

Vol. XVII.

From the Enquirer.

EXPOSITION—Exposed.

(By a Virginian.)

No. IV.

I am sick of the Exposition which I have undertaken—and so must be my readers. The work I have attempted to criticise, is so flimsy and feeble in itself, that I am almost astonished at the task I have assumed to myself.

Fresh reasons offer themselves every day, to prove that this task was unnecessary. Col. Monroe is fixed almost beyond the power of fate. Calumny cannot reach him—we have fresh proofs every hour that he is the favorite of a grateful people. A fact, too, has come out in proof, which we only suspected and glanced at in the commencement of these numbers—that this pompous exposition is not the production of a fifty-four republican representatives of the people; but of a few factious and revengeful spirits. Most of the friends of Mr. Crawford disclaim it—and common report has already given the credit of it to a Representative from the North, who has asked for preference and been refused—and who has taken this method of disguising his private griefs under the cloak of patriotism. But the arrow speeds as feebly as the heart of the archer is malignant.

We shall, therefore, hurry over the remaining charges of the Exposition—and bring this unnecessary labor to a conclusion.

The sixth position is as hollow as all the rest. It is not true, that "every distinguished republican in the other states who might justly aspire to the Presidential chair, was, in this manner, thrown in the back ground"—because, where is the favorite candidate of the writer himself? Where is Mr. Crawford? Where is the gentleman who, according to this writer's confessions, "would, beyond all questions, have been nominated for the Presidency"—and who was held back, not by the tricks of the ambitious Virginians, but by his own "discouraging delicacy"? Mr. Crawford was on the spot, not "thrown in the back ground" by the administration, but elevated to the view of his countrymen, placed in the department of war, and presented with every opportunity which he could desire of introducing himself into notice and advancing his pretensions. How many calumnies does this single circumstance put to flight! Here is a man of talents, a man who had drawn upon himself the gaze of the nation, who had more chances than any other, of rivaling Monroe, who was the favorite candidate of "fifty four republican representatives;" not sent into retirement on his return to his native country, not thrown into the back ground by "the leading men in Virginia;" but sedulously drawn back from the obscurity to which he was retiring, and invited to take a seat in the view of the nation. Does this wear the air of a Virginia Policy? Is this ambition?

As little truth accompanies the assertion, that all these men having been thrown into the back ground, "nothing remained but to popularize Col. Monroe." Is this writer serious when he says that every step which he has taken was made with an eye to the Chair? That "the whole plan was laid at a conciliatory dinner provided in the neighborhood of Mr. Jefferson's residence, at which were present Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Col. Monroe?" The fact is denied; where is the proof of it? The whole scheme is disclaimed; where is the evidence of it? Trifles light as air, are to the jealous confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ." Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, but with no design of translating him to the office of Secretary of State, which was at that moment filled by Mr. Smith, and no one dreamt of its becoming vacant.—He was promoted, not with any intention of making him President, but of turning his talents to the public account. The assertion that from the moment he became Secretary of State, "every measure in peace and in war, on the part of the executive, has pointed towards his elevation to the chief magistracy," is so utterly absurd, that it is not entitled to a moment's attention.

If the seventh position was superfluous, why is it brought forward? If it was "not necessary to dwell upon the circumstances of Mr. Jefferson's having, in the floodtide of republicanism, en-

forced an alteration in the constitution, why is it mentioned? unless to fling a reproach upon Mr. Jefferson himself? The services of that illustrious sage, one should have thought, might have saved him from the calumnies of a man, who calls himself a republican. But his hatred of Virginia is too licentious to respect any one who bears her name. He makes Mr. Jefferson to bear the exclusive credit of a transaction in which the whole party participated—and makes out the transaction itself to be a bad one, when experience had proved its necessity. This change in the constitution is stigmatised as favorable to intrigue, when all the world knows, that before the change, Aaron Burr was on the eye of intriguing himself into office; and when it was at all times so easy, for a discontented faction of the republicans, to have raised their favorite to office, by intriguing with the federal party. Is it on this account that the authors of the Exposition are dissatisfied with the "alteration in the Constitution?"

The eighth point of the Exposition is untrue.—Col. Monroe might have averred, what at all times he has declared, "That he was no candidate for office; that it is for the people to choose their own servants; and that if they saw fit to select a candidate from any other state he should bow with the utmost cheerfulness to their decision"—this was the course which he maintained at the time his friends pushed him against Mr. Madison—but it is utterly untrue, that at one time he disclaimed any pretensions, and at another "recalled his abdication."—My life upon it! this is the most that Gen. Jackson, or Gen. Desha would say, if they were put upon their oaths.

The ninth position of the writer, shews us the desperate lengths to which he is determined to go. Take this profane among many.—It seems that the late John Dawson, ("intimately, as he says, in the confidence of the administration") attempted to make 37,000 the ratio for each representative at the Census—and this, he argues, is an incontestible proof of the ambition of Virginia.—As if each State had not made a similar effort to introduce that ratio, which would leave the smallest fraction of its population unrepresented.

Having discussed the first point which he took against Monroe, viz: that he is unfortunately a Virginian, he next comes to "the second point of the objection, viz. the particular qualifications of Col. Monroe, for the Presidency."

"His best friends allow him to be but of moderate capacity, and slow of comprehension."—If he means, that Monroe is no poet, or orator—that his imagination is not fertile, and his elocution not flowing, the opinion is yielded—but, if he means to deny him a judgment, strong, profound, not penetrating by intuition, but gradually approaching the very depths of his subject, the assertion is utterly untrue. The Exposition appeals to his best friends for proofs—let us hear, then, what is said of him by a man who knew him well, and whose praise outweighs a thousand calumnies of the writer of the Exposition. The authority, I appeal to, is the British Spy:

"Nature has given him a mind neither rapid nor rich; and therefore, he cannot shine on a subject which is entirely new to him.—But to compensate him for this, he is endued with a spirit of generous and restless emulation. A judgment solid, strong and clear, and a habit of application, which no difficulties can shake, no labors can tire. With these aids, simply, he has qualified himself for the first honors of his country; and presents a most happy illustration of the maxim, Quis que, non fortune, sed ingenio. For his emulation has urged him to perpetual and assiduous enquiry; his patient and unwearied industry, has concentrated before him all the lights which others have thrown on the subjects of his consideration, together with all those which his own mind, by repeated efforts is enabled to strike; while his sober, steady and faithful judgment has saved him from the common error of more quick and brilliant genius; the too hasty adoption of specious, but false conclusions. These qualities render him a safe and an able counsellor. And by their constant exertion, he has amassed a store of knowledge, which having passed several times through his crucible, is almost infallibly corrected as human knowledge can be; & which certainly may be much more safely relied on, than the spontaneous and luxuriant growth of a more fertile but less chastened mind.—a wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuously shoot."—"As the elevated ground which he already holds, has been gained merely by the dint of application, as every new step which he mounts becomes a mean of increasing his powers still farther, by opening a wider horizon to his view, and thus sti-

mulating his enterprise afresh, re-integrating his habits, multiplying the materials and extending the range of his knowledge; it would be matter of no surprise to me, if, before his death, the world should see him at the head of the American administration."—The prophecy was written in 1803—it will see its fulfilment in 1817! "So much" for James Monroe: "a living, an honorable, an illustrious monument of self-created eminence, worth and greatness!"

This is the man whose whole soul from the moment of its creation has been devoted to the rights of man and the liberties of his country. He shed his blood for them during the American Revolution. He spoke for them to the American Congress and the convention of Virginia. Though while on his mission to France, he had the misfortune to displease some factious men, who abused the confidence of the illustrious Washington, yet his friends saw no reason to desert the man who was always true to the cause of liberty.—They raised him to the chair of Virginia—a post, to which he imparted an importance, which was almost unknown before, and which showed him in a small scale, what he was capable of doing on a larger. He collected lights from every one around him—but he judged and decided for himself.—So mistaken is the Exposition in representing him as the pliant instrument of others.

His last mission to France, is illustrated by a transaction, which will never be erased from the archives of the Republic.—He who had been most strenuously opposed to closing the mouth of the Mississippi to the trade of the West, as is clearly set forth in the Debates of the Virginia Convention was at last enabled to lead the way to the acquisition of Louisiana—a measure, which not only gave us the empire of the Mississippi, but of both its banks.—And by a wonderful concurrence of events, the man who had contributed to gain Louisiana, was afterwards able, by the vigor of his powers to contribute to save it from the talons of the British.

And now this man, thus pure in principle, thus illustrated by the services he has rendered, thus recommended by the extent of his experience & the solidity of his judgment, is to be cast aside, because his cradle was rocked in a particular degree of the American latitude—or his imagination is not brilliant enough to strike the author of the Exposition.

Is there any other reason?—Yes—"Power has continued so long in the same hands, that in many instances, the incumbents of office appear to be losing sight of the fundamental principles of republican government!"—If the writer is tired of the principles which have actuated a Jefferson and a Madison; if he is disgusted with the prosperity and the glory which they have shed around their country, let the writer avow it—and let him sigh for a change! But as to the American people, they will conceive it no disparagement to Col. Monroe, to have been the patriot of Jefferson and Madison; with them, to have struggled in the holy cause of liberty; and, with them, to have defended the rights of his country, and the principles of the Constitution.

"We seize this opportunity to say, that the writer is guilty of an untruth, when he states Col. Monroe to be a delinquent on the books of the treasury, to a very considerable amount."

THE RALEIGH LIBRARY

Is open at all times to Subscribers and Ladies. Books will be delivered out between the hours of 10 and 12, on every Saturday. Those who visit the Library Room are desired to notice the Bye-Laws which are posted up in it. The following Books are missing, which it is requested may be returned without delay, viz. Adams' Roman Antiquities, Savro's Travels, Pinkerton's Geography, Aiken's do, Belgian Traveller, Brooks' Gazetteer, Adams' Classical Biography, Brown's Theological Dictionary, Christian Panoply, Scott's Law, Blomfield's Poems, Rakeby, Cowper's Poems, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Walker's Dictionary, Forum Orator, Tonke's Pantheon, Spirit of Disputation, Seneca's Morals, Demosthenes' Orations, Beauties of British Classics, England's Letters, Salmagundi, Gil Blas, Phadens of Warsaw, Anne of Brittany, Scelch's search of a Wife, Constant Lover. Also, the following parts of Works, to wit, vols. 6, 8, 18, 24 and 26 of the British Theatre, vol. 1, Cant 7 of Shakespeare, vols. 1 and 3 of Jobbald's Parody, vol. 4 Hutcher's Lives, vol. 2 Life of Petrarch, vol. 2 Brown's Works, vol. 1 Bolognora's Works, vol. 10 British Classics, vol. 3 Home's Essays, vol. 1 Locke's Essays, vol. 1 Volney's Ruins, vol. 1 Curran's Speeches, vol. 1 Cyropedia, vol. 1 Select Speeches, vol. 13 Scottish Chiefs, vols. 1 and 2 of the same, and vol. 1 of Roderick Bandon.

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 1/2 June 6.

WILLIAM PECK, HAS just received a fresh supply of GOODS. His assortment includes nearly every article of staple and fancy goods, and of the newest kind. He offers them at small profits for cash, or on credit, where punctuality is probable. Raleigh, June 14—73-6t

REMOVAL. IN consequence of the ravages of the devouring flames, the subscriber has removed his Store to Messrs. S. C. Brame's and Co. in the corner of the Eagle Hotel, where he intends to continue business, and solicits a continuation of patronage from his friends and customers, and the public at large. ROBERT HARRISON. Raleigh, 13th June, 1816.

NOTICE. ON Saturday the 3d of August next, at Tanner's Meeting House, near Warrenton, will commence the North Carolina General meeting of Correspondence. Those who feel interested in the prosperity of Zion, but still have scruples on their minds relative to the usefulness of this meeting, are particularly requested to attend. As there are proposed alterations in the Constitution, their aid is solicited. This meeting holds three days. June 8, 1816.

WARRENTON ACADEMY. THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 8th day of July next, under the direction of the Rev. Charles A. Hill as Principal. The Trustees will use their utmost exertions to realize the hopes and expectations of parents and guardians who may commit their children or wards to their government and care. JOHN HALL, J. G. BREHON, K. PLUMMER, J. L. SOMERVILL, } Committee June 10, 1816. 74 3w

WILLIAMSBORO' ACADEMY. THE Exercises of this Institution will commence again on Monday the 8th of July.—Board to be had in the most respectable private families in the town and neighborhood.—The capacity of the Teachers—The proficiency of the Students, proven by the examination, and healthiness of the place, justify the Trustees in recommending this institution to the patronage of a generous Public. By order of the Board, L. HENDERSON, Pres't. WM. ROBARDS, Sec'y. Williamsborough, June 9, 1816. 74-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ENDSBOMB COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1816. James Downing, vs. William Jones and Amy his wife, heirs of Charles H. Owens. Petition for partition of real estate. IT appearing to the Court that the defendants are not residents of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, for the defendants to appear at the next Court, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte against them. A26 T. ESTE, E. HALL, c. c.

REMOVAL. HAVING taken my brother, SILAS WEBB, into Partnership, the Business in future will be transacted under the firm of RANDOLPH & SILAS WEBB, in the long Store formerly occupied by Junius Sneed & Co. in the Star Building—where we intend keeping every article in our line on the most accommodating terms. We have received since the Fire, the following articles, and more are daily expected—Northward and Glass Ware, West-India Rum, Philadelphia Portes, Sugar & Coffee, Castor Oil and other Window Glass, Medicines, White Lead, With a parcel of Pearl Bayley, Sugar Candies, Crocker Ware.

RANDOLPH WEBB, SILAS WEBB. For the better improvement of the place, I have resolved to sell out the most valuable part of the LOT which I lately occupied, the situation being in the center of the City and one of the best Stands for Business, there cannot be a more desirable spot for a Merchant in the State. It cannot fail therefore, to attract the attention of the enterprising. All the Buildings which will advantageously be built on the lot, which will be a great security and improvement to that part of the City. The GROUND will be sold to the highest bidder on the 3d Monday in August next (being the County Court). The terms of sale will then be made known. Being reduced by the late fire to an almost indigent state, I hope to receive all money due me immediately. I, or my brother, Silas Webb, will receive it and grant discharges. All Commission Business strictly attended to. RANDOLPH WEBB, Raleigh, June 20. 74 3w

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 Woollen Goods, Velvets, Corda and Quabine Muslins, Shirtings, Gingham, and other Cotton Goods.—Together with an Assortment of Woaded Stuffs, Hosiery, &c. which they will sell for cash or on the usual credit. 70 May 20.

DIRECT TAX. SUCH persons as did not, for want of notice, or from any other cause, meet the undersigned, at the several places within the District, at which he has lately attended for the purpose of receiving alterations in Taxable Property, are requested to write to him by mail, addressing their letters to him as "Principal Assessor of the 8th District of North-Carolina, at Raleigh," (which will then come free of postage), or call upon him at his Store, within ten days from the present time, otherwise their Taxable Property will remain as it stood last year, and if it be less than it ought to be, the person failing to make the proper alterations will subject himself to the penalty inflicted by law. J. GALES, Prin. Ass't. 8th District N. Carolina. June 20.

LOSS BY FIRE. THE subscriber having unfortunately lost all his Store Books, Notes and Accounts in the late distressing Fire, and by which he is otherwise a considerable sufferer; under the most confident impression that no individuals indebted to him in any way will withhold from him one cent which they know or believe to be justly due, although he is thus deprived of all legal claim or evidence—he therefore avails himself of this method, to say to those who know they are indebted to him by note or account, that under existing circumstances, Payment as soon as convenient would be very acceptable; and that those who may be unprepared thus to make payment, will greatly oblige him by calling on him at his dwelling-house at as early a day as convenient and giving notes for the amount they believe to be justly due. In every instance receipts and certificates suited to the peculiar circumstances of the case will be given. WILLIAM SHAW. Raleigh, June 18, 1816. 74 3w

NOTICE. THE undersigned Commissioners, acting under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of 1813, entitled "An act to provide for the better accommodation of the Governors of this State," and of a Resolution of 1814 on the same subject, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 21st day of August next, at six and twelve months, for negotiable paper at the State Bank, according to the said act, FOUR LOTS OF PUBLIC LAND in the suburbs of Raleigh, numbered 44, 45, 46 & 47, which were bid off at the sale in May, 1815, by persons who have failed to comply with the terms of sale, and who will, therefore be answerable for the deficiency, if there be any. J. Haywood, W. Hinton, S. Goodwin, N. Jones, (C. T.) W. Hill, T. Hunter, H. Potter, W. Peate, H. Seawell, Raleigh, 19th June, 1816. 74 tds

STOP THE THIEF. \$100 REWARD. ON Saturday night, the 4th inst. my Stable HORSES STOLEN. These Horses are remarkable for their elegance and form, and the superior and lofty manner they carry themselves. They are bright Bays, full five feet two or three inches high.—One of them has been nicked, has a star in his forehead, and thick mane—the other has a star on one of his forelegs, and thin mane—both of them are a little sway-backed. An old Saddle, with a claim on the fore part of it, a Bridle and Halters were taken at the same time. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the Horses, and One Hundred Dollars for the discovery and conviction of the Thief. JOHN JAS. THWEATT. Petersburg, Va. May 7. 68 8w

NOTICE. N. B. One of the above Horses has been taken up near Wilton from which circumstance it is probable they were carried towards Richmond. P. AWAY from the subscriber, living in Person county, North-Carolina, on the 23d of May last, a Negro Man named PETER, about 25 years of age, somewhat yellow, 5 feet 7 or eight inches high, and very well made, had on when he went away homespun clothes, except his coat, which was a sabo dress of dark color. He absent himself from us in Down county about one hundred miles north of the Tadm River.—It is expected he will aim to get back to Virginia, near to Norfolk, as he was lately purchased of Mr. Lemuel Corbie of Prince- Anne county. We fear that he will not own his masters names, in consequence of his being a very shrewd fellow. Whoever will apprehend the said Negro Peter and confine him in any jail, or deliver him to us, or give information as to where we get him, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Dollars. JESSE BRADSHAW, JEREMIAH DIXON, June 6.