

# THE PORTAGE SENTINEL.

VOL. 7.—NUMBER 3.

"OPPOSITION TO TYRANNY, IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

RAVENNA, OHIO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1851.

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## The Portage Sentinel.

BY SAMUEL D. HARRIS, JR.

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### From the Democratic Review.

#### Wealth, Fame, Love and Truth.

"O give me wealth," he said, and lo!  
The pebble caught the diamond's glow;  
And mountain crag, and valley mould,  
Burned with the hues of gold and red.  
He had his prayer—"twas his, the whole,  
But grief sat heavy on his soul.  
"O give me Fame!"—The laurel bough  
Twined with the oak to wreath his brow;  
The trumpet pealed, and poet's lyre  
Breathed forth his fame in words of fire.  
He had his prayer—"twas his the whole—  
Yet grief sat heavy on his soul.  
"O give me Love!"—Bright lips were there,  
Pale brows—than Parian stone more fair;  
And eyes of loveliness unpaired,  
With Beauty's glorious spirit beamed.  
He had his prayer—"twas his, the whole—  
Yet grief sat heavy on his soul.  
"O give me—Stay!"—A soft voice came,  
"Wealth has been thine, and Love, and Fame;  
Ask not again, but give thy youth,  
Time, being, spirit, all, to Truth;  
And then, though clouds without thee roll,  
Light—light shall rest upon thy soul!"  
R. S. ANDREWS.

#### The Disinherited "in Luck."

From the Courier des États Unis we take the following extraordinary romance in real life, which though told in a column, contains more than plot enough for two or three modern novels.

During the first three years of the reign of Louis Philippe, a man inhabited a magnificent hotel in the Foubourg St. Honoré, not far from place Beauveau. His fortune was immense, his disposition saturnine. He saw no one, and occupied a small apartment on the ground floor, which department was decidedly the most hospitable in Paris. As for the other rooms in the hotel, they were always empty and closed. This strange person always went out at midday, and returned at four o'clock in the afternoon; the rest of the time he was invisible. His only relatives lived at Périgord, with the exception of a nephew whom he had brought to Paris and sent to college—a handsome boy, active and bold, fair as a Saxon. The uncle and the nephew dined together every Sunday, and after dinner the old man said to the young one, slipping a louis d'or into his hand:

"You will be my heir," and the inheritance consisted of at least seven or eight millions. Every Sunday and Thursday morning the proprietor of the place Beauveau received a visit from a beautiful and elegantly dressed woman. She always came in a carriage, entered the garden, and returned at noon on Sunday and Thursday at midnight. On no other day was she seen at the hotel. This state of things lasted for some years. The scholar was growing into a young man; the single louis d'or had been replaced by a double one, and still the old man said—"You shall be my heir!" to which the nephew sometimes replied: "Heir or not, I have time to wait."

The truth is, the millionaire was dry as a raisin, green as a bunch of holly, and strong as an oak.

One Wednesday they found him dead in his bed. A charcoal fire, half consumed, burned on the hearth; there had been asphyxia or congestion of the brain. Justice came and sealed up everything. The relatives, duly notified, came and before witnesses proceeded to the opening of the desk where the papers of the defunct were kept. A will written in the testator's own hand, left, as sole legatee, the lady who paid the Sunday and Thursday visits to the hotel of the place Beauveau, with the single charge of annuity of two thousand four hundred francs to the nephew of the deceased. The family attempted to set the will aside. A thousand rumors as to the cause of the sudden death prevailed, but spite of the rumors and law proceedings, the lady was maintained by the legal tribunals in the possession of the goods and chattels that constituted the wealth of the millionaire. The nephew who should have had an income of three or four thousand francs, had only an annuity of one hundred louis—rich, he would have been a sportsman; poor, he became a sailor.

Eight or ten years rolled on. The sailor, in cruising around the world had doubled his small fortune. Chance led him to Paris, and having at the moment no voyage to make to Vera Cruz, or to Calcutta, he paraded the boulevards believing that a man who had five or six thousand livres a year has a good right to bask in the sun.

One day while crossing the Tuilleries, he met a young girl he thought the most beautiful he had ever seen. He followed her without thinking any harm, to her residence in the Rue de Bac. The next day, and without any settled purpose, the sailor was again traversing the garden of the Tuilleries. The same woman and young girl were walking there again. He caught the young girl's eyes, and she blushed "celestial rose-red." The same thing took place for several successive days; but on Sunday instead of going to the Tuilleries he betook himself to St. Thomas d'Aquin, where at the first glance he caught sight of a little white bonnet and a little brown head from which he could not turn his eyes. Altho' he was bold and resolute as a rover, the sailor was by nature sentimental and romantic. One day the young girl had dropped a bouquet of violets which he pounced upon and wore next to his heart as a talisman.

"My fate," said he to himself one morning, "I should like to have that little girl

for my wife. I must set about making inquiries on the subject."  
The result was, that he learned that the young girl was immensely rich, and with a sigh he exclaimed:

"Bon! if she had been poor I might have married her; but, as rich as a fairy it is impossible."

Thereupon he bit his moustache and went home to pack up his traveling traps. His trunk packed, he had determined to set a continent between himself and his bewitcher. The next morning a brief note was handed him to call at the office of a notary without delay.

"It's probably an engagement to take a ship to China," thought the sailor as he went to the notary's.

"Monsieur," said the notary, who wore a white cravat and gold spectacles like the notary of the Gymnase, "you go frequently to the Tuilleries and St. Thomas d'Aquin."  
"I do," replied the sailor, slightly troubled by this exordium.

"You have often met there a young girl accompanied by a middle-aged woman?"  
"Always."

"The young girl seems to please you?"  
"Immensely."

"Do you love her?"  
"Yes sir."

"And you would like to marry her?"  
"Very willingly."

"Well, the matter can be arranged."  
"Do you think so?"

"Certainly; my business is to think."  
"But she has seven or eight millions!"  
"Ten sir."

"And I have nothing."  
"You exaggerate; you have an income of four thousand eight hundred livres."  
"A drop of water beside the ocean."  
"But suppose the ocean wants you, have I your consent?"

"Certainly."  
"Then come to-morrow."

It will be easily believed that the young man kept his appointment. He was slightly pale and did not dare to question the notary, who opened the conversation.

"Everything is settled, and the banns can be published to-morrow, if you permit."  
"If I permit, surely, and I could embrace you into the bargain."

"Embrace, if that pleases you, and then listen to me."  
"Say on."

"Your intended is slightly your cousin."  
"Ah, bah!"

"And her fortune comes from your uncle."  
"Hold! hold! but—"

"Ask me no questions, you must rest satisfied with guessing."  
"Then accept my guess."

"As you please. Rest satisfied with knowing that in disinheriting you, notwithstanding the often repeated promise, your uncle merely discharged a sacred duty."

"Far be it from me to reproach him now, but you must admit that chance stood my friend in leading me to the Tuilleries. Explain."

"Your presence in Paris was known; the meeting in the garden was all arranged. A pair of handsome eyes did the rest."  
"It was an affair arranged beforehand?"

"Like most others which chance is 'tho' to bring about."  
"But if I had departed?"

"The telegraph would have recalled you; besides, lovers don't part so easily."  
"That's true."

"Now you know all; shall the banns be published?"  
"Publish them, morbleu! and the sooner the better."

The notary rose, and taking the young man by the hand, led him to an adjoining room, where a young girl, pale and trembling, was standing by the fire-side.

"My dear child," said the notary, "here is your intended husband; he waits but a word from your lips to fall at your feet."  
She answered not, but stretched out her hand to her young and handsome lover—  
"Three weeks afterwards they were married."

"He is nothing but an Irishman."

We have heard this expression, and others like it, so many times, recently, that we offer no apology for making a brief comment on the spirit which indited it.

We have no sympathy with the class feeling, or clan feeling, often exhibited, nor do we consider it any virtue, or pledge of virtue, to have been born in one place or country, instead of another. Our doctrine is, that the rights of all men are equal, and are deserving of equal respect, and that men should be esteemed according to their mental and moral worth. Manhood, and not wealth or birth, or fortuitous position, makes the man. Holding these views, we do not judge of men merely by their rank or their gold, or their social position.

We look upon all men as brothers, and if any of them are less favored than we, instead of turning up our noses at them, and manifest a disposition to trample them under our feet, we feel like taking them by the hand and helping them onward.

No person, intelligent, refined, truly republican and imbued with the spirit of humanity would cherish the feelings indicated by the caption of this article, or use such expressions toward any class of his fellow citizens. "He's only an Irishman!"—

"He's nothing but a Dutchman!"—The men who talk thus know little and care less about human rights. They don't consider the Irish or the Dutch men, but drudges, tools, convenient human machines to be used or laid aside to pleasure, like so much live stock on the farm or on the highway.

Men calling themselves Republicans ought to be ashamed of themselves for feeling and speaking thus of any class of our citizens. Every nation has some peculiarities—some faults and some virtues peculiar to themselves, but none that we know monopolize all the virtues. And meeting here on a common platform, under the broad shadow of the tree of Liberty, to work out our destiny under the benign influence of equal laws, let us treat each other as men, accord to all their rights, and be republicans in deed and in truth, as well as in name. The spirit which speaks contemptuously and unkindly of any class

of our citizens, is the slaveholding spirit, and is the foe of Democracy, the enemy of Christianity, and a curse to the human race. We shall war against it, in all its forms.—*Milwaukee Democrat.*

## Suloo, Destruction of a Pirate Settlement—Great Slaughter

The Spaniards have carried out effect their threatened chastisement of the Sultan and people of Suloo, but attended with a great sacrifice of human life, without computing any ultimate object. The particulars of the fall of this nest of pirates is interesting. The expedition sailed from Zamboanga on the 19th February. Owing to the effect of strong currents and other contrivances, the corvettes Villa de Bilbao and Bilbaino both grounded on a coral reef to the eastward of the island of Pangasinan, when the former vessel commenced making 20 feet of water an hour. Both vessels were extricated and on the 26th, the expedition sighted Suloo. Every preparation had been made to offer a most formidable resistance. A general order having been issued, announcing the plan of attack, the disembarkation of the troops commenced early on February 28th. The shores, forts and houses are described as crowded with natives eager to begin the fray, and three of them were so impetuous as to rush on the first column of troops; two of them were shot, while the third threw himself upon a sergeant, whom he slew with a lance.

The first drawing of Spanish blood heated the imagination of the troops, and the assailant fell amid a shower of balls. Save this incident, the troops marched on, regardless of the fire of the enemy; their advance in regular order, notwithstanding the harrowing influence of the guns astonished the Suloois. In the meantime the three steamers and brig of war opened a brisk and effective fire on the fortresses, doing much execution; the corvettes anchored on the right, and discharged bombs and grenades in such parts of the town where masses of natives were seen. The success of the firing was mainly attributable to the circumstance of the engineer officers seating themselves on the masts, from whence they took the angles of the forts, &c., and gave instructions for the elevation of the guns with a degree of accuracy and precision not otherwise attainable. The fire directed to the left ceased about mid-day; this division was under the personal command of the Governor-General, who made an assault on Fort Daniel, regarded by the Suloois as the strongest in the place. On the right the firing was kept up until half past one.

In advance to the assault of Fort Daniel the troops barred their breasts and pressed on. The fire from the forts is said to have been incessant and tremendous, and the resistance offered extremely desperate; every inch of ground was disputed amidst cries of "Viva la Reina," on the one hand, and the war yell on the other. All their hope of security lay on Fort Daniel; here the fight was maintained, the slaughter fearful, each in succession possessing themselves of the place; but eventually the Suloois were expelled. The Spanish flag was hoisted on the fortress by Father Pascual Ibanez, a priest of the order of Recoletos, who paid for his daring by being slain. The assailants on the right had little to overcome; the Sultan's and other forts in that direction had been abandoned. The Sultan, in escaping from his fort, accompanied by his Datoos and a large force of Suloois, encountered the right division, which appears to have been panic struck. At all events, the officers were, and two colonels were immediately after battle placed in arrest, and the Sultan must have been either slain or made captive, and his escape naturally vexed the intrepid Governor-General. The left division suffered a loss of 33 killed and 45 wounded, while the loss of the other division was a single man.

The defenders of Fort Daniel fought to the last—every one of them perished. The whole of the forts and part of the town were destroyed on the same night; the captured artillery, consisting of 130 pieces of ordnance and a quantity of ammunition, were embarked. The number of the defenders slain could not be ascertained; but must have been considerable. The expedition then sailed for Zamboanga, leaving the Spanish flag floating over the ruins of the deserted city of Suloo. Owing to the advanced period of the moonsoon, and the difficulties of following the Sultan into the jungle fastnesses, the Governor-General did not carry out his promised extermination, but he will probably return to the work when the time is more favorable.

**A Good Story by "Black Dan."**  
DANIEL WEBSTER, in his speech at Buffalo, tells a good story at the expense of the Lord Mayor of London:

"I was in England, and when I was there it was asked me if I did not come from New York. (Laughter.) I told them my wife came from New York. (Continued laughter.) That is something. (Great laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I had the honor one day to be invited to a State dinner by the Lord Mayor of London. He was a portly and corpulent gentleman—(laughter)—he had a big wig on his head all powdered and ribbanded down behind, and I had the honor to sit between him and the Lady Mayoress; and there were 300 guests, with all the luxuries and gorgeousness of the Lord Mayor's dinner. By and by, in the course of the proceedings, his lordship thought proper, soon after the cloth was removed, to take notice of his American guest. He seemed not to know who I was. He knew I was a Senator; but of the United States he seemed to have but little idea of any place but New York. (Laughter.) He arose:—'gentlemen,' said he, 'I give you the health of Mr. Webster, a member of the upper Senate of New York.' (Great outbreak of laughter.)—Well, gentlemen, it was a great honor to be a member of any Senate of New York, but if it were an upper Senate, to be a member of that would be a great honor indeed." (Tremendous laughter.)

## LAW OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 79.]

AN ACT  
For the assessment of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all property, whether real or personal, within this State, and the moneys and credits of persons residing therein, except such as is hereinafter expressly exempted, shall be subject to taxation; and such property, moneys and credits, or the value thereof, shall be entered on the lists of taxable property, for that purpose, in the manner prescribed by this act.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 2. The terms, "real property," and "land," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein but also all buildings, structures and improvements thereon, and all fixtures of whatsoever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging to or in any way appertaining thereto, including all stoves in any building belonging to the owner of such building, and used instead of fire places. The term "personal property," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include—1st.—Every tangible thing, being the subject of ownership, whether animate or inanimate, other than money, and not forming part of any tract or lot of real property, as herein before defined. 2d.—The Capital stock, undivided profits, and all other means, not forming part of the capital stock, of every company, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and every share, portion or interest in such stock, profits or means, by whatsoever name the same may be designated, inclusive of every share or portion, right or interest either legal or equitable, in and to every ship, vessel or boat, of whatsoever name or description, used or designed to be used, either exclusively or partially in navigating any of the waters, within, or bordering on this State, whether such ship, vessel or boat shall be within the jurisdiction of this State or elsewhere, and whether the same shall have been enrolled, registered or licensed as any collector's office, or within any collection district in this State or not. The term "money," or "moneys," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include gold and silver coin, and bank notes, in actual possession, and every deposit which the person owning holding in trust, or having the beneficial interest therein, is entitled to withdraw, in money, on demand. The term "credits," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include every claim or demand for money, labor, or other valuable thing due, or to become due, including book accounts, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all stocks, shares, and interests in any company or corporation out of this State, and all moneys invested in property of any kind, which is secured by deed, mortgage or otherwise, which the person holding such deed, or mortgage, or evidence of claim is bound, by any lease, contract, or agreement, to reconvey, release, or assign upon the payment of any specified sum or sums, and the capital and stock of brokers invested in their business, and of all persons dealing in money, notes or bills of exchange; provided, that pensions receivable from the United States, or from any of them, and salaries or payments expected to be received for labor, or services to be performed or rendered, shall not be held to be annuities within the meaning of this act.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Sec. 3. All property described in this section, to the extent herein limited, shall be exempt from taxation; that is to say:—1st. All public buildings occupied or used exclusively as public school houses, or as places of public worship, or both; with the furniture and books therein, used exclusively for the accommodation of schools or the religious meetings, together with the grounds not exceeding, in any case five acres, occupied thereby, if not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit.

2d. All lands used exclusively as graveyards or grounds for burying the dead.

3d. All buildings belonging to scientific, literary or benevolent societies, used exclusively for scientific, literary or benevolent purposes, together with the land actually occupied by such institutions, not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and all books, papers, furniture, apparatus and instruments belonging to such societies, used solely for literary, scientific or benevolent purposes. But no society, other than such as are public, and such as shall have been instituted and shall be devoted exclusively to scientific, literary or benevolent purposes, shall be deemed a literary scientific or benevolent society, within the meaning of this act.

4th. All moneys and credits belonging exclusively to universities, colleges, academies or public schools, of whatsoever name; or to religious, scientific, literary or benevolent societies, and appropriated solely to sustaining such institutions or societies, not exceeding in amount, or in the income arising thereon, the amount prescribed by the charter of such society; Provided, the same does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars in value, all over which sum shall be listed for taxation as other property.

5th. All property, whether real or personal, belonging exclusively to this State, or to the United States.

6th. All buildings belonging to counties, used for the holding of courts, for jails, or for county offices, with the ground, not exceeding, in any county, ten acres, on which such buildings are erected.

7th. All lands, houses and other buildings belonging to any county, township or town, used exclusively for the accommodation or support of the poor.

8th. All market houses, public squares, or other open public grounds, town or township houses used, in

either case exclusively for public purposes, and all works, machinery and fixtures belonging to any town, and used exclusively for conveying water to such town.

9th. All fire engines and other implements used for the extinguishment of fires, with the buildings used exclusively for the safe keeping thereof, and for the meetings of fire companies, whether belonging to any town or to any fire company organized thereunder, by certificates of stock or funded debt hereof issued.

10th. All kitchen furniture, including furniture, beds and bedding, belonging to private families, or unmarried females, and other household furniture and books belonging to any family, or unmarried female, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value; and each keeper of a tavern or boarding house shall be entitled to hold exempt from taxation, kitchen furniture beds and bedding, not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, but the exemptions in this item shall not be construed to include gold or silver ware, or plate.

11th. The wearing apparel of every person and family, which shall not be construed to include watches or jewelry of any kind.

12th. All articles of food provided by the head of a family to sustain the members thereof, Provided, that no person from whom any compensation for board or lodging is received, or expected to be received, shall be considered a member of a family within the meaning of this act.

13th. All animals not specified in the eighth section of this act. 14th. All farming implements, actually used for farming purposes, owned by any person engaged in the business of farming which shall not be held to include road wagons, or wagons used principally for other than farm purposes.

15th. Mechanics' tools, not exceeding in value one hundred and fifty dollars, owned by any person actually engaged in carrying on any mechanical trade or profession.

16th. The head of every family shall be entitled to hold exempt from taxation, one cow, eight sheep and four hogs, unless he shall have other property, over one hundred dollars in value, subject to taxation.

17th. Each person in this State may be allowed to hold, exempt from taxation, one man's saddle and a bridle, one woman's saddle and a bridle, one loom not exceeding in value ten dollars, all such fire-arms as are kept for the use of the owner, and bees to the value of ten dollars, and cash on hand not exceeding twenty five dollars; and the books of students, used in their school or college exercises.

18th. No person shall be required to list a greater portion of any credit than he believes will be received, or can be collected with or without resort to legal process; nor any greater portion of any obligation given to secure the payment of rent than the amount of rent that shall have accrued on the lease, and shall remain unpaid at the time of such listing.

19th. No person shall be required to list any part of any crop which may have been harvested on any farm of which he is the owner, or lessee, or occupant, within one year next previous to the time of such listing, and which may then remain on hand.

20th. No person shall be required to include in his statement, as part of the personal property which he is required to list, any share or portion of the capital stock or property of any company or corporation, which is required to list its capital and property for taxation in this state, nor any share or portion of the capital stock or property of any company or corporation which is or shall be required by any law of this State to pay a tax on its income, profits or dividends.

BY WHOM WHERE AND IN WHAT MANNER PROPERTY SHALL BE LISTED.

Sec. 4. Every person of full age and sound mind, not a married woman, shall list the real and personal property, subject to taxation, of which he is the owner, situate or being in the county in which he resides; and all moneys in his possession; and he shall also list moneys deposited subject to his order, check or draft, and credits due from or owing by any person or persons, body corporate or politic, whether in or out of such county.

The property of every ward shall be listed by his guardian; of every minor child having no other guardian, by his father; if living; if not, by his mother if living; and if neither father nor mother be living, by the person having such property in charge; of every wife, by her husband, if of sound mind; if not, by herself; of every person for whose benefit property is held in trust, by the trustee, of every estate of a deceased person, by the executor or administrator; of corporations whose assets are in the hands of receivers, by such receivers; of every company, firm, body politic or corporate, by the principal accounting officer, partner or agent thereof; every person required to list property on behalf of others, by the provisions of this section, shall list it in the same township in which he would be required to list it if such property were his own; but he shall list it separately from his own, specifying in each case, the name of the person, estate, company or corporation, to whom it belongs; and all real property, and merchants' and manufacturers' stock, shall be returned for taxation, and taxed in the township and town in which it is situated; and all other personal property, except such as is taxable for State purposes only, shall be entered for taxation in the township and town in which the person charged with the tax thereon resides; at the time a list thereof was taken by the assessor, if such person reside in the county where such property was listed; and if not, then such property shall be entered for taxation and taxed in the township where situated when listed, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. Property of whatsoever kind, situate or being in any county other than that in which the owner or owners thereof or other person, required by the foregoing section to list the same, resides, except the property of such companies as are required to give in a statement thereof, in the township where the principal office of such company is kept, and merchant's and man-

ufacturers' stock, which is required to be listed where the same is situated, shall be listed in the township where the same is situated, by the agent of the owner, or other person having possession or charge thereof; unless the owner shall list, or cause the same to be otherwise listed in the township where such property may be.

Sec. 6. Property held under a lease, for an unexpired term exceeding fourteen years belonging to the State, or to any religious, literary, scientific, or benevolent society or institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and school and ministerial lands, shall be considered, for all purposes of taxation, as the property of the person so holding the same, and shall be listed as such by such person or his agent, as in other cases; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to subject any land held under a lease from any university, college, or other literary institution, or any other school land or lands granted by Congress for religious purposes, held under a lease, during the continuance of such a lease, to the payment of any tax from which such leasehold estate is exempt by the law authorizing the lease.

Sec. 7. Each person required by this act to list property, shall make out and deliver to the assessor when required, or within ten days thereafter, a statement or statements of all personal property, moneys and credits, which by the provisions of his act, he is required to list for taxation, either as owner or holder thereof, or as guardian, parent, husband, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, partner agent, or factor, which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making the same.

Sec. 8. Such statement shall truly and distinctly set forth: First—The number of horses over two years old, and the value thereof. Second—The number of neat cattle over two years old and the value thereof. Third—The number of mules and asses over one year and a half old, and the value thereof. Fourth—The number of sheep over six months old, and the value thereof. Fifth—The number of hogs over six months old and the value thereof; and the first day of June, of the year when the statement is made, shall be taken as the time, to which the ages of all animals subject to taxation shall refer.

Sixth—Every pleasure carriage, of whatsoever kind, and the value thereof. Seventh—Every gold or silver watch and the value thereof. Eighth—Every piano forte, and the value thereof. Provided, that if such person shall exhibit to the assessor the animals or other articles of personal property above enumerated, the value of such property so exhibited may be omitted in such statement, and the assessor shall in such case, determine their value without requiring the oath of the person making such statement, as to the value thereof; and such person shall, in that case be required only to make oath or affirmation to the value of the remainder of the personal property, which he is required to list.

Ninth—The value of the goods and merchandise which such person is required to list as a merchant. Tenth—The value of the materials and manufactured articles which such person is required to list as a manufacturer. Eleventh—The value of moneys and credits required to be listed, including all book accounts which the aggregate of such book accounts exceeds two hundred dollars; and, Twelfth—The total value of all other articles of personal property which such person is by this act required to list.

Sec. 9. No person shall be required to list or insert in his statement, any property, or the value of any personal property, which by the third section of this act is specifically exempt from taxation. If there be no personal property, or moneys, or credits, which the person to whom the assessor shall deliver notice to make out a statement of property for taxation, is by this act required to list on his own account, or on account of others, he shall set forth such fact as the case may require, on the blank statement, and shall attest the same by his oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. Each separate tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its true value in money, excluding the value of crops growing thereon, but the price for which such real property would sell at auction, or at a forced sale, shall not be taken as the criterion of such true value. Each tract and lot of real property belonging to the State, or to any religious, literary, scientific or benevolent society, or institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and school and ministerial lands, held under lease, shall be valued at such price as the assessor believes could be obtained at private sale for such leasehold estate, upon the terms of sale above specified.—Personal property of every description shall be valued at the usual selling price of similar property at the time of listing and at the place where the same may then be, and if there be no usual selling price known to the person, whose duty it shall be to fix a value thereon, then at such price as it is believed could be obtained therefor, in money, at such time and place. Money, whether in possession or on deposit, shall be entered in the statement at the full amount thereof; Provided that depreciated bank notes shall be entered at their current value. Every credit for a sum certain payable either in money, property of any kind, labor or services, shall be assessed at the full value of the sum so payable; if for a specific article, or for a specified number, or quantity of any article or articles of property, or for a certain amount of labor or services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, or of such labor or services, at the place where payable. Annuities and moneys receivable at stated periods, shall be valued at the price which the person listing the same believes them to be worth in money. All manufactured articles, remaining unsold in the hands of any mechanic by whom they shall have been made, shall be valued at so much as the materials entering into their composition shall have cost such mechanic.

Sec. 11. Personal property of every description, other than that of merchants and manufacturers, shall be listed as the property of the person who shall be the owner thereof, if a resident of the county where the same shall be, and if not, of the person having possession or charge thereof, at the time when the same shall be listed, and the value to be attached thereto, shall be the value thereof at such time.

OF DEDUCTIONS FROM MONIES AND CREDITS.

Sec. 12. In making up the amount of moneys and credits which any person is required to list for himself or any other person, company or corporation, no shall be entitled to deduct from the gross amount of moneys and credits the amount of all bona fide debts owing by such person company or corporation, to any other person, company or corporation; but no acknowledgment of indebtedness, not founded on actual consideration, believed, when received, to have been adequate, and no such acknowledgment made for the purpose of being so deducted, shall be considered a debt within the meaning of this section; and so much only of any liability, as surety for others, shall be deducted, as the person making out the statement believes the surety is legally or equitably bound to pay, and so much only as the liabilities such surety will be compelled to pay on account of the inability or insolvency of the principal debtor; and if there are other sureties who are able to contribute, then only so much as the surety in whose behalf the statement is made, will be bound to incorporate, and no person, company or corporation shall be entitled to any deduction on account of any bond, note or obligation of any kind given to any mutual insurance company; nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any religious, literary, scientific or charitable institution or society; nor on account of any subscription to, or installment payable on the capital stock of any company, whether incorporated or unincorporated.

OF LISTING AND VALUING THE PROPERTY OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Sec. 13. Every person that shall own or have in his possession, or subject to his control, any personal property, within this State, with authority to sell the same which shall have been purchased either in or out of this State, with a view of being sold at an advanced price or profit, or which shall have been consigned to him from any place out of this State, for the purpose of being sold at any place within this State, shall be held to be a merchant; and, at all times, when he shall be by this act required to make out and deliver to the assessor a statement of his personal property, he shall state and attest, on oath or affirmation, the value of such property appertaining to his business as a merchant, and in estimating the value thereof, he shall take as the criterion the average value of all such articles of personal property which he shall have had from time to time in his possession, or under his control, during the year next previous to the time of making such statement, if so long he shall have been engaged in business, and if not then during such time as he shall have been so engaged, and the average shall be made up by taking the amount in value on hand, as nearly as may be, in each month of the next preceding year in which the person making such statement shall have been engaged in business, adding together such amounts, and dividing the aggregate amount thereof by the number of months that the person making the statement may have been in business during the preceding year; provided that no consignee shall be required to list for taxation the value of any property, the product of this State, which shall have been consigned to him, for sale or otherwise, from any place within the State, nor the value of any property consigned to him from any other place for the sole purpose of being stored or forwarded; provided he shall in either case, have no interest in such property, or in any profit to be derived from its sale; and the word "person," as used in this, and the two succeeding sections, shall be held to mean and include "firm," "company," and "corporation."

Sec. 14. Every person who shall purchase, receive or hold personal property of any description, for the purpose of adding to the value thereof, by any process of manufacturing, refining, rectifying, or by combination of different materials, with a view of making a gain or profit by so doing, shall be held to be a manufacturer, and he shall, at all times, when by this act he is required to make and deliver to the assessor a statement of the amount of value of his other personal property subject to taxation, also state the average value estimated, as provided in the preceding section, of all articles purchased, received, or otherwise held, for the purpose of being used, in whole or in part, in any process or operation of manufacturing, combining, rectifying or refining, which from time to time, he shall have had on hand during the year next previous to the time of making such statement, if so long he shall have been engaged in such manufacturing business, and if not then during the time he shall have been so engaged, which statement he shall attest on oath; but in determining the value of all articles manufactured by him, and which shall remain on hand until such time as he shall have entered into their combination, or of which they were made, with the cost of the materials used or consumed in the process of manufacturing, combining, rectifying, or refining, shall be taken as the criterion of their value