

EXPOSITION—Exposed. [BY A VINDICATOR.] No. II.

Having taken a general view of the charges against the Virginians, let us follow the writer of the Exposition in his particular proofs.

This feature of tight policy, (devotion to the Presidential succession) odious as it is, would not have awakened a spirit of indignant resistance, had it not been apparent, that, in order to insure its success, the whole weight of the republican party, for fifteen years past, had been carefully selected to cut off from popular respect and estimation the most distinguished characters in other parts of the U. States.

The writer does not tell us who have been the workers of the wires; who have artfully wielded the whole weight of the republican party; but we are left to infer from the context of his remarks, that he means the Virginians. Then, what follows?

Why, the men of this State are such sly politicians, that they have been able to twist and turn the Republicans of the other States, to their most ambitious purposes. By what spell they have wrought these delusions; by what philtre these magicians have bewitched the senses of their brethren, we are at a loss to conjecture. Yet, is it not wonderful that this nation has been so long bewitched? And that so many have partaken of the infatuation?

The expressions of this political Mar-plot, are as strong as they can well be. It is not for one year, or for one presidential term, that the spell has been artfully used; but "for fifteen years past"—not over a majority, but the "whole weight of the republican party"—not to cut off men of no note, men in the mere bud of their reputation, in a single section of the nation; but "the most distinguished characters in the other parts of the United States." And to make the spell over their senses more complete, the whole of their plot, artful as it was, was still apparent—to whom, pray? not to the Republican party, but to the Federalists, and to their present ally, the all-seeing author of the Exposition.

That the Virginians are such slaves, as the writer depicts, would be somewhat surprising; as they are never taught the arts of hypocrisy in their schools. It is not their character at home or abroad. But it would be still more wonderful, if the republicans of the other states were such silly dupes, as to pay the compliment of supposing. That for fifteen years past we should have bent all these men to our purposes, while they were totally ignorant of our designs, is really an assertion, which refutes itself. Common sense would rather solve the fact in some other way, than to suppose the continuance of so artful a plot for fifteen years. It would rather imagine if the dream of jealousy, or the clamor of factious minds, than that such gross deception should have hovered so long over the American people.

But to the proofs which he brings forward: First, With the view of securing the presidency to a Virginian, a vice-president for Mr. Jefferson's second term of office was selected from New-York of an age too advanced to render it probable that he would be chosen to the chief magistracy; but by rendering him the most prominent character, it formed an insuperable barrier to the pretensions of other distinguished men in that state. The claims of the elder Clinton were accordingly espoused by those of Mr. Madison—Care was taken that this circumstance should not be overlooked at the critical moment, and Mr. Jefferson about to retire from office, in answer to an address from the Legislature of Maryland, alluded to it in terms too glowing to be mistaken. The same policy was again adopted in the selection of Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts.

What wizards these Virginians must be! Not only to have the power to choose a President, but to manage the appointments of all the Vice-Presidents—not only to choose Jefferson, but Clinton; not only Madison, but Gerry. This is so strange, that we apprehend few will believe it.

But what proof is given of this plot? How does the writer show that Messrs. Clinton and Gerry were selected from these motives? Suspicion is no proof.

If the writer had said that in such cases the Vice-Presidents would be selected from the larger states, in order to unite the interests of such states with those of the man who was named

as President—and had he gone on to have said that the selection would generally fall upon the most distinguished man in the larger states, in order to carry the interests of the whole state with him, these maxims would have been much more correct. Perhaps it is owing to this, that so many Vice-Presidents have been taken from New-York; and that the choice fell upon Mr. Clinton.

Ambition has not always been the trait of the Virginians; or Aaron Burr would not have been selected as Vice-President. He was not certainly of "an age too advanced" to look up to the chair of "the chief magistrate."—Was it our fault that he was ambitious? Did we work his downfall—or, did he fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again?

When Burr was removed, who was the most distinguished character in the large States? Was it John Armstrong? Was it De Witt Clinton—men, whom this writer pretends to have been cut off? No: it was Geo. Clinton of New-York. My cause does not require me to offer incense at the shrine of George Clinton. But he had been a hero of the Revolution; had saved N. York from the British army; had twice been the Governor of the State, and not less the terror of the Federal party, than the favorite of the Republicans.

It was for these reasons that George Clinton was selected—so untrue is the remark of the Exposition, that the "most distinguished characters have been cut off from popular respect, and estimation." George Clinton, at the moment of his selection, was the most distinguished man in New-York. Was he to have been put aside, to make way for his nephew, or for John Armstrong? Would this have been the gratitude of the author of the Exposition?

In fact, De Witt Clinton had no reasons to complain of his uncle's election. If served his own pretensions, rather than injured them. As he was himself not distinguished enough, at that time, to come forward as the V. President, the election of his uncle was the very thing calculated to put himself on. It turned the eyes of the nation upon him—it gave him an opportunity of showing himself—it made the name of Clinton more known, and popular. Was it our fault that De Witt Clinton has dissipated this dream of greatness? That he must pluck the fruit ere it was ripe? Had he calmly waited till this moment, he might have been the man to have succeeded Mr. Madison. If it is not so, is this our ambition, or was it *his*?

If Mr. G. Clinton was too much "advanced in age" to hold the reins, the same assertion is not true of Mr. Gerry. He was selected from the great state of Massachusetts, for his services during the Revolution, his intrepidity during his mission to France, his high character as Governor of his state; but it is yet to be proven, that he was too much stricken in years to have been elected President. Many of the Republicans had already regarded him as the successor of Mr. Madison, when death snatched him from their arms. Was this ambitious?

Before we close this view of the subject, let us turn our eyes upon the present selection of Candidates. If Virginia be cursed with such deadly ambition, why has she selected Gov. Tompkins as the V. President? This fact puts to flight every suspicion. The Virginia Dynasty must end; the "presidential succession" must cease when a candidate is selected in the prime of his life and in the bloom of his reputation, not enfeebled by age, or cut off by design, from a succession to the chief post in the government.

But the Exposition furnishes another class of persons, who have been "cut off from popular respect and estimation"—those, who from their talents and services, might have aspired to the Presidency, but have been artfully shoved out of the way. The first man on this socket, is the celebrated John Armstrong. His catastrophe is thus set forth:

"Secondly, About the same period, the State of N. York brought Gen. Armstrong in to public notice. He had been a Senator in Congress from that commonwealth. His genius was feared. He was chosen by a foreign embassy. His diplomatic career in France was marked by spirit and ability, and at his return he became popular in the United States. He accepted a seat in the cabinet at a time of great difficulty and responsibility. Respect-

ing his administration of the department of war, there has been various opinions. He alleges, that he experienced perpetual embarrassment in the concerns of his department, by the unusual interference of "a great civil officer of State," viz: Col. Monroe. The capture of the metropolis was adroitly seized upon as a pretext for denouncing him. The particular and personal friends of Col. Monroe, uniting with the federalists, insulted him in the streets of Washington, and Mr. Madison discarding him from office, gave the fatal blow to his reputation. Whatever might have been the conduct of Gen. Armstrong, it is evident that the President, when he took the field as commander in chief, was at least equally responsible for the safety of the capital.—Col. Monroe also took the field, and formed a part of the troops at Bladensburg.

"After having thus volunteered his services, in a military capacity, it remains for him to account to the nation why he was not among the troops, rallying and encouraging them, instead of precipitating himself to the rear, and being among the foremost in that disastrous disgraceful retreat. Why did he not take measures for the security of the public buildings, which could have been defended by 400 men properly posted in them? But Gen. Armstrong was made the scape-goat of the transaction."

A more impudent string of assertions is not to be found in this impudent Exposition. It is not true, that any one dreamt of Mr. Armstrong, as President, before he went minister to France. There is no record of any such intention; either on the journals of the times, or in the memory of any one statesman.

But secondly, if "his genius was feared," is it not curious that he was sent on "a foreign embassy?" If he was feared for his future pretensions, is it not singular that he should have been placed in a situation, where he had the finest opportunity of developing those pretensions—sent to one of the most brilliant courts of Europe where his genius had ample scope to display itself? Gen. Armstrong availed himself fully of this situation; and if he had ever had any pretensions to the presidency, no situation was at that time better calculated for their advancement.—He did indeed become more popular in the United States; in the 3d place, he was raised in the eyes of the nation. He was placed in the cabinet, on a daring but lofty pinnacle, where his genius has confessedly the best chance of unfolding its lustre, and dazzling the eyes of his countrymen. Had he succeeded, we have no hesitation in saying, that his popularity would have been enhanced and his chances for preferment would have been infinitely greater, but never certain on account of the faux pas of his earlier years.

Now, is it ingenuous, in the 4th place, to ascribe his downfall to Madison or to Monroe?—The metropolis of the United States, sacked under the very beard of the Secretary at War, when so many warnings had been given of the intentions of the enemy, when the President had so urgently called his attention to the subject, when the Secretary had so strongly pledged himself to its defence, the General his, the means and men at his disposal, when all the arrangements were or ought to have been his own; was it strange that public indignation should have gathered, and burst upon the head of the Secretary? He was more particularly held responsible for the conduct of the war; the glory of its success would have been especially his; his, the ignominy of the defeat. Why ascribe his persecution to the "particular & personal friends of Col. Monroe," when the whole country rung with his name; when before the defeat, the citizens of the District were denouncing him for his alleged inattention; after it, one of his own particular and personal friends was the very first to refuse him his hand, "in the streets of Washington?"

Public censure did not fall upon Monroe, because it was not his business to see to the war, and he had simply "volunteered his services." In that capacity, he did all that he could do. He hung upon the etymology's motions, he administered all the counsel which the crisis admitted; but he left it to the commanding officer, or the Secretary at War, both of them upon the spot, "to take steps for the security of the public buildings." It was much more in their department than in his. As to his being the "foremost in that disastrous, disgraceful retreat?" the assertion is just as true as many others. Even calumny itself had never dared to whisper an insinuation, against his personal courage, until this

gentleman in the dark was valiant enough to do it.

But, after all, the Exposition has taken for granted a fact, which few would admit. Gen. Armstrong, would never, in all probability have been the Chief Magistrate of this nation.—With all his brilliant genius, with all the reputation he had earned by his mission to France, or might have secured by his success in arms, there was a canker in the rose which would have prevented its full blown splendour.—The sin of his early days had never been forgotten. Young man! if you aspire to fill the first place in the hearts of the people, remember the Newburg letters.

(To be continued.)

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, 28th MAY, 1816. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENTUM on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, was this day declared and made payable for the last six months, on or after the 15th of June next. W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashr.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, a few weeks past, a Bright Bay HORSE, about four feet ten inches high. He has a roached mane, and a small knot on his back. Any person delivering said horse to me in Raleigh, shall be handsomely rewarded. JOEL H. LANE, 72 tf. June 6.

DR. J. BATTLE

INforms the Public, that he has taken a Room adjoining Mr. B. Harrison's Store, on Fayetteville-street; and will attend to applications for his professional services. Raleigh, May, 1816.

FOR SALE,

415 Acres of well Timbered LAND, IN the vicinity of Raleigh. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living near Avesboro'burgh, Cumberland County. JNO. C. WILLIAMS. 71 3w. May 24.

NEW GOODS.

ANDERSON CURTIS, informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New-York, with a very General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GROCERIES, which he will sell on the lowest terms. Raleigh, June 1. 72 3w.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Academy are desirous of engaging a person well qualified as a Teacher of Youth, and as a Preacher of the Gospel, to take charge of their Institution, and to Preach to the citizens of Salisbury. To such a person, whose character is unexceptionable, and whose abilities are adequate to both stations, a fixed salary of one thousand dollars will be given. Letters addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to. JOHN FULTON, JOHN M'CLELLAND, CHARLES FISHER, Committee. 72 tf. May 28, 1816.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, about the 25th of April last, a Negro Boy by the name of JOE, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a Carpenter by trade—served his time with M. John R. Cary, and is well known in the City of Raleigh, having worked there some time with Mr. Wm. Jones. He carried with him a number of clothes, amongst them a grey Broadcloth Coat and pair of Top Boots, and some Carpenter's Tools. It is supposed he is making for Petersburg. A generous Reward will be given to any person who will take him up, lodge him in Jail, and give me information of the same. ISAAC HILLIARD, Mill Brook, Halifax County, N. C. 71 3w. May 20.

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES has just received from Philadelphia, the following new Works: Labour's Memoir of the War in Louisiana. [Subscribers to this Work will please to apply for it, and those who subscribed for Reid's History of this Campaign, as that will not now be published, can, if they chuse, be supplied with this.] New Military Discipline, as agreed upon by the Secretary of War, &c. United States and England. The Remains of Henry Kirke White, with his Life, by Southey. Hoiland's Epitome of the History of the World, from the Creation to the Advent of the Messiah, &c. Chapman's Richerand's Physiology. Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New-York. Hutton's Mathematics, &c. Cobbett's Letters. Breckinridge's View of Louisiana. Annals of the Poor. Life of Spencer. Cumberland's Calvary. Lord Byron's Siege of Corinth. Paradise of Coquette. Patience and Perseverance. Rhoda, &c. Clan Albin, &c. Fatal Revenge, &c. The Factory Girl. Sketches of Character, &c. Paired, not matched, &c. The Heart and the Fancy. Burd's Milton's & Young's Works, superbly bound. An elegant Stereotype edition of Watts's Psalms & Hymns, in morocco. A number of new Plays, &c.

CRESSON & WISTAR, No. 133, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, London Superfine and Imperial Cloths and Cassimeres.—Also, a General Assortment of Yorkshire Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, and other Wollen Goods, Velvets, Cords and Cambric Muslins, Shirts, Gingham, and other Cotton Goods. Together with an Assortment of Worsted Stuffs, Hosiery, &c. which they will sell for cash or on the usual credit. 70 May 20.

LYNCH & CATHER

ARE now receiving from the British ship Fletcher, the following GOODS—viz: 360 Packages Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. 20 Tons Swedish Iron 87 Kegs Paints 2060 Sacks Salt 436 Crates Queens Ware. All of which they offer for Sale at a low advance, for Cash, Cotton and Tobacco, or on a credit to punctual customers. Petersburg, May 19, 1816. 70 4w.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

DOGERS, WINTHROP & CO. No. 229, Pearl Street, New-York—have just received by the late arrivals, their regular Importation of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Consisting of 300 Packages of prime, staple Articles, all purchased in England, for Cash; together with a large supply of GERMAN & AMERICAN GOODS; the whole forming a complete and extensive Assortment as can be found in the City. Merchants from the Southward, are invited to call and examine their Stock, previous to purchasing, where they will find every article calculated for the Southern Market, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal credit. New-York, May 1, 1816. 68 10w.

HENRY THOMSON, jun.

HAVING declined Business in his own name, and entered into a Copartnership with LEVI WHITTEN, will, in future, carry on the Mercantile Business in the Town of Hillsborough, in the same place, under the Firm of Whitted & Thomson.

Having just received from New-York, a very large and elegant Assortment of Dry Goods, suited to any season, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, purchased on the best terms, they are enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or on a credit. Those who may be pleased to favor said Firm with their custom may rely on good bargains. Hillsborough, May 15.

HARDWARE,

AT REDUCED PRICES. For Western Bank paper.

MICHAEL KIMMEL,

No. 4, North Howard Street, opposite Mr. Joseph Warley's Tavern, BALTIMORE.

OW opening 502 Packages assorted CUTLERY, SADDLERY, PLATED BRASS and JAPANESE WARE, BUTTONS, &c. &c. And a further Supply expected by the first Spring-ships. It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call, as these Goods have been purchased for Cash in England; the Assortment will be sold low for cash, or on liberal credit for acceptances in the City. February 12, 1816. 61 3m.

NEW GOODS.

S. BOND, has just received from New-York and Petersburg, his Spring Assortment of GOODS. Among them are—Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Royal Rib, Mersailles Vestings, Bombazett, Nankeens, Lustrings, figured and plain, Cambric, Calicoes, striped and plain Muslins, Gingham, Lincen and Cotton Shirts, Spider Net Shawls and Vests, Marmoset, Apron Checks, Silk Crapes, Gambric & Common Dimities, Rich Poplin, Silk and Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs de Bandanoes, Silk and Cotton Hoses, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas Parasols, Fans, Ribbons, Fine Hats, Hat Covers, Hardware and Cutlery, Queensware, Shoes, of almost every description, Cotton and Wool Cards, Glass and Putty, Nails, Iron and Steel, Powder and Shot, Lead, Blacksmith's Tools, Anvils, Vices & Hammer, Prying Pans, Spades, Wreter Irons, East and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Decanters and Tumblers, Cart and Wagon Boxes. All of which he will sell very low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on. June 6, 1816. 72

TWENTY DOLLAR'S REWARD,

WILL be given for delivering to me two Negro Men, DAMON & DEMPSEY. I suppose they will aim for or near the town of Washington, N. Carolina, where I purchased them of Marshal Dugerson, about the first of April last. Damon, a very black complected fellow, about six feet high, twenty two years old, quick spoken, and tolerably polite—he has lived in Fayetteville and Hillsborough, N. C. and perhaps may make to either of those places; he ran away from me in Granville county the 21st of April last. Dempsey ran away 12th inst. in Caswell county, his complexion a little yellow, twenty six years old, about five feet high, walks very lame in one of his legs, though which leg not recollectcd, and one hip sunk in—Lth lameness and hip sunk occasioned by rheumatic pains. I think both of them will change their names and perhaps attempt to pass as freemen. I will give Ten Dollars reward for either, or the above reward for both, if delivered to me or confined in any jail, so that I get them again. CHARLES K. HARRISON, Caswell County, 21st May, 1816.