

POETRY.

The following beautiful extract from Campbell, will be read with pleasure, while there exists a correct and pure taste for poetry.]

ON THE BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN.

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow;
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Isar, rolling rapidly,

But Linden saw another sight,
When the drum beat, at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast array'd,
Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd,
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rush'd the steed to battle driven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flash'd the red artillery.

But redder yet that light shall glow,
On Linden's hills of stained snow,
And bloodier yet the torrent flow
Of Isar, rolling rapidly,

'Tis morn, but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,
Where furious, Frank, and fiery Hun,
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave!
And charge with all thy chivalry!

Few, few, shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

MISCELLANY.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

HISTORICAL EXTRACT...AND APPLICATION.

The Roman republicans were plain men and women, accustomed to daily labour, and quite strangers to finery of apparel, or luxury of living. A Roman of even noble blood, tilled his little field with his own hands, and was proud of tilling it with superior industry and skill; while his lady, if lady she might be called, made it her chief ambition to be an excellent housewife. While this state of things lasted, and a very long time it did last, the Romans were eager enough to get themselves wives. They married generally, and they married young; for they thought, and well they might, that who so found a wife found a good thing—a real helpmate, as well as a dear and faithful companion. And what is singularly remarkable if true, it is recorded by a Roman historian, that there had not been known in the city of Rome a single instance of divorce during the whole space of 500 years; though the law had put it in the power of the husband to repudiate his wife almost at pleasure.

Unfortunately for the Roman republic, and more especially for the female part of it, a great and splendid event quite changed the morals, the taste, and the habits, of the country. One hundred and ninety years before the Christian era, the Romans for the first time entered into Asia with an army, which under Scipio defeated and conquered Antiochus the Great, king of Syria; and from thence they brought home such a taste for the luxuries of the east, as promoted and hastened the ruin of their commonwealth; and in no way more directly, than by a practical forbiddance of marriage.

The Roman women, once so plain, frugal, and industrious, became enamored of the costly finery that was brought from the east. One of them, named Lullia Paulina, when dressed in all her jewels, is said to have worn to the value of three hundred and thirty two thousand pounds sterling. And though this was the most extraordinary instance of the time, yet it is reasonable to suppose, that of the rest of the ladies every one strove to get as near the top of the fashion as she could; and that, with all the females who thought anything of themselves, the rage was to be fine and fashionable.

This new order of things, while it precipitated the republic into the abyss of ruin, brought marriage almost into disuse; inasmuch that Augustus, the first Roman emperor, finding among the men a disinclination to marry, was fain to pass severe penal laws to force them as it were, into the bonds of matrimony—but it was all to little purpose. Despot and tyrant as he was, he found it impossible to compel the bachelors to marry, as Peter the First long since did, to compel the Russians to shave off their beards.

Was it owing to the licentiousness of the men? Considerably it was, no doubt, but not altogether. It was partly owing to their prudence. A Roman bachelor naturally enough would commune with himself thus; "these extravagant flirts, of whose attire a single article costs more than one of them would earn in a whole life time, are fit only for show. I like mighty well to be in their company at routs and assemblies, but the gods save me from a union with any of them. If I marry, unless she bring me a fortune, she will quickly devour mine. Wherefore, I will look out for number one only, in spite of the edicts of the emperor."

Consider, ye American fair, that in all times and countries, the like causes produce the like effects.

Achilles Eubank & Son
HAVE just received from Philadelphia a complete assortment of
NEW GOODS,

which they are now opening in the store house of Capt. THOMAS PICKETT. They invite all those who want cheap bargains to give them a call. They will take Cash or good Country Linen in payment.
Winchester, July 13 102-4f

Flax Seed wanted.

THE subscribers will give FIFTY CENTS per bushel for clean
FLAX SEED,
at their mill near the public spring.
J. K. HUTCHINGS & Co.
Winchester, July 13 102-4f

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts, as he intends starting to Philadelphia in a few weeks.
JAMES RITCHIE.
July 13 102-3w

Notice.

THOSE who are concerned are desired to take notice, that on the fifth day of September, 1816, I shall attend at Bramble's Lick, in Clarke County, with commissioners appointed by the Clarke County Court at their August term, 1815, and from thence proceed to procession and re-mark the lines and take depositions to establish the corners of a survey of four hundred acres. Also, another of one thousand acres, adjoining where I now live, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Jesse Copher, and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day till the business is completed.
JESSE COPHER.
July 13, 1816. 102-3w\$

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening at our stand between Messrs. C. K. DUNCAN & Co. and JAS ANDERSON & Co.
An Elegant Assortment

FANCY GOODS, Hard Ware & Groceries,

which we will sell low for CASH, the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, HEMP, and such other articles of Country Produce as may suit us.
WILLIS COLLINS & Co.
Winchester, June 28, 1816. 100-4f

Hatting Business.

FRITZLEN & DECRET
RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal support they have met with since they commenced business in Winchester, and feel great satisfaction in being able to inform them that they have just received a handsome assortment of Furs, which will enable them to furnish those who may favor them with a call with any article in their line. They hope from strict attention to business, and punctuality in their promises, to merit a continuance of their support.
They will give the highest Lexington price for clean LAMBS' WOOL, and Wool of the second shearing.
N. B. Two or three active LADS will be taken to the above business.
June 29 100-4w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of DAVID BULLOCK, deceased, who purchased property at the sale of said decedent are requested to come forward and pay off their notes without delay, otherwise they will find them in the hands of proper officers for collection.
**SUSANNA BULLOCK, } Exr's
JAMES P. BULLOCK, }
JOSIAS B. BULLOCK, }**
June 29 100-4f

Madison Circuit, Sct.

June Court, 1816.
ROBERT DIDLAKE, complainant,
AGAINST
BRYANT M'DONALD's heirs, defend'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Pendleton Heronimus, and Polly his wife, Samuel Smith, London Curostock and William Bartlett are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answers herein to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants appear here on or before the first day of our next September term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper for eight weeks successively.
A copy—Test,
WILL. IRVINE, c m c c.
100-3w\$

Dr. Buchanan

HAS just opened an assortment of FRESH MEDICINES at his shop, opposite the north end of the Court House.
He will attend families by the year, or for a shorter period, on as reasonable terms as any other Physician in the place.
In acute diseases, when every hope of recovery is gone, and the patient is even apparently dying, he is anxious to be sent for, and trusts it will not be deemed improper, in this public manner, to tender his services in such cases. Every Physician wants business of course—but he has motives of humanity, as well as of interest, for requesting a call in cases of the above description, in which, if he should not be successful he will make no charge.
Winchester, May 25, 1816. 95-4f

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,
WELL acquainted with house work For further particulars enquire at this Office.
June 20, 1816. 99-4f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That an act of Congress passed 26th of April, 1816, repealing a part of the act of January 9th, 1815, under which I have recently acted;—that I have received and further instructions from the Hon. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue;—and that I will attend in person or by deputy at Winchester, in Clarke county, on Monday 15th July—at Erwin, in Estill county, on Wednesday 17th July—at Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, on Friday 19th July—at Owingsville, in Bath county, on Saturday 20th July—at Flemingsburg, in Fleming county, on Monday 22d July—at Greenup court house, on Thursday 25th July—at Floyd court house, on Monday 29th July—for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of Janut 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a state or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All this property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.
 2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.
 3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.
 4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.
 5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.
 6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the first day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.
- The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one were a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case as the tax, as fixed agreeable to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional valuation (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment; in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.
- Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, or render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value. In all cases in which such information of a change in assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE is further hereby given, that I will attend, in person, or by deputy, at Winchester, in Clarke county, on Friday 9th August—at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on Saturday 10th August—at Erwin, in Estill county, on Monday 12th August—at Owingsville, Bath county, on Thursday 15th of August—at Flemingsburg, in Fleming county, on Sat

urday 17th August—at Greenup court house, on Tuesday 20th August—and at Floyd court house, on Saturday 24th August—for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post-office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the ground on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, & where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS,
Principal Assessor,
of the 1st Col. Dist.
in the state of Ky.
Montgomery Cty. June 28, 1816.

Lists of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, owned by A B, on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the 1st district of the state of Kentucky, viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)
One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars, by which it may be known and distinguished,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, 40 feet in length by 30 feet in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn-house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at _____ Dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth, the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at _____ dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at _____ dollars.

Ten slaves of the following descriptions:
Males—1 above 50 years of age;
4 between 12 and 50 years;
2. under 12 years;
Females—2. between 12 & 50 years;
1 under 12 years;
Valued at _____ dollars.

Total, dollars, _____

Drug and Medical Store, MOUNTSTERLING.

IN addition to my former stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. on hand, I have just received from Philadelphia an additional supply, which will render my assortment, probably, equal to any in the Western country, and which I will sell, wholesale or retail, as low as can be had in Kentucky. Physicians and others will consult their interest by calling on me.
T. MOORE PARKE.
Mountsterling, April 13, 1816. 89-4f

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Winchester, Kentucky, on the 30th of June, 1816, which if not taken out within months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| A | Arnold Rice | Horrell Bendick |
| A | Arnold John | Hampton Chas. |
| A | Allen William | Holladay Walter |
| A | Angel Malmda | Jenkins Hamblet |
| B | Barner Horatio | K |
| B | Brooks Caleb D 2 | Karrick Walter |
| B | Berry Nancy | L |
| B | Bowen Thornton | Lesh James |
| B | Berry Thomas H | Laforce J ne |
| B | Bogges John | Mason William |
| B | Berkley Joseph | Miller Washington |
| B | Boggs William | M'Cullock Samuel |
| B | Buchan William | Mullins Jesse |
| B | Bryns Rachel | Clairborne Cox |
| C | Clark Patterson | Marks Hartings |
| C | Constalk Julian | M'Kenny John |
| C | Catete Calmes 2 | Maddon John |
| C | Catete Laurence | M'Quay Miss R. |
| C | Cabbage James | Maccodon R. C. |
| C | Caldwell John J | MDaniel William |
| C | Clemmins Joseph | N |
| C | Crosthwait Elizabeth | Nichols William |
| C | Combs, Cuthbert jr | Norton George |
| D | Danoldson Eleanor | Niblack John |
| D | Didlake Robert | O |
| D | Dewit Richard | Overton Patsy |
| D | Davis Henry, 2 | P |
| D | Edwards John jr. | Perkins Mrs. Fran |
| D | Elisbury Enoch 2 | Parrish Mrs. Sally |
| D | Edwards Luanna Miss | R |
| F | Fox John 2 | Renick James |
| F | Faris John | Ramsey Rachel |
| F | Forsyth Benjamin | Ridgway Ninian |
| G | Green Joseph | Rowland William |
| G | Gist Mordcai | Rodgers Samuel |
| G | Greening Robert | S |
| G | Gilbreth James | Smith John |
| G | Gentry Moses | Stevens Elijah |
| G | Goodrich Wm. W. 2 | Shilton Sally |
| G | Goodrich Matilda | Stribling William |
| H | Holderman Jacob | Sheppard Thomas |
| H | Hood Lewis | Stip Michael |
| H | Hayden William | Smith Samuel H. |
| H | Hall John P. | Trar el John |
| H | Hals Thomas | Tray, Hannah H. |
| H | Hall Rachel | Taylor James |
| H | Hambleton John | Terrill George |
| H | Hood Catharine | V |
| | | Verden William |
| | | W |
| | | Wilson Benjamin |
| | | Welch James |
| | | Wallis Stirling, |

THOMAS PICKETT, P.
101-3w

Direct Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax for the year 1816, laid in conformity to the act of Congress passed the 9th June 1815, upon the following described property is now remaining unpaid, and that unless said tax, with ten per cent in addition, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 20th of July, the said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax and twenty per cent in addition thereto, shall be sold at public sale, on the premises, in County of Estill. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the said 20th day of July.

| Names of Taxable Persons. | Description of Property. | Amount. |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| Owned by Thomas D. Owings and Green Clay, one Tract of Land, containing 550 acres, lying on Red River, valued to \$60,000, with a recital to the improvements. Also, 39 Negroes in number, valued to \$16,300.—Total amount \$76,300, on which the tax is calculated. | | |

Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1816.
JAMES RITCHIE,
Deputy Collector for Georgia.
Botts. Collector for the Collection District of Kentucky.
June 8, 1816. 99-4f

Wool Carding.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public that they have erected Carding Machines in Winchester, the brick house formerly occupied by cotton factory by Coons, Crosthwait Lamb. The cards of two of their machines are new and sufficiently fine card Merino wool.
BRISTOW & BARBEE
May 4 92-4f

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Clark & Garner
HAVE just received, in addition to the former stock, a well selected assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queen's Ware, &c.
As their goods were selected at a favorable time, they feel confident that they can dispose of them upon very advantageous terms; Cash or suitable country produce. Those who wish to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give them a call.
Winchester, May 25. 95-4f

Palma Christi Seed!

THE subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of
Palma Christi Seed.
And to encourage its cultivation through the present summer, they will give **TWO DOLLARS PER BUSH** for good clean seed.
BARBEE, MILLS, & TALIAFERRO.
June 1, 1816. 96-4f

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE