DREADFUL STORM.

Again have we been visited rienced one of the m does gales of wind, that ever was our coast. The horrors of that a will night, we shall not accompt recay; but the particulars of its desolating effects, so far as they have come to our knowledge, will be given with as much accuracy as the nature

of the case admira.

For some days previous to Friday the 27th ult. the unsettled state of the mention was such as to indicate a gale; the uncommon rooting of the sea upon the ber, an opering indication of such as event, was noticed by many. On wents was moniced by The particular changes of the wind, in the course of the foregoon of Friday, will be found in the observations copied from the journal kept by a gentle in town, and public gap to blow very fresh at N. E. by E. botween 6 and 7 o'clock it had increased to a strong rale, and at 9 o'clock it was a complete harricane, prostrating in its course houses, chimneys, fences and trees. continued to blow, with equal violence until about I o'clock in the morning when the wind having shifted to the westward, it lulied considerably, but still blew with much force until daylight, when it became moderate. Torrents of rain accompanied the gale; and the hould have been high before 10 o'clock, continued rising until pearly 12; at which time it was about 18 inches higher than in the great gale of 1804. The rising sun, notwithstandsclosed to us the ruins produced orm, was cheering to the eye such an awful night of uncertainty turn of day was hailed with joy.

Many families, whose dwellings are in low situations, were driven from their houses through " the pelti of the bitt less storm," to seek a shelter among their more fortunate neighbors. Others again, particularly in that part of the city fronting the W. and M. E. had the lower rooms of their figures completely inundated & were unable to leave them. unless indeed in boats, which was done in some instances; while others were in vain crying for assistance, expecting every moment when the vessels which were thrown upon the wharves near them, would crush their houses, and bury them in their ruins.

More than half of the New Bridge over Ashley River, was swept aw y by the violence of the storm-the grearise of the water must have floated the top from the piers, and the fragments in large bodies drifted down with the tide and lodged upon South-Bay and elsewhere. Our readers will learn the destruction of this monument of public spirit, with feelings of deep sorrow for suffering enterprise, and unrewarded industry. Our improvement in civiliza tion is retarded, the puplic hopes are frustrated, and little remains to those who planned and executed this great diberal and patriotic work, but the honor of having gratuitously benefitted their country by their services, having encouraged by their example the progress of the arts. We hope the State Legislature will not be unmindful of the deep and general interest which is felt in the auccess of this institution, nor suffer the laudable zeal of individuals to be without imitation and without reward.

Cannon's Bridge is carried away and the causeway much injured. As is likewise Peyton's Bridge, on the Meetingstreet road.

Property to a very large amount, stored in and near the whatves, has been entirely ruined, or much damagec. The gentlemen occupying stores le Vendue Range, Prioleau's wharf, havbeen very considerable sufferers in this respect; all the goods on the lower doors of those buildings having been

more or less damaged. The proprietors of whatves, are the greatest individual sufferers by this care damity—there is scurcely a whart in town which has not received injury, and many of those most exposed, to a

very great extent. Nearly every slate or tile covered se in lown has received injury mjury too not easily remedied, as there are no slates to be had.

The Second Presbyterian Church, has suffered much in the storm, having the much injuied.

Several small houses on Sou'h-Bay, near the waters-edge, have been undermined, and one or two washed away. The top of Mr. Ross's Wind-mill, a the head of Traddistreet, was blow off; and a new frame house near it blown down. The building belonging to Mr. SETMODE, and occupied as Saw-pit, was leveled with the ground.

Two thirds of Mr. Muscaur's large Blacksmith's Shop, near the Market, was blown down.

has felien down, proba-by the weight of the

AT FORT JOHNSON. Much injury has been experience part of the battery is under are also the blacksmith's shop and bake house; the soldiers barracks are partdestroyed; the wharf w much other mjury done. The le garrison was overflowed, but

ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

As was feared, the storm has prove nost awfully destructive. All the houes in the vicinity of the cove have been demolished; and there can have been if any, of the 16 en covered with has: water.-It was infinitely distressing to hear the shrieks of the sufferers, whose houses had been swept away, and who were struggling for life with the winds and waves driving them, they knew not whither. The extreme darkness of the night rendered it almost impossible to afford any assistance to the unhappy sufferers, from those who were o formate as to be comparatively secure. And the storm progressed with such rapidity, many who were on their way to seek refuge in Fort Moulire, were compelled to desist, and were almost sacrifi ed in the attempt. There were however a number of Ladies who gamed the fort. The tide was 2 and a half feet high in the officers quarters, and about 4 feet on the parade. In the morning, the Island exhibited a most melancholy picture, fragments of houses, furniture, boats, &c. were thrown promiscuously over it, and the bodies of 9 persons, 4 of whom were females, lay among the ruins; an awful remembra cer to the survivors of the horrors they had escaped. The persons ascertained to be drowned, as far as we can learn, are a Mrs. Griffith, a Miss Owens, Miss Maris Moore, a white man unknown, 2 negro men, one negro girl, and one n gro child. The body of a white man, who had apparently been drowned a fortnight, was thrown upon the beach. Several persons are missing, and doubtless were carried away into the ocean, as many houses were, without leaving a single vestige. It is suppose as many as (5 have perished. All the live stock on the Island are destroyed.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

THE UNPOPULAR WAR. The war is very unpopular. Who says so? Why, the Friends of Britain, who are consequently the enemies of America. But why do they say so? Why because they think it will please the British government. This has always been the essence of toryism. In the revolutionary war the tories were constantly employed in misrepresenting the success of his majesty's arms, and depreciating the force of the patriots. The conse quence was, the establishment of American Independence, in spite of British thunder and tory lies. So it was, and so it will be again. The British government CAN NEVER BE TRULY INFORMED respesting the American people. The thing is morally impossible, and the reason is as plain as a pike-stuff. From whom do they gettheir information? Why. from the very persons most interesed in deceiving them, and they give no credit to any information derived through other channels. For instance, an emissary is dispatched to this country with a handsome salary, the continuance of which depends upon his pleasing those who sent him. His first step is to find out the most discontented, and virulent members of the opposition. His next is to form a close alliance with them. He then writes to his government that the majority, the mass of the people of the United States are exceedingly discontented with a republican form of government; that their experience convinces them it will never do; and that they long to return under the dominion of his most gracious majesty; nd his benevolent and beneficent mioistry; in short, that they are ripe for a revolt, and ready to range them selves under the royal banner soon as it can be effectually planted lead and slates blown off, and otherwise on the American soil. Now suppose a real friend to both countries, anxious to promote a mutual good understanding, and knowing this representation of American sentiments to be atterly false, should undertake to give the British government a correct view of the public sentiment in this country; and in order to give his statement every possible weight in his power, should sign it with his real name, and place of residence.-What effect would this produce?

attery lately creek led any attention at all, the utmost] that could be expected would be a diaddressed them. The emissary accordingly makes enquiry among those whose interest it is to decrive him, and being furnished with their information, writes to his government, at the individual alluded to is a b itizen; a disorganizer; a repub a jacobin; a French spy; and ently totally unworthy of creit from His Majesty's government All men love to be deceived, if the ception flatters their passions, and there is no nation on earth that will pay for this kind of deception more generously than the English. As men enough both able and willing to deceive them. And yet there are some who are simple enough to be lieve the British government is desi rous of knowing the real truth. John Henry was one of this class of simple politicians, and the reason is now plain why they refused to compensate his laborious efforts to bring about dissolution of the union. The truth is, Henry was too candid for them that is, he served them too faithfully. Instead of detailing the difficulties to be encountered, he should have told them pleasant stories, and held up the most flattering views of success. He might then have pocketed their cash and left them to be instructed by subsequent events. The same game is now playing on the British government that was so successful in the revolution. They swallow with eagerness all that comes from their Friends in Congress, and elsewhere, but total ly disregard the sentiments of an im mense majority of the nation.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the Cinited States.

An act making further provision for the col-

lection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collectors appointed under the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," shall be charged under the direction and superintendes ce of the Treasury Department with the collection in their several districts, as defined in the said act, of the du les on sales at auction of merchand ze, and of ships and vessels; on sugar efined within the United States; on carriages for the conveyance of persons on licences to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, and on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes bonds and obligations discounted by banks, benkers and certain companies and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; and the bonds which the said collectors under the aforesaid act are required to give for the true and faithful discharge of their offices shall be deemed to extend to, and include the due collection and payment over of the monies arising within their respective districts from the several duties above recited; and in case of failure in the said due collection and payment, the said bonds shall be deemed to be forfeited to the United States, and may be sued and judgment recovered thereupon in the manner pointed out by this

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United Sates be, and he is hereby authorised to divide respectively the several territories of the United States and the district of Columbia into convenient districts for the purpose of collecting the internal duries above specified, and to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a collecter for every such district : Provided, That any of the said territories, as well as the said district of Columbia, may, if the President shall think it proper, be erected into one collection district only : And provided also, That if the appointment of the said collectors, or any of shall be and he is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the several duties laid by the acts entitled an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels ;" " an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States; an act laying duties on carririages for the conveyance of persons :' an act laying duties on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize; ' an act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, and an act laying du-

in companies; on notes bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bank-en and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," shall be laid out, and collected in the several pervitories of the United States and in the District of Columbia in the me manner and under the same penilties as is provided by the said acts respectively; which said acts shall to all intents and purposes, and in every respect and particular, apply and extend t the several Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors thus appointed within the several Territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and each collector appointed in any states, which shall under the provisions of the act entitled " an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States, whereby the collection by the several collectors of the quotes of the said direct tax imposed upon the several counties or districts of such state, shall become unnecessary, shall, with in three months after being thereto required, give a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, for the true and faithful execution of his office, and settlement of his accounts according to law, in a sum not less than three thousand dollars; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury to be by him put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That if any collector of internal duties within the United States or the terriofies thereof shall neglect or refuse for more than three months to make up and render to the proper officer his acounts of all duties, collected or secured, pursuant to such form as may be prescribed according to law, or to verify such accounts on oath or affirmation, if thereto required or to pay over the monies which shall have been collected, his bond shall be deemed for feited, and judgment thereon shall and may be ta ken at the return term, on motion to be made in open court by the attorney of the United States, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown to and allowed by the court: Provided always, That the writ or process in such case shall have been executed at least four-

teen days before the return day thereof Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the amount of all debts due to the United States by any collector of internal duries, whether secured by bond or otherwise, shall and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the land and real estate of such collector, and of his sureties, if he shall have given, bond, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them respectively, such land and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less thanthree public places within the collection district and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six weeks prior to the time of sale; and for all lands of real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals, or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against atl persons claiming under such collec-

tor orhis sureties respectively. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That there shall be allowed to the collectors of direct tax and internal duties the following commissions on the monies received and accounted for by them, viz. On the monies arising from the direct tax in each and every collection district, where the quote of such district shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, eight per cent; where the quota shall exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, seven per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, six per cent; where the quota shall exceed twenty thousand dollars. and shall not exceed thirty thousand them, shall not be made during the pre- | dollars, five per cent; where the quota sent session of Congress, the President | shall exceed thirty thousand dollars. and shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, four per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifty thousand dollars three per cent; and on monies arising from internal duties, six per cent ; Provided, That the commissions herein allowed for the collection of the direct tax and ernal duties, shall in no case exceed ur thousand dollars to any collector.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty-five thousand dollars among such collectors as for the execution of the public service it shall appear to him necessary so to compensate, in addition to the other emoluments About twenty feet of the stone wall I Why, if this candid statement receiv. I ties on notes of banks, bankers and cer- to which they are entitled : Provided.

That no such allowance or distribution shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars to any one collector, nor shall be made to any collector, whose gross emoluments other than this allowance shall amount to one thousand dollars a year: nor shall, when added to the other gross emoluments of such collector, exceed one thousand dollars a year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to each colr for measuring according to law, each still or boiler employed for the purpose of distillation, being under the capacity of one hundred gallons, sixty cents; and for each still or boiler as aforessid, of the capacity of one hundred gallons, or more, seventy five cents. And the necessary expences of procuring books, stationary, printed forms, certificates, and other documents necessary for the collection of the internal revenues and direct tax, shall and may be allowed to the collectors in the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enceted, That each collector shall be authorised to appoint, by an instrument or instruments under his hand, as many deputies within his collection district, to be by him paid and compensated for their services, as he may deem proper, whose acts . officially and legally performed shall b as valid and available in every respect as if performed by the collector himself.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same, after being verified on oath or affirmation, to transmit annually on the last day of December, or within forty days thereaf er, under a penalty of one hundred dollers, to the commission. er of the revenue; and abstracts of the same shall be annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. An the it further enacted, That if the appointment of the principal assessors authorised by the act entitled " An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," or of any of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall be. and he is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised to augment, in cases where he may had it necessary, the compensations fixed by the act aforesaid for the principal and assistant assessors, so however, as that no principal assessor shall in any such case receive more than three hundred dollars, and no assistant assessor more thanone hundred and fifty dollars.

HENRY 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.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County,

Cour of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Sol. M. Joseph ? Orig. Anachm't. Default.

James Gillespie. T appearing to the Court, that James Gil-

lespie is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said James Gillespie appears and re-plevies- and pleads to said suit, that Judg. ment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Cli.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Thomas Bowen Drig. Attachm't. Default. Henry N. Rogers.

T appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said Henry N. Rogers appears and replevies, and pleads to said suit, that Judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

THO. SMAW, Clk.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. June Term, 1813

Henry Stikney

Henry N. Rogers. TT appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said Henry N. Rogers appears and replevies, and pleads to said suit, that Judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.

THO. SMAW, CIK

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