# AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE Our sare the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unsrarp'd by party rage, to five like Brethers,"

## VOL. XVII.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1816

## From the Engineer. EXPOSITION-Exposed. [BT A FIRGINIAN.] No. III.

The Exposition goes on with its list of complaints :

"Thirdly-Theseverity of Virginia policy has no tenderness even for citizens of her own state, should they be sufficiently disinterested and independent to oppose this monopolizing spirit. Mr. Giles was a republican of the first grade of talents, and no one has rendered more services to the nation in the Legislative body. He was known to be opposed to the elevation of Col Monroe to the presidency, from a diminutive opinion of his abilities .--He was gradually disclaimed, and finally compelled to retire "

In no case is the exposition more disingenuous than in this-On Mr. Giles, I would touch as lightly as possible. I bow before his wonderful genius. I am grateful for the services he has rendered-but he is a man and has had his weak points. Every child in Virginia knows, that it was not his opposition to Mr. Monroe, nor, to "this monopolizing spirit" of his State, which threw him under a cloud-But his opposition to certain measures of policy, which were advocated by his party. If any one can have forgotten what those measures are, he can find them in the letters which Mr. Giles wrote in his vindication Not a word in them of Mr. Monroe's pretensions, of the election, or of the Virginia succession !- And yet this ingenious writer, is compelled to fabricate a fact, to eke out his argument. The question about the next President, had scarcely been whispered, so much was the public ear engrossed by " wars and rumours of wars." But it was on such points that Mr. G. dissented from the mass of his party-and not one, which had scarcely been mooted. Indeed, of what other use is the 3d objection, than to break the thread of the argument ?- The writer's object was to point out the ambitious views of Virginia-his means, to give us a list of those men in the other states, who have been " cut off from popular estimation and respect" 1st, By the selection of some other man in the state, himself " of an age too advanced to render it probable that he would be chosen to the chief magistracy," or 2dly by being artfully " shaved out of the way." The 1st list being disposed of, the writer had opened on the 2d, and ought to have gone through it-when Mr. Giles suddenly crosses his brain, and cuts the thread of his story .- Gen. Armstrong came fairly into the argument, because he was represented as having been cut off from the presidential chair-but, the case of Mr. Giles. was utterly irrelevant, because he has never been a candidate for the chair. Having, however disposed of the case of Mr. Giles, as well as he could, the writer proceeds with his docket of the proscribed candidates .- The next in order is Mr. John Quincy Adams ; " Fourthly-The man in Massachusetts who appeared most likely to disturb the Virginia succession, was John Q. Adams. He was removed by an embassay to Russia. Mr. Madison proffered him a judgeship, which he had the sagacity to refuse. By being constantly abroad, he will be kept from the view of the people, and his claims, which are every way superior to Mr. Monroe's, will in this way be prevented from interfering with the regufor succession." When Mr. Adams went to Russia, he was not a candidate for the chair .-The writer may insinuate it, but he, dares not say it before the people. If Mr. A. had been imbitious of such a destination, when his embassy to Russia expired, why not return to America, as Mr. Crawford did ?-But he chose to accept of an embassy to London. If the last appointment was meant to "keep him from the view of the people," Mr. A. was not so blind as not to perceive it. This writer allows him sagacity enough to refuse a judgeship and still he has not sagacity enough to refuse an embassy .- Had Mr. Crawford remained at Paris, the same story would have been propagated about himself-and vet, Mr. A. dams might have returned as well as Mr. Crawford.

is indeed extraordinary; because not one of them had been conspicious for services rendered to the nation, or sacrifices to promote the welfare of the republican party. Some idea may be formed of the governmental pro-fusion, in this particular, from the following appointments, which have all taken place within the compass of Mr. Madison's administration, viz:

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" William P. Van Ness, the second to Burr in his duel with Gen. Hamilton, district judge of New-York.

"His brother John P. Van Ness, superintendant of the public buildings at the City of Washington, with a salary of 1,600 dollars and contracts.

"And Cornelius P Van Ness, in the first instance, United States district attorney at Vermont ; then collector of the customs for the same district + and lastly, appointed a commissioner for running the boundary line, with a salary of 5,000 dollars per annum.

" Jonathan Fisk, U. S. attorney for the district of New-York.

" Besides several others, whom it is not ue cessary to designate. These all belong to that class of politicians called Burrites, known to be the most welcome guests at the President's House, and all the public offices of the government."

This reason scarce deserves refutation. If the Virginians had indeed been so ambitious, would they have resorted to such feeble expedients ?---Would they have sought their allies among the Burrites of New York; whose leader had been "damned to everlasting fame," and whose party was utterly odious in the eyes of the people ? Would they not rather have gone to Tompkins and sought his assistance, because he was as popular as he was vorthy ? And after all, how many allies in effect has the author summoned to our aid ? Only four men-and but two of these are stationed in the State of New-York ! One of the others is in Vermont, and the other is in Washington ! Give this writer then, the utmost scope of his invention, and yet he is able to muster but two formidable Burrites, who are posted at New-York, to watch the tide and turn it in favor of Virginia ? Risum teneatis, amici ! But, as the writer insinuates, these men are not formidable from their numbers or their weight, but their combination ! "They form a small, but active band of politicians, in N. York, and have always had a press at their command, whose attacks have been directed against De Witt Clinton, as the man most likely, from his talents and high standing with the republican party, to interfere with the regular succession. This band is in constant cor+ respondence through its associates at Washington, with the administration -and all its proceedings at N. York have been subservient to the Virginia policy." In truth, this band must be very active and bold, to be able to wield so large a State as New-York. Why does not the writer specify the means by which they do it? The great statesmen whom they count in their ranks? The leaders who rule, or the emissaries distributed through the State ?--The name of the Press, which achieves these wonders ? There is no press of any peculiar influence in the city of New-York, that has come out against Mr. Clinton, but the National Advoeate-and that paper would scorn to be the instrument of the Burrites, or of a diminutive faction. It is the friend of America ; and the organ of the Republican Party. If it ever has attered any thing against Mr. Clinton, it is because it spoke for America, and not for Virginia-not from the spirit of intrigue, but the imputse of principle.

fortunate period." But is this all ?-Is this the whole " front of his offending?" Ingenuous writer! why did you not consult the annals of New-York for the last four years, or ask her Republican citizens, for Mr. Clinton's offences ?-why did you not yourself remember, that when first the war came. Mr. Clinton and his immediate friends hung back from its support-that they even came forward with their reproaches : that they found fault with the method in which the war was commenced. and in which it was waged ; that they hurled their arrows st the administration; and, that in the course of struggling elections, their zeal against the Federal candidate was slackened, if not totally extinguished? Were not these the principal reasons of his denunciation ? And must they be overlooked. for the purpose of fabricating a new slander against the innocent Virginians?

I agree, that Mr. Clinton was at one moment " most zealous in revolution. izing New-York to republican principles"-but, this would not be the only instance which can be found, of a man who has won and then forfeited popularity. Mr. John Randolph was once dear to the republicans, but he is so no longer. No one more zealous than Aaron Burr in revolutionizing New-York; but he has fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again. God forbid ! that De Witt Clinton should share his fate; and if he be wise enough to profit by the lessons of adversity, he cannot .--He has but to use the talents which nature has given him, without too much affectation of power, and the highest offices may yet woo his hand. (To be continued.).

2d. When the rider has been killed or thas sustained damage by the destruction of wounded in battle, and the house lost in conequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all. respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.

" Any person who, in the late way afore. said, has sustained damage by the loss, cap-'ore or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or bariess, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impresement or by contract, except in cases where the ris's to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, cap'ure or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner ; and any person during the time aforesa d, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forige while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof "

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impresement, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being ei her a horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had a dred dollars, and that in all cases in which greed to run all risks, or which were lost or Tthe claims in amount shall exceed two hund destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners

2d. When an horse, mu'e or ox, so taken or employed has died from the failure of the Unned States to furnish sufficient forage

In the first of these cases, the clamant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if

his house or building by the enemy, the same was occupied as a military depo under the authority of an officer or agens of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage : provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

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In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the plaimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every cla mant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing; that fact also must be stated on oa'h by him

It will be particularly noted by claimants that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due. course of 1 w, such officers or agents are ensuch officers or agents at the time of giving || titled to the same remuneration to which the them be not in the military service of the Uni- || original owners of such property would be entitled, if such pa ment or recovery had ly state that the property was not lost or de- | not been made, and can settle their claims, owner, and that the owner did not agree to | for such payment or recovery. Nor will as run all riks Furthermore, the usual hire of | ny original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims agains such officert or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment. In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same ; or, in case of his death, to his legal sepresentatives, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form, All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificate of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the states or territories of the United States, or May r or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States, duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any state or /Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of a. ny Judge of the United States, will require no further authentication. An office is opened on Capital Hill, in the Cuy of Washington in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims, The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks succes- " sively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment. All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage. RICHARD BLAND LEE, Commissioner of Claims, &c. 74-8w lune 8.

Here, indeed, is the writer's disease -here is the fruit of the vile passions by which he is actuated-every event which occurs in the political world, is to be traced to the ambition of Virginia. If Mr. Clinton has lost ground in the nation, it is the minions of Virginia who have denounced him. If Mr. Giles is censured, it is because he is opposed to the regular succession. If Mr. Adams goes to Europe, it is because some Virginian has put him out of the way. The ambition of Virginia is the rod of Aaron, which seems to swallow up every thing else. Mr. De Witt Clinton, for example. Is there no other cause which dims the sun of his popularity ? Has he done nothing to incur the reproach of the der being killed or wounded in be shall be Republican party ?-The writer him- allowed and paid the value of su self confesses, " that Mr. Clinton, in the time he was received into the pu. compliance with the solicitations of livice." This class compreheads two deser. the New-York Legislature, committed an error in permitting his name to be or separated from and detached from such

OFFICE OF CLAIMS For property lost, captured or destroy. ed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late War.

Washington, June 3, 1816. TOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the U. ired States, passed the ninth day of April lass, entitled " An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or des royed, while in the service of the Uni ed Sates and for other pusposes," that all laims prov ded for by the said act, must be presented at h s Office, on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818 : as if not pre sented within that period, they cannot be rec ived, examined and decided on at this of fice.

#### First Glass of Cases.

The claims pr vided for by the said act are, first, " Any vo'unteer or drafted militiamen, whe her of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who, in the late war between the Un ted States and Crest Britain, has sustained damage, by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has d ed in conse quence of a wound therein received, or in conquence of falure on the part of the United Stacs to furnish such horse with sufficient forsge while in the service of the U. States. shall be allowed and paid the wafue of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases,

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An norse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying m consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either descripiion,

1st The order of the government authoising the employment of the corps to which he original claimant belonged, or the subseq ent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment. must be produced.

2d. The c ruficate of the officer or surviv. ing officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the sec dent on which the claim is founded, which certificate if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to ; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the borse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant mus! make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified ; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu theroof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying, scartained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner herenaiter directed, and in all these cases the daimant must declare on oath, that he has not rece ved another horse from any officer lost.

ted States, must be sworn to, and must positivestroyed through the fault or negligence of the wat this office, producing authentic vouche the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced

B fore any other evidence will be received the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is liable to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

" Any person who, during the la e war, has se ed in the military service of h United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, withour any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allow. ed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases,

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner

This provision does not include the cloathing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of officers who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own, The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this, as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the wner.

" When any property has been impressed or t: -: en, by pub ic aut arity, for the use or subsistence of the army during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid "

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed, by the army, including in its scope, all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, tak, ing or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authent cated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed ; and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed; lost or consumed and if any payment has been made for the or agent of the government in lieu of the one use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made Before any other evidence will be receiv. ed, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best feelings to have recourse to any other than winder this provision, no claim can be ad-mitted for any article which has not been ta-ken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have "n taken. For any taking, not are not have the party's redress is against the peritting it.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Manufacturing season is approaching, I take the liberty of informing the owners of Merchant Flour Mills in the State of North-Carolina and elsewhere, who have in use the Improvements of Mr. Oliver Evans, in the art of Manufacturing flour and meal, secured to him by letters patent, dated Jan'y 21, 1808. by special act of Congress-That I am supplied with licence from Mr. Evans's own hands, which will be delivered to those Millers on payment of fees according to the situation of their mills for husiness. And whereas the difficulties of war and other unforescen occurrences have disappeared, and we are blessed with a plentiful crop. a delightful season, and a prospect of a good market for flour-Mr. Evans hopes after patient waiting you will now come forward and cheerfully pay the patent fees ; and to ascertain them, you will please to bring a certificate of the number of pair of millstones and their diameters, you make flour with at the same time, the elevators, conveyors and hopperboy ; when they were erected and used, how many barrels of flour you can make in 24 hours ; the strength of the stream generally. Mr. Evant is very thankful for the fees he has received from I am the public's most obd't serv't, TOHN MOODY, Agent for Oliver Evana. 73 6W June 7

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The fifth reason, harps upon the proscription of De Witt Clinton :

"Fifthly-A prominent trait in the policy of Virginia, in regard to the pesidency, and one which has made a deep impression, is the open countenance shown to the particular per-sonal friends of AaronBurr, on account of their long continued and persevering hostility to Mr. Clinton. The patronage showered upon the persons most in the confidence of that man

#### Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riffsmen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid has sustained damage by the toss of an borse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the comtions of cases, i

set up against Mr. Madison at an un- Horse by order of the commanding offices,

th, and last class of cases. When any person, during the late war