

proved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law: but in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, & the names of the persons voting for against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. It any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the general adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TO THE PEOPLE. FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IN a few days we shall meet together to exercise the proud privileges of freemen—to elect men to fill the most important offices in our government. In this address, it is not my intention to presume to dictate to the people; my principal design, is, to detect the midnight assassins in their attempts to slaughter, & drag them to justice. I will however before I proceed farther, warn you my fellow citizens to be on your guard who you elect for county commissioners—you should keep in mind the great county question—shall the money with which to erect the public buildings be extorted from the people by a tax, or shall they be built by voluntary subscription? I am persuaded that there is a large majority of the people of Jefferson county opposed to the money being raised by taxation, but their feelings are so badly concerted, that without other arrangements they are certain to be defeated: eight candidates have entered the field who are opposed to the money being extorted, while the crafty minority have entered but two, viz. Messrs. Ristine and Blackmore—the few are laughing at the boyish dispositions of the many—A mob of ten thousand men can be whipped by five hundred well disciplined troops. I hope that on the day of the election the people will unite on three candidates who they think most likely to be generally supported, to the exclusion of the others; something of this kind should be done previous to the day of election.

Gen. M'Farland and Cap. Talbott are the only candidates I believe that offer for the clerkship. In the two last numbers of the I. Republican the character of M'Farland has been furiously assailed by a writer who styles himself Edwin. Whether Edwin's two numbers proves him to be a man acquainted with books I shall not presume to determine, but from the frequent repetition of the interjection, 'ALAS'—we must conclude that he has at least read Stern, and has fallen in love with the phrase, "alas poor Torick."

The first number of Edwin appears to be intended for an introduction to what is to follow, he merely threatens to investigate, in some future number, the character of M'Farland and spread out his crimes to the world—I felt a

alarm for the fate of M'Farland; but upon a true examination of Edwin's 2d number we find but two charges exhibited, which I shall attend to presently. It is worthy of notice that Edwin in his cauldish classification of the people into christians, philanthropist, and citizens, charges M'Farland with a kind of negative vices that were never attributed to him before.

In his appeal to the philanthropist, he says, "the man who has not the common virtues of love and affection for his neighbors, asks you for your friendship"—Every man that knows M'Farland even his enemies, will without hesitation pronounce this statement false.

Edwin himself did not even expect that that charge would be believed, but he took a fancy to that division of the citizens, and he found it difficult to carry on his appeals and round his periods handsomely if bound down to strict matter of fact. In his appeals to the christians and citizens, he charges M'Farland with violating his word and honor, & betraying the confidence of an individual. He just puts the charges in the indicative mood, and names neither time, place nor circumstance. What reply does such charges merit but to say they are FALSE.

We shall now endeavor to select from amongst the billingsgate abuse that Edwin pours forth, the two great charges.

Charge 1st. Violating his plighted faith to cap. Talbott by coming out as a candidate for the clerkship when he had previously given him assurances of his friendly disposition.

Charge 2d. Drawing pay from the government for military services, while he was an acting member in the Territorial legislature.

We will now state some of the circumstances on which the first charge is predicated—cap. Talbott has been a candidate for the clerkship ever since the rising of the convention, and from the friendly intimacy that existed between them he had reason to expect the support of M'Farland, & probably had had his promise.

When M'Farland took a notion to become a candidate he wrote to cap. Talbott on the subject—and the following is an extract from his answer. "On the subject of your becoming a candidate for the clerkship, I confidently hope the opinion you have entertained of me heretofore, will justify you in believing that I most cheerfully release you from any obligation that you are under to me. Please to receive assurances that I regard your friendship much and that I am determined not to withdraw my friendship on that account."

Had M'Farland have broken his 'plighted faith' and acted with all that dishonor that Edwin so tautologically charges him with, could we have expected in return so polite and friendly a note from cap. Talbott? O! tie Edwin.

In reply to the 2d charge we will insert the certificate of the paymaster, cap. Whitlock.

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, D.P.M.

Charlestown, Jan. 21, 1817.

We discover that both those charges are unequivocably contradicted by captain's Whitlock and Talbott.

I recollect of somewhere reading, that when the truth of one of Voltair's historical statements was called in question, Voltair replied, that, if it was not the truth, it was prettier than the truth. Edwin will not be above adopting the expedient of so great a man to extricate himself from a difficulty.

But let us measure Edwin by his own great logical chain. In his second number he says, "he who is dishonest either in act word or deed to one man, will be so to a second, and if he acts dishonestly with two men, he will be dishonest to a thousand." If we can believe captains Whitlock and Talbott, we must believe that Edwin has made two false statements. Well now for his own argument.

He who is dishonest enough in act word or deed to make two false statements, will be dishonest enough to make four false statements, and he who is dishonest enough in act word or deed to make four false statements will be dishonest enough to make a thousand false statements; hence we may conclude that every statement Edwin makes respecting M'Farland will be false, since it is probable he will not make more than a thousand. After he makes one thousand statements which agreeably to his own argument will all be false we shall conceive any subsequent remarks entitled to notice.

Edwin calls on M'Farland to disprove the charges brought against him, and then he will publish he says a recantation. The common practice I believe binds down the complainant to the proof of the charges. All the charges that Edwin has brought against M'Farland in his two numbers, are, to use his own expression, 'disproved'—that is, they are proved to be false. It is somewhat surprising that Edwin did not invent something that would have been more difficult to contradict. If he had have charged M'Farland with writing treasonable letters to the emperor of Morocco or the grand seigneur, he might have kept him galloping over the earth for twelve or eighteen months to gather testimony to disprove it: But 'Alas' the statements of Edwin are as foolish as they are incorrect. I do not know a boy in the neighborhood that could not have invented a more ingenious falsehood.

The readers of Edwin will remember that in the conclusion of the first number he promises an investigation into the character of M'Farland, and upon an ex-

amination of the second number, though it contains a great many words, there will be found but the two charges which I have mentioned, and our readers will attach to them the respect to which they are entitled: We may however say to a certainty, that if the certificate and letter of captains Whitlock and Talbott are true, the statements of Edwin must be false, and vice versa.

In the last number of the Indiana Republican there is likewise an address from Edwin to general M'Farland. This is certainly an extraordinary production. The tautology and want of method in his two numbers both sicken and bewilder the reader, but in his address, he rises to a kind of original nonsense that is really amusing. He reminds me of Robert Burns when he was about writing to Lapraik; my readers I hope will in quoting a verse.

Now I've begun to scrawl but whether,
In rhyme or prose or both the-
gether,
Or some hotch potch that's
rightly neither,
Let time mak proof,
But I shall scribble down some
blether
Just clean aff looff'

Edwin appears to have been determined to write, even if he should but scribble down some blether. He tells us as usual that he is resolved on investigating the character of M'Farland, let it rain or shine, and after crowding a great many short sentences in the first section of his address, he begins the second by saying that he 'neither solicits nor dreads public opinion.' What does he mean by saying he does not 'solicit public opinion?' If this means any thing, it must be, that he wishes the public to have no opinion whatever about him; in this wish he is a little disappointed, for the public so far exercise their opinion about him as to think him a very silly writer. In the beginning of the 3d. section he brings a monstrous charge against M'Farland,—Well what is it? 'SIR YOU HAVE ACTED INJUDICIOUSLY!' When I first read this terrible accusation I was alarmed; I tho't it was but a prelude, and expected to be told immediately that M'Farland had at least committed suicide—but not so for there you have the whole of it. I shall answer this by saying, SIR HE HAS NOT. In the same section Edwin prays, "if you should be successful, which I pray God you will not." Elegant ejaculation. From the purity and elegancy of Edwin's prayer, we must conclude that he has not only studied Murray, but has exhausted Quintilian and Blair on Rhetoric. My prayer is "which I pray God he will." I feel unwilling to detain my readers any longer with comments on Edwin, I will just refer them to this curious address.

In the commencement he threatens an investigation, about the middle of the third section the threat is repeated, and at the conclusion of the same section he rather good naturedly promises