

From the Enquirer.

EXPOSITION—Exposed.

[BY A VIRGINIAN.] No. III.

The Exposition goes on with its list of complaints:

Thirdly—The severity 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.

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.

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."

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;

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.

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

Fifthly—A prominent trait in the policy of Virginia, in regard to the presidency, and one which has made a deep impression, is the open countenance shown to the particular personal friends of Aaron Burr, on account of their long continued and persevering hostility to Mr. Clinton.

is indeed extraordinary; because not one of them had been conspicuous for services rendered to the nation, or sacrificed to promote the welfare of the republican party.

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, superintendent of the public buildings at the City of Washington, with a salary of 1,500 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.

Besides several others, whom it is not necessary to designate. These all belong to that class of politicians called Burrists, 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 Burrists of New-York; whose leader had been "damned to everlasting fame," and whose party was utterly odious in the eyes of the people?

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!

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.

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?

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.

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 republican party?—The writer himself confesses, "that Mr. Clinton, in compliance with the solicitations of the New-York Legislature, committed an error in permitting his name to be set up against Mr. Madison at an un-

fortunate period." But is this all?—Is this the whole "front of his offending?" Ingenious 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 at the administration; and, that in the course of struggling elections, their zeal against the Federal candidate was slackened, if not totally extinguished?

I agree, that Mr. Clinton was at one moment "most zealous in revolutionizing 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.

(To be continued.)

OFFICE OF CLAIMS

For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late War.

Washington, June 3, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the ninth day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, while in the service of the United States and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this Office, on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who, in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage, by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the U. States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

- 1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

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

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident 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 horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must 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 thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid has sustained damage by the loss of a horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

- 1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer,

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence 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 war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, 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 forage 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 impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either a horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant 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 such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of 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.

Before 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 late war, has served in the military service of the 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, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed 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 clothing of soldiers, or the clothing 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 owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, 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, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated 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 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 received, 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 which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commanding officer of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's address is against the person claiming it.

has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent 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."

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 claimant 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 claimant, 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 oath 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, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed 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 law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers 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 representatives, 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 Mayor 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 any Judge of the United States, will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capital Hill, in the City 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 successively, 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. June 8. 74—8w

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 business. And whereas the difficulties of war and other unforeseen 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. Evans is very thankful for the fees he has received from you; and it would be painful to his feelings to have recourse to any other than persuasive measures to obtain his just rights. He wishes you the greatest prosperity in building mills, using them afterwards, making large quantities of flour, to enable you to pay patent fees, &c.

I am the public's most obdt servt, JOHN MOODY, Agent for Oliver Evans, June 7. 73 6w