

DREADFUL STORM.

Again have we been visited with one of those disasters, which have of late years so frequently desolated our city and sea-board.

For some days previous to Friday the 27th ult. the unsettled state of the weather was such as to indicate a gale; the uncommon roaring of the sea upon the bar, an overringing indication of such an event, was noticed by many.

Many families, whose dwellings are in low situations, were driven from their houses through "the pelting of the pitiless storm," to seek a shelter among their more fortunate neighbors.

More than half of the New Bridge over Ashley River, was swept away by the violence of the storm—the greater part 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.

Canon's Bridge is carried away and the causeway much injured. As is likewise Peyton's Bridge, on the Meeting-street road.

Property to a very large amount, stored in and near the wharves, has been entirely ruined, or much damaged.

The proprietors of wharves, are the greatest individual sufferers by this calamity—there is scarcely a wharf in town which has not received injury, and many of those most exposed, to a very great extent.

Nearly every slate or tile covered house in town has received injury; an injury too not easily remedied, as there are no slates to be had.

The Second Presbyterian Church, has suffered much in the storm, having the lead and slates blown off, and otherwise much injured.

Several small houses on South-Bay, near the water-edge, have been undetermined, and one or two washed away.

The top of Mr. Ross's Wind-mill, at the head of Traddstreet, was blown off; and a new frame house near it, blown down.

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

About twenty feet of the stone wall

of the wooden battery lately erected on South-Bay, has fallen down, probably occasioned by the weight of the guns; and that part of the battery has consequently settled considerably.

AT FORT JOHNSON.

Much injury has been experienced; a part of the battery is undermined, as are also the blacksmith's shop and bake-house; the soldiers barracks are partly destroyed; the wharf washed away, and much other injury done.

ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

As was feared, the storm has proved most awfully destructive. All the houses in the vicinity of the cove have been demolished; and there can have been but a very small portion of any, of the Island, which has not been covered with water.

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.

can any attention at all, the utmost that could be expected would be a direction to find out the individual who addressed them. The emissary accordingly makes enquiry among those whose interest it is to deceive him, and being furnished with their information, writes to his government, that the individual alluded to is a bad citizen; a disorganizer; a republican; a Jacobin; a French spy; and consequently totally unworthy of credit from His Majesty's government.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States.

An act making further provision for the collection 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 superintendence of the Treasury Department, with the collection in their several districts, as defined in the said act, of the duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels; on sugar refined within the United States; on carriages for the conveyance of persons; on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise; on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, and 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; 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 thereon in the manner pointed out by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized 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 duties above specified, and to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a collector 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 them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President 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 merchandise, and of ships and vessels;" "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States;" "an act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons;" "an act laying duties on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise;" "an act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors;" and an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and cer-

tain companies; on notes bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," shall be laid out and collected in the several territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia in the same manner and under the same penalties 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 to 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 state, 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 quotas of the said direct tax imposed upon the several counties or districts of such states, shall become unnecessary, shall, within 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 territories thereof shall neglect or refuse for more than three months to make up and render to the proper officer his accounts 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 forfeited, and judgment thereon shall and may be taken 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 in and allowed by the court: Provided always, That the writ or process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen 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 duties, 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 than three 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 all persons claiming under such collector or his 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 quota 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 dollars, five per cent; where the quota 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 internal duties, shall in no case exceed four 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 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 collector 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 aforesaid, of the capacity of one hundred gallons or more, seventy five cents. And the necessary expenses 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 enacted, That each collector shall be authorized 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 be 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 thereafter, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to the commissioner of the revenue; and abstracts of the same shall be annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the appointment of the principal assessors authorized 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, by 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 authorized to augment, in cases where he may find 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 than one 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. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Sol. M. Joseph vs. James Gillespie. Orig. Attachment. Default. It appearing to the Court, that James Gillespie 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 replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Thomas Bowen vs. Henry N. Rogers. Orig. Attachment. Default. It 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 replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Henry Stikney vs. Henry N. Rogers. Orig. Attachment. Default. It 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 replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

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