

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday, of the regular packet ship *Amity*, captain Maxwell, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, have received from their foreign correspondents, London papers to the 30th of July, and Liverpool to the 1st of August, inclusive. They have also received Myers' Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser and General Price Current, and a few shipping lists.

We find nothing of much interest in the papers. The London editors continue their speculations upon the affairs of the queen—and the people in the country also continue to address her. The mayor of Rochester refuses to call a common hall, but the citizens met in Corn Market Hall, and though the meeting was composed of all parties, an address was voted unanimously. The queen has dispatched Wassali, her equerry, to Italy, to fetch witnesses in her defence.

The preparations for the coronation proceed slowly, but without intermission.

From something that passed in the house of lords just before the adjournment, it is supposed ministers will turn their attention to some other mode of punishing criminals, in lieu of transportation—the latter no longer being an object of terror or dread.

Steam boats are established from Southampton to Cowes—and from Bristol to Cork.

The remains of the late bishop of Winchester have been interred in the cathedral of that city.—Among other bequests he has left £300 to the poor of Franham.

At the Lancaster quarter sessions, two men were indicted for stealing nine gallons of wine—the jury returned the following curious verdict: "Not guilty: but we desire they may be reprimanded!"

At the Manchester sessions, on Thursday last, Samuel Cheetham was tried for uttering the following language to the soldiers, on the 24th of April last:—"Those are the last clothes you shall wear. You will never proclaim another king George. Down the king. May the skins be torn off the butchers, to serve for reformers to beat to arms." The charge was fully proved, and the jury found him guilty.

We have a few days proceedings of the Spanish cortes; but no important business was transacted.

The liberty of the press, it would seem by the following, must be all upon one side.

"It was proposed that the editor of the journal entitled *La Ley*, should be prosecuted for sedition and calumny. On this occasion M. Martial Lopez moved, that whoever dared to speak with contempt of the national representation, should be cited to the bar, and be obliged to give satisfaction for doing so."

**Trial for Murder.**—The papers give a very interesting trial for murder, which took place at Maidstone, on the 28th July. It was that of James Nesbitt, indicted for the aggravated murder of Mr. Parker, at Woolwich, in March last, an account of which was published in the American papers. He was convicted upon a train of strong circumstantial testimony. He heard the sentence, that "he should be hanged on the Monday following, and his body delivered to the surgeons for dissection," without dismay, and replied "my lord, though the laws of my country have pronounced me guilty, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. The men who really did this murder, are now in this town." He would have proceeded further, but the court ordered him to be taken away. In retiring, he burst into tears.

We have been politely favored, by Messrs. Jeremiah Thompson & Co. with the following letter dated.

"Liverpool, August 1.  
Our cotton market is dull, and prices barely maintained. We quote

upland, ordinary, 41d; middling r. 42d; fair, 43 1/4d; good fair, 44 1/2d; good, 45d; very fine, 46 1/2d; a 47 1/2d; New Orleans, 41d; middling fair, 42 1/4d; very fine, 43 1/2d, Tennessee and Alabama, 40 1/2d, a 42d; Sea Island, middling fair, 47 1/2d; fair, 48 1/2d; good, 49d. The advices from the United States have for some time past stated that the import of cotton for the rest of the year would be very trifling and indeed it cannot well be otherwise, our import being already very much beyond that of the whole of any former year, and our stock so heavy, that it will not only be adequate to the consumption of the year, but will leave a considerable surplus on hand when the new crop comes to market."

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph to day:—Accounts have been received of a very unpleasant kind, of the issue of the expedition under Sir William Carr, to the Persian Gulf. Report says that the pirates, who in the first place abandoned the fort, which some time ago the public were informed had been quietly taken possession of by the troops under Sir William's command, returned and made a formidable attack on the fort, in which the 47th and 64th regiments suffered severely. We have not heard all the particulars."

"The last letters from Naples do not announce any event or remarkable circumstance to have occurred since the 8th inst. From the 8th to the 10th news was expected from Sicily, where it was supposed the recent Revolution would have found more numerous partisans than in the kingdom of Naples. With respect to the provinces which were the first theatre of the Revolution, if we may credit letters now before us, it is easy to perceive that reflection has succeeded to factious and transitory enthusiasm. The Neapolitan people remember, with a mixture of regret, that agriculture and commerce flourished under the former government, that the finances of the state were administered with economy, and that there existed a well grounded hope of the diminution of the taxes; it is now doubtful whether the benefits which are promised by the recent revolution will indemnify the nation for the positive good which she enjoyed. These reflections, say our correspondent, suffice to prove, that the Neapolitan people took little part in the revolution."

Domestic.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6.

**The Army.**—Publications are making in some of our newspapers calculated to injure the Army in the public esteem. One of those we have published, respecting violence said to have been inflicted on a man in the fort at Portland—and we discover in the Kentucky Gazette a report of illegal punishments having been inflicted on soldiers on the Stations in the West. With respect to these reports we do not undertake to say whether they be true or false—but we have no hesitation in saying, if true, the offences imputed ought to be visited with rigorous severity of punishment. We have not the least doubt but the War Department will take prompt steps for an investigation of the truth of these reports, and such further measures as may be warranted by the result of the scrutiny. This course is due to the high character which the Army sustains—it is that which was purchased last summer, in a case somewhat analogous—and, knowing the respect for the laws entertained at Headquarters, we have every reason to believe it will now be resorted to. We hope it will appear that there is no ground for these imputations.

**The Navy.**—We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there—but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and

in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies.—This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels, are, during their cruises, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by storeships expressly sent from the U. States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c.

LYNCHBURG, SEPT. 1.

**Desperate Combat.**—The following event occurred about 10 days since in the County of Henry. Various representations of it are in circulation. We believe that the particulars, as related below, are substantially correct. We have collected them from sources which may be relied on.

Mr. Nicholas Hairston in riding over his plantation, in the County of Henry, passed through a body of woods, either enclosed within his limits, or adjoining his estate—Having a pair of draw bars to pull down, or a gate to open, he dismounted for the purpose, when he perceived at a short distance from him a negro man, partly concealed by the shrubbery.—Conceiving him to be a runaway he accosted him with the questions of "what he was doing there and to whom he belonged?" To this latter question the slave answered, by saying he belonged to Mr. Nicholas Hairston; Mr. Hairston told him he lied, for that he was Nicholas Hairston—the negro rejoined, saying that he was a *damnd liar*, for he did belong to him. Upon this, Mr. Hairston advanced towards him, as well with the purpose of chastising his insolence, as of apprehending him as a runaway—He was promptly met by the negro, who nothing daunted by the firm carriage of Mr. Hairston, closed in with him, and by dint of superior strength hurled him to the ground. Having so far triumphed, he proceeded to complete his victory, by butting Mr. Hairston in the breast; and choking him.—In the intervals of his fury, Mr. Hairston begged for mercy, promising eternally to conceal what had happened, to resign his purse if that was his object in wishing to kill him, and even to purchase and emancipate him—Nothing however could soften the breast of this savage. He proceeded obviously with an intention of killing, to beat his prostrate foe in the most unmerciful manner. According to the account we heard, Mr. Hairston swooned under the severity of his suffering. When he revived he found that he had unknown to himself, insidiously taken his knife from his pocket, which before he had forgotten to do—He instantly aimed a blow at the negro, which he received near his eye—he seemed however totally regardless of it. Mr. Hairston then aimed a second lunge at his side, which produced a more sensible effect. The negro ceased for a moment, and observed, "you damn'd rascal, you have got a knife"—Mr. Hairston seized the moment to renew his intreaties for mercy, offering to send for a physician to heal his wound, and to forget and forgive every thing.—The barbarian was however inexorable, and Mr. Hairston perceiving it to be a matter of life and death, repeated his stabs with such good effect, that in a short time the unfortunate wretch exhausted by the loss of blood, quitted his grasp of death, and tumbled off in the last agonies of dissolution, observing to Mr. Hairston, "you damn'd rascal you have killed me." With great difficulty Mr. Hairston

reached home, where his life for some time was nearly despaired of—He is represented however, as convalescent. The persons sent to look for the negro found him dead. The spot where the struggle took place, is said to look more as if it had been rampled by contending armies than by two individuals.

GEORGETOWN, SEPT. 13.

**Dreadful Gale.**—On the 10th inst. we were visited by the most destructive and violent gale of wind, which ever occurred within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. In this place and in the country, the horrors of it were severely felt, and its effects are visible. Some of our streets are rendered almost impossible by the many trees which are lying prostrate, and the mails can neither arrive here, nor depart, so generally have the bridges been washed away. We have had no direct accounts from the country, but we fear that the crops have suffered. However severely this gale was felt here, it was on the seaboard "fraught with horrors," as the following description of it by a friend will show. "The gale at North-Inlet, was preceded by a great prevalence of Easterly and North-East winds; but on the 10th the wind blew tempestuously all day, fluctuating between the points E. N. E. and N. E.; but more generally, blowing from the N. E.

"About sunset the scene became truly awful, the wind increasing in violence and the tide rising with frightful impetuosity. At about this period the Church was blown from its foundation and many of the inhabitants were seen removing from such houses as appeared most exposed to the dangers of the tide and wind. After dark the Gale continued to increase and by 10 or 11 o'clock there raged one of the most violent Hurricanes that has ever been experienced. At this hour the wind began to back (as it is term'd) to the N. blowing at times in squalls of incredible violence, bringing with them such floods of rain, that no House in the village could entirely resist their fury. The wind about one o'clock appeared to have backed as far as the N. W. from which quarter it continued to blow, but with decreasing violence till the morning.—From every investigation which has been made, it appears that the tide rose at least four feet (perpendicular) higher than the common spring tides, and was full as high as in the great Hurricane of 1804.—The Mercury in the Thermometer, as is usual in our fall Gales, remained during the violence of the storm without variation—the point at which it stood during this Hurricane was 77 1/2—it began to fall as the Gale subsided, and at 8 o'clock on Monday morning was as low as 72 1/2.

"The church and some other buildings were thrown from their foundations, and the house of Mr. John Waldo was completely destroyed. It is with pleasure we add that no lives were lost."

**Narrow Escape.**—The stage, on its way from Charleston to this place being impeded by fallen trees and other obstructions the passengers thought it expedient to mount the horses and come on. Dr. A. Solomon was riding on, when a tree falling suddenly on the horses wethers, crushed the horse to death. The Dr. happily found himself uninjured.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 16.

**Gale.**—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, a smart gale commenced from N. N. E. accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. During its continuance, it shifted almost round the Compass—early this morning it was nearly due West. Last night it blew so violently in gusts, that much apprehension was entertained for the shipping, which, however, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has escaped without material damage. We never remember to have witnessed a greater fall of rain than has occurred between Saturday night and this morning. A consid-

erable number of Fruit and shade Trees, as well as Fences, have been prostrated. It is feared that the crops, both Rice and Cotton, have suffered severely.

Since the above was in type, we learn that two small wooden tenements, unoccupied, on an upper wharf; another in King, above John-street, and two others on Charleston Neck; forty-seven trees, and many fences, have also been blown down on King-street road.—A small building at Haddrill's Point, has also been blown down.

A Jury of Inquest was held on Wednesday last, before J. H. Stevens, Esq. on the body of Archibad Graman, found dead under a large back building in John-street, near King-street Road, which had been blown down during the storm on Sunday night.—It is supposed that the deceased had taken refuge in the building, from the severity of the storm. The Jury returned a verdict, that he came to his death by the falling of the building.

CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1820.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of one of our workmen and the illness of another, we were unable to issue our paper last week. We hope our patrons will make an allowance for our difficulties.

To the Editor of the Camden Gazette.

SIR—In your paper of the 31st ult. I read a communication signed "A Wateree," stating that the hands employed on this river had been idle, since the sickly season commenced. The statement, Sir, is incorrect; the operations on the Wateree ceased early in August, in consequence of the fresh and subsequent sickness; when it was found inconsistent with every principle of humanity to continue them on the river, they were employed in bringing up the boats and flats, and in repairing the machinery and flats, until orders were received to commence the road referred to. All the citizens of Camden and its vicinity (and who are better judges?) unite in saying, that the road from the town to the landing is the most beneficial work upon which the hands could be employed, during their short absence from the river, as well to the State in general, as to this particular section of it. If this querulous Englishman, (whose only delight seems to consist in grumbling at our institutions and our course of government,) had sought information from the Agent for the Board of Public Works, he would not have asserted as a fact, that which is absolutely inconsistent with truth.

WILLIAM NIXON,

Agent for the Board of Public Works.

Counterfeit Five and Ten Dollar Notes, of the Bank of CAPE FEAR, have been detected at Norfolk—they are said to be very good imitations, except as to the color of the paper, which is of a reddish cast, whereas the paper of the genuine Notes is remarkably white.

**Earthquake.**—Between the hours of 3 and 4 on the morning of the 3d inst. the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt by several persons in Georgetown, S. C. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise, which was distinctly heard.

A shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt at Wilmington, (Del.) on the morning of the 27th ult. at half past 2 o'clock.

The Ship of War North-Carolina, was launched at Philadelphia on Friday the 8th inst. She glided into the element for which she is destined, under a National salute, in a very handsome manner; and it is asserted by the best judges, that whether for strength, beauty or durability, she has never been excelled.

The wheat harvest in Ohio has been most abundant, and the Indian corn promises greatly. Flour at Cincinnati is \$2 25 per bbl.