

in force, such person shall, in addition to the payment of the duty, forfeit and pay the sum of 150 dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit. And no such license shall be sufficient for the selling of wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid by retail at more than one place at the same time; but any person who by color of such license shall sell any wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as aforesaid at more than one place at the same time shall be deemed to be in respect to such of the said articles as he or she shall so sell at more than one place at the same time, a retail dealer therein as the case may be, without license, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of 150 dollars, in addition to the payment of the duty to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid within their respective districts to grant licenses for retailing, which licenses shall be marked with a mark, denoting the rate of the duty thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same upon application in writing, and upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested: *Provided always*, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid who is prohibited to sell the same by any state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following duties shall be paid on the licenses above mentioned, viz:

On retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, in cities, towns or villages, containing within the limits of one mile square, more than 100 families, 25 dollars; of wines alone, 20 dollars; of spirits alone, 20 dollars; of domestic spirits alone, 15 dollars; of merchandise, other than wines and spirits, 15 dollars.

If any other place than cities, towns or villages containing within the limits of one mile square more than 100 families; on retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, 15 dollars; of wines and spirits, 15 dollars; of spirits alone, 12 dollars; of domestic spirits alone, ten dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be levied for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector shall first discover, or other than a collector shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established by law for holding of a district court within the district in which the fine shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the State holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the U. States are now engaged with the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY.

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

BATIMORE, January 1.

To the politeness of Mr. Eckenville, we are indebted for an extra Annapolis paper, received late last evening, containing a more

copious detail of the news by the Bramble, than that we published yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30.

Highly important Intelligence.

This morning arrived in our harbor, the British three masted scho. Bramble, flag vessel, 40 days from Falmouth. By a gentleman who landed from the schooner we have been politely favored with the following extracts from London papers to the 6th Nov. which were on board the vessel, and hasten to lay them before our readers.

Despatches for government were landed, and immediately forwarded to Washington.

Bavaria has declared in favor of Russia—Dresden has fallen—a grand illumination throughout England between the 6th and 10th November.

EXTRACTS

From London papers to Nov. 6.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BUONAPARTE.

With the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, Leipzig taken, &c.

First battle—After a hard and languid action on the 16th Oct. which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second battle—This battle, fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody. But at length Buonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the prince of Schwarzenburg's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry, under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve, and drove Buonaparte back on the point he occupied before he pierced the prince of Schwarzenburg's centre. The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage—on the 17th of Oct. they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place on the next day.

Third battle—On the 18th the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the crown prince and Blucher, and the prince of Schwarzenburg, attacked Buonaparte in all his positions. He fought with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown depends upon the issue of the conflict—but his obstinacy, his talents, his skill were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.

Leipzig was stormed, without giving the enemy a day's respite. The allies advanced to Leipzig the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, &c.

Thus in four days, Buonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time in his calamitous campaign in Russia.

MEN.

Loss on the 16th, by Ney,	12,000
do 18th, by Buonaparte,	40,000
do 19th, storming Leipzig	50,000

Total 82,000

Driven from Leipzig, Buonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurt, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors—His retreat to Erfurt was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army took the road towards Brunswick thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The allies are in pursuit of him, and he is destined we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeats.

The last despatch from Sir Charles Stenop is dated at Leipzig, Oct. 19th, from which the following are extracts.

My Lord—"Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive."

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some other pen to detail to your lordship the splendid events of these last two days; but in endeavoring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a full opportunity."

"The victory of gen. Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte in the neighborhood of Leipzig."

"The colossal loss of above 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, an immense num-

ber of prisoners, the desertion of the whole Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, many generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Bruner, Brand and Laureston, are some of the fruits of this glorious day."

"The capture by assault of the town of Leipzig, this morning, the magazines, artillery, and stores, of the place, with the king of Saxony, and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, & the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceeds 30,000 men) the narrow escape of Buonaparte, who fled from Leipzig at nine o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow (deroute) of the French army, who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation."

"The further result your lordship can but arrive at from an account of our military positions."

Then follows an account of the situation of the allied armies.

Take Notice.

THAT the notes and accounts of the estate of Permenas Berkes, dec. are placed in my hands for collection by his executors—all persons indebted to the said estate either by note or account are requested immediately to come and pay their respective debts (due the said estate) to me or the executors, otherwise suits will invariably be commenced, at or before the next court.

JOHN JOHNSON, Atty.

February 1st, 1814.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Revenue Office, August 20, 1813. Public Notice is hereby Given,

In pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," that from and after the last day of December next, there will be levied, collected and paid, throughout the U. States, the several stamp duties following, viz:

For every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit:

On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies who issue or discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, (in case such company, bank or bankers shall not agree with the secretary of the treasury to an annual compilation, in lieu of such duties, of one and a half per centum on the amount of their annual dividends) according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one dollar, one cent.
If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents.

If above two, and not exceeding three dollars, three cents.

If above three, and not exceeding five dollars, five cents.

If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents.

If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.

If above fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars.

If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.

On any bond, obligation or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, company or banker, as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, company or banker, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars ten cents.

If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents.

If above one thousand & not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy five cents.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar.

If above two thousand & not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars.

If above four thousand & not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents.

If above five thousand & not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents.

If above seven thousand & not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars.

If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars.

All which said stamps have for their legend the duty as above specified, with the device of an eagle bearing a shield.

All treasury and other notes, issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of congress, or drafts or bills drawn by the treasurer of the United States, or checks payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker, are exempted from duty and are not required to be stamped; and no duty is charged on a second or other copy of a set of exchange.

When any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, at the office of a collector, accompanying the same with a list specifying the number and denomination of the stamps which are to be thereto affixed, it will be the duty of the collector to transmit the same to the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, where such paper, parchment and vellum will be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the collector, who will deliver the same, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Stamps on paper will be transmitted from this office to the collectors, who will deliver the same, on the payment of the duty, to the person applying therefor. In case of stamps required on vellum or parchment, the vellum or parchment must invariably be transmitted, through a collector, to this office, whence it will be returned stamped to the collector, subject to the payment of the duty, to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Any person, other than an officer employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, who shall apply to a collector at his office for the purchase at one time of a quantity of stamped vellum, parchment or paper, the duties on which shall amount to ten dollars or upwards, shall receive from him such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, on said person paying down the amount of said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum thereon.

Given under my hand at Washington, the day and year above mentioned.
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

Vincennes Library.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders, for the election of officers, occurs on Monday the 7th of February.—Shareholders will please to attend at Jones' Inn, at 12 o'clock on that day.

B. PARKE, P. L.

Jan. 25th, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances by the 15th day of February next as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Hvacinthe Lasselle.

Jan. 19th, 1814.

WHEREAS my wife Peggy Moore, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from trading or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting.

Samuel Moore.

Jan. 20th, 1814.

FROM THE PRESS OF
E. STOUT

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.