

if any person owning, possessing, or having the care or management of, property liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, taxable as aforesaid, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which being distinctly read & consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation & enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act, in all such cases, be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors respectively, which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, & he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into & upon the lands, dwelling houses, and premises, if it be necessary, of such persons so refusing or neglecting, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands & lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, owned or possessed, or under the care and management of such person as are required by this act; which lists so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act; and the person so failing or neglecting unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of 100 dollars, to be recovered for the use of the U. States, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district, any property, lands & lots of ground dwelling houses, or slaves, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the principal assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into & upon the real estate, if it be necessary, and take such view thereof, & of the slaves, of which lists are required, and to make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed by this act, which lists, being prescribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, and slaves, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the list thereof required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie, or he, is therein distinctly stated) at the time, and in the manner, prescribed to the assessor of the assessment district wherein

such persons reside. And it shall be the duty of the assessor in all such cases, to transmit such lists at the time and in the manner prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation lying and being within their respective assessment districts, to the principal assessor of their collection district, whose duty it shall be to transmit them to the principal assessor of the collection district wherein the said objects of taxation shall lie, or be, immediately after the receipt thereof, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every such list, the person making and delivering the same, shall pay to the assessor one dollar; one half whereof he shall retain to his own use, and the other half thereof he shall pay over to the principal assessor of the district, for the use of such principal assessor.

(To be continued in our next.)

For the Western Sun.

VARIETY, No. III.

Mr. Clarence,

AS you have thought proper to dedicate your 'Variety' to the ladies, I suppose you will permit the following observations from one of your female readers, to be published with your next number.

That candor, for which our sex are so famous, compels me to say you are a very lazy fellow, since you have only written two little pieces in three or four months; and you have not a thimble full of gallantry, or instead of writing a stiff, starched composition upon epic poetry, and about an old mousy Greek poet, you would have tickled the girls with some handsome compliments upon the taste & elegance of modern fashions and modern amusements. Why did you not picture the instructive and interesting scenes of the drama? Why did you not describe the attractive accomplishment of graceful dancing? Or, if you would write about poetry, why not enliven and enrapure us with the festive and amorous productions of the pastoral or the lyric muse; and if you would write an eulogy upon an ancient poetical genius, why not pay a little respect to your female readers, and introduce the charming, and enrapturing, and love inspiring strains of a Sappho? You see Mrs. Clarence, although I am a young lady, I know how to scold, and I assure you this is not the first time I have resented such ungallant conduct. To be sure I am sometimes made to repent of my imprudence, and perhaps you remember how most dreadfully I got lampooned last winter by some moonshine and goose yoked quill driver. However our sex are not accustomed to submit in silence to insult.

AMELIA.

A place is given in this number to the above effusion of my female correspondent, with pleasure. In writing the little essay alluded to by Amelia, my only object was to induce some of my fair readers to devote a few flattering thoughts to some literary subject, and to divert a little of their time, from volatile gaiety to classical amusement. As poetry is closely allied to love, and the harmonious numbers of the epic muse are devoted to the honor of distinguished valor, I always thought that the epic poets, were great favorites with the ladies, who are said to delight in the language of love, and to admire the deeds of the brave. If Amelia will examine the Iliad of Homer, which is handsomely translated into English by Mr. Pope, she will discover that this old mousy Greek poet, as she calls him, is a warm admirer of her sex, and that this warlike poem not only blazes with the glorious achievements of Grecian and Trojan armies in the field of battle, but is enriched and beautified by many a charming episode, where the attractions of beauty, and the powers of love are finely described. She will become acquainted not only with the valor of a Hector, of an Achilles, or an Ajax—with the wisdom of 'experienced Nestor in perfusion skilled,' but in the interesting character of Andromache, she will find one of the most amiable and lovely models of female excellence; and as to descriptions of beauty, my fair correspondent must excuse me for telling her, that this old mousy Greek poet yields not the palm, even to her favorite Sappho. With what admiration did old king Priam, and his grey haired chiefs contemplate the bewitching smiles of beautiful Helen!

"These, when the Spartan queen approached the tower,
In secret own'd refulgent beauty's power:
They cried, no wonder, such celestial charms
For nine long years have set the world in arms;

What winning graces! what majestic mien!
She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen!"

Really Amelia ought to be chided a little for thinking slightly of a poet who writes so handsomely of her sex, but I have no disposition to interrupt for a moment, that gaiety and good humor I so much admire.

CLARENCE.

Public Sale.
WILL be offered at public sale on Saturday the 3d day of June next, at the tan yard of William W. Holms, dec. a quantity of LEATHER belonging to the estate of the deceased, a credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, cash in hand for all sums under.—All those having accounts against said estate are desired to present them by that day properly authenticated for settlement.

James Hodgen, adm.

May 19, 1815.

38-3t

HAT FACTORY.

JOHN & S. BRUNER.

HAVE established a Hat Factory, near H. Lassell's tavern, under the firm of John & Samuel Bruner—they have now and intend constantly keeping on hand a general assortment of good and fashionable Hats, which they will exchange for Beef, Cattle, Bacon, Flour, or Pork—orders from a distance will be punctually attended to—they hope by a constant attention to business, and the quality of their Hats, to merit a share of public patronage.

38-4f Vincennes, May 19, 1815.

JUST ARRIVED & FOR SALE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
(AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE)

A QUANTITY of Castings, Nails, Whiskey and Porter, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash.

Also an assortment of Saddles of a superior quality, which will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted.

Morgan Eaton,

Adam Hays.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST about the 15th of April last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a number of papers, of no value to any other than the owner, among which were, an account on G. W. Johnston, balance at that time unsettled of 59 dollars and some cents, but which has since been settled, one note on Robert Buntin, for 15 dollars, due the 15th of February last—whoever will return it to the subscriber shall be rewarded for their trouble.

James Lindsey.

May 13, 1815.

38-3t

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
April 8, 1815.

THE better to secure to non-commissioned officers & privates who have been enlisted into the service of the U. States, and who have, or may be honorably discharged therefrom, and to the heirs of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have died in the service, the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the provisions of the acts of December 24, 1811, and December 12, 1812, as well as the further allowance of three hundred and 20 acres of land to those who have been enlisted under the act of December 10, 1814: which land will hereafter be designated & surveyed, by order of the President of the U. States, and secured to the persons entitled thereto, by warrants to be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, (if applied for within five years) according to the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812....

The Secretary of War, directs, that all company books and records, which will establish the casualties of service relative to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, between the passing of the act of Decr. 24, 1811, and the descriptive list of the army on the 16th Feb. last, be forthwith transmitted to this office, or deposited, to be hereafter forwarded from the Adjutant General's office of the district or army where the company may be stationed.

The commanding officers of companies will preserve copies of such part of their records as will be necessary in forming new company books, when the army shall be consolidated to the peace establishment, embracing all subsequent casualties of men whose time had not expired at the close of the war.

The commanding officers of districts and armies will give the necessary orders for promptly collecting the company books within their respective commands, and it is believed that where any records, calculated to establish the just claims of soldiers, may be in the hands of gentleman who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER.

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
War Department, April 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDEDS.

Arrangements are making by the War Department with a view to the execution of the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment of the U. States, as far as circumstances shall permit. The commissioned officers who shall be designated by virtue of that act, on the 1st of May next, will be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled to by law, the advance of three months pay. The soldiers who enlisted to serve during the war, and who have not been previously paid and discharged will then be mustered, paid & discharged at their proper stations. The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall not be retained in service upon the peace establishment, will also, be then mustered, paid, and discharged; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall be retained in service upon the peace establishment, will then receive the arrearages of their pay.

No soldier, whatever may be the term of his enlistment, can be permitted to leave his corps until he is duly discharged, for which a reasonable time must be allowed after the termination of the war; and the discipline of the army must be strictly observed, as to all corps which it embraces at this time, until further orders.

Any Paymaster, or other officer, who shall purchase at a discount, due bills, or other evidences of a soldier's title to pay or bounty, shall be held responsible for such misconduct; and the emolument to arise from the purchase, will not be allowed to be retained by the Paymaster on the settlement of his accounts.

All officers possessed of any books, charts, plans, surveys, correspondence, accounts, vouchers or other documents whatsoever, belonging to the military department and not necessary to be retained for the performance of their respective duties, will deposit the same in the Adjutant General's office of the military district within which the officers respectively are stationed, and forthwith transmit to the War Department an account of such document.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. PARKER.

Adj. & Inspt. General.

SAMUEL DICKINSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LOUISVILLE KY.

TAKES the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large Brick Building directly above Taylor's Inn & adjoining James M'Crum's Naylor, on Main Street, and is ready to receive Consignments.

He intends keeping constantly on hand and for sale Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Whiskey Flour, Bacon, &c. From his attention and assiduity he is disposed to believe that a portion of public patronage will be given him.

THE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE
OF JAMES G. READ.

IS removed to Owen Reiley's where persons wishing any articles in his line will please to call.

J. G. READ

is now absent for a new supply he expects to return in four or five weeks, with such a supply as will render a call on him from all who wish to purchase advisable.

March 23, 1815.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
For sale at this office.