field, was occasioned by ill health, or whether it resulted from other considerations, I will let my fellow citizens determine. This part of his conduct however I would think too inconsiderable to mention, were it not connected with other conduct, which would attach disgrace even to infamy itself. This the general as I before remarked was indifferent to military glory, yet he could not forget the perquisites. When he was called upon for the pay-rolls, he certified upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he had been service thirty days. These pay-rolls having been informed were forwarded to the war department, and were refused, upon satisfactory information being received that he had not been service more than four or five days. In consequence of this misstatement of facts by their commander, the troops have not yet received pay for their services. Nor will they ever receive pay through his influence, they know too much of his

honorable certifying to attend to any information which he pretends to give. Let us contrast his conduct for a moment, with that of his competitor capt. Talbot. Where was he in 1813? He was upon the shores of Canada defending the rights of his country. He was protecting our defenceless women and children from the British bayonet and Indian scalping knife; & I venture to affirm that every certificate he gave, was strictly and honorably correct.—But to return to General M'Farland. He may boast of his martial fame and military enterprises, he may talk of his thirty days tour, and applaud some of his able dispositions and well concerted plans, he may talk of these things I say to parson M. but, trust me, this will never do for common sense nor common honesty. The last charge demands your serious attention. If the troops are ever remunerated for their services (and I have my doubts even of that) it does not extenuate the baseness of M'Farland's conduct. We should select a man who is incapable of such conduct, and such a man I hope you will select.

Fellow-citizens, I have protracted the two preceding items, to a greater length than I at first intended. If I proceed with others in this number, I shall be taking up more room than the columns of a weekly newspaper can afford one writer. Under these considerations, I shall conclude the present number. If health and leisure permit I shall resume the investigation in due time.

EDWIN.

To Gen. Wm. M'Farland.  
SIR,  
When a man solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens for an important office he must expect to have his character investigated. This is a fact which no man ought, or will dare, to deny. If the candidate is a deserving man, he will be pleased with the attempt—because neither lies nor calumny can assail with effect, the fortress of his reputation. If he is unworthy of public confidence, the investigator deserves applause for the attempt.

In the present case, EDWIN neither solicits, nor dreads public opinion. Thank GOD, HE is regardless of their smiles or their frowns. If he should deprive you of one vote, his labor will not be lost—if he fails in this attempt, he will have the pleasing consolation to know that he has done what he conceives to be his duty to his fellow citizens.

Sir, you have acted injudiciously. If you are unsuccessful, public opinion will have stampt disapprobation on your conduct: if you should be successful (which I pray GOD you will not) no honorable means will be spared to make your character appear in its true and genuine colours. I do not wish you to understand sir, that I will attempt it. I am not your private enemy. *Edwin would not do you an injury.*

I have been the first sir, to publish your ingratitude to captain Talbot, and your conduct as a

colonel; let me assure you that so soon as you disprove the charges, I will be the first to publish a recantation. And let me farther assure you, that so long as you continue an obscure citizen, my pen shall never be employed to delineate a single trait of your character. It is only when you are attempting to climb the hill of office that I will try to arrest your progress. Edwin's pen shall never be mix'd in the 'gall of controversy' to gratify private pique or illwill.

I do not know sir, whether to anticipate a reply or not. The probability is you will be prudent enough not to attempt it.

However if you do, have patience until I am done with you, unless you think an immediate reply necessary.

Wait for the third, yea the fourth charge, and then if you are disposed to reply you can go on without interruption.

Edwin thinks he is in possession

of sufficient information, to

prove to every rational mind, that

the report of your being concerned

in the Indiana Manufacturing

Company is not groundless.

EDWIN.

The following copy of a certificate of General Whitlock, is sufficiently explicit without comment.

I do certify that Col. William M'Farland has been paid by me, for services rendered in the actual service of the United States, from the 13th day of March, to the 18th day of July, 1813; and that he did not claim any pay on the settlement of his account, while he was sitting as a member in the territorial legislature; neither did I pay him for any part of that time.

A. WHITLOCK, T.P.M.

Charlestown, Jan. 21, 1817.

The statement in the last number of the Republican, that I wished to have the clerkship to present as an offering to some one of my friends is false.

WM. M'FARLAND.

The words 'of my command' in the notice of M'Farland, relative to the payment of the militia, to be considered as not inserted.

Copy of a letter to general M'Farland.

Washington City,

14th Dec. 1816.

Dear Sir,

I have just time to inform you that measures have been taken by the proper departments, which will ensure the payment of the 16 companies of militia who rendered service in 1813. I was promised on yesterday, a copy of the instructions forwarded to Whitlock in Oct. last. This was to have been furnished to day, but is not. Those services were recognized by the secretary of war some time ago. As soon as I get the copy referred to, I will write you more fully.

Yours sir,  
without dissimulation,  
WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Dec. 19.

Foreign Indian Traders.

Mr. Pope of Illinois, moved the

adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of excluding foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within the limits of the U. States.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. suggested to the gentleman, that his object, as ascertained from the face of his resolution, had been already attained by an act passed at the last session.

Mr. Pope said the act referred to, gave to the government a dispensing power. His opinion was, that there ought to be no such power, and that foreigners ought to be entirely excluded. Such a course would relieve the Indians from their present dependence upon the British traders, the ill effect of which were at present very evident.

Mr. Desha suggested a modification of the motion, so as to refer the subject to the committee on Indian affairs, instead of the committee on foreign relations, to which Mr. Pope acceded.

M. Forsyth then suggested to Mr. Pope the propriety of defining the object more precisely, because from the terms of the resolution now proposed, it would appear as if there was no law in existence, excluding foreigners from trading with the Indians. There was a law: and it would be better Mr. Forsyth thought, that the gentleman should specify in his motion the particular part of it he desired to be intended.

Mr. Pope said he not only had in view the object he had mentioned, to repeat the dispensing provision to the act of last session, but that the committee should also recommend such measures as would ensure a due and certain execution of other provisions of the law in question.

The resolve was agreed to.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Madison, and its vicinity, that he has opened his medical shop in Mr. Boicourt's store, and will diligently attend those who may call on him in the line of his profession.

For various reasons these lines have hitherto been withheld from the public.

Doctor JOSEPH OGLESBY.  
Madison, Jan. 20, 1816. 4-3

R. Sample & J. Williamson respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the tailoring business on Main Cross street, one door below capt. Ristine's tavern; where they will carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the most neat and fashionable style. Their correspondents in Lexington and Cincinnati, will furnish them with the newest fashions when called on.

N. B. Two or three smart lads of 14 or 15 will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscribers.

Madison, Jan. 23, 4-1f

Any number of election ballots will be printed or a short notice.