

**TOUGH ENOUGH.**  
Extract from the editors of the *Cherish* intelligence now in New Jersey.  
While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me, was of a most extraordinary nature. I was told that a man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cowhairs were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty one women, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the cowhairs and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy, then commenced operations; they fished him so severely, he was at length compelled to surrender to discretion. They then ducked, and compelled him on his knees to ask forgiveness of his injured wife.—Whether or not, the parties were authorized in this extraordinary proceeding by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment.—I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment, would effectually put a stop to wife-whipping.

**POISON BY MUSHROOMS.**  
Five or six persons composing the family of Mr. George Barnard, Hartford, (Conn) were poisoned last week by eating mushrooms at breakfast. One of them, a lad named James Seymour, 14 years of age, expired on the second day, and a child of Mr. B's was dangerously ill. So deleterious were the effects of this vegetable, that a cat which subsequently licked the platters in which it had been served up, expired in a short time after. The species of plant used in this instance is denominated the white mushroom, which is well known to be a deadly poison. It is proper, however, it should be distinctly known that it has been distinctly ascertained by men of science, that all mushrooms, whether black or white, are more or less impregnated with poisonous qualities; injurious to the health of those who use them. They are considered particularly deleterious, when made into catsup.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

**KENTUCKY LANDS.**  
The following information of the highest importance to non-resident proprietors of lands in the state of Kentucky, is contained in a letter from Frankfort, the seat of government of that state, dated on the 21 of this month, to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*:—"It may not be apiss to ignorant part, that by an act of the legislature of Kentucky, all lands are forfeited to the Commonwealth, which are not in the possession of in person, or by tenant, before the first of August, 1825."

**LATE FROM SPAIN.**  
The ship *Thalia*, Capt Butler, arrived at Philadelphia from the Island of Sicily, via Gibraltar, 36 days. Captain Butler, makes the following report for which we are indebted to the *Aurora*.  
August 7th, I was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a reunion of four or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists who had been secreted along the coast had landed at Tenerife on the 4th inst. where they were amicably received and joined by the garrison, and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior, my informant could not say whether these persons had committed an act of desperation, or whether it was a part of a general plan of insurrection.  
General O'Donnell who was at Algiers, had sent two companies on the 8th to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tariffa who on their arrival there immediately joined the insurgents.  
He had arrested thirty individuals at Algiers suspected of being connected with the captors of Tariffa and ordered them for Cueta. The insurgents of Tariffa having received information of it fitted out a boat and captured a vessel that was conveying the prisoners to Cueta.  
Two French frigates and a Spanish schooner of war had been cannonading Tariffa on the 7th, but the wind blowing fresh from the west and the current setting strong through the gut they could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algiers; on report of 200, another 1000 French troops had advanced upon Tariffa from the neighbourhood of Cueta. A body of 200 of the Exiles, who had been living on board of different craft in the harbour of Gibraltar for some months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that of Tariffa some where in the neighbourhood of Malaga.  
I left Gibraltar at six o'clock on the evening of the 8th at which time the wind was fresh from the Eastward, but the French frigates in Algiers made showed no disposition to get under way when I passed them, at 10 P. M. when off the point of Gaumeil four miles east of Tariffa I saw the flashes and heard the reports of a sharp skirmish of musketry, which lasted about five minutes; at 11, being abreast of Tariffa and within two miles of the town, I saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls and rockets which appeared to be all fired in one direction, namely, diagonally across and towards the bank of the town, as the moon was at the full, and shone very bright, I could distinguish objects on shore, tolerably well, which enabled me to remark that the island and town of Tariffa were all perfectly quiet; the firing being confined to the small hills apparently about one mile back of the town from which I conclude, that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the island and town, but had made good their footing on the main.  
At half past 11 the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight the cannonade recommenced, and increased in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous, and in the short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued volleys of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was east, and Tariffa bore east, which made the firing deaf B. A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance.  
The last mail from Madrid had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops at Malaga, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Algiers were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their clothing and pay.

**ANNAPOLIS.**  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1824.  
**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**  
On the afternoon of Tuesday last, Mr. Charles Coe, was unfortunately drowned, while angling at the mouth of Carroll's Creek opposite this city. Mr. Coe had been subject to epileptic fits for several years, and had an attack at the time he fell overboard. Twenty-five minutes elapsed before his body could be drawn out of the water. After taking it out, every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but it was too late, his spirit had forsaken its afflicted tenement, and found a resting place, we trust, in the bosom of its God. His father, who had accompanied him in the boat, made every effort to save him, but was dragged overboard in the attempt, and narrowly escaped being drowned himself.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
**JOSEPH J. SPEED.**  
It was with no small degree of pleasure, that I observed in the issue of the *Gazette*, a notice from "Many Democratic Republicans" of their intention to support Mr. J. J. Speed, as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature. Should the citizens of Annapolis think proper to elect Mr. Speed to represent them in that body, my knowledge of the man authorizes me to say, that they will find him a faithful, diligent and able representative, whose actions will have for their aim the welfare of the whole state, but more particularly that of his immediate constituents. He is a gentleman of fine talents, and promises to be a distinguished member of the bar, and a useful member of the community. He is firmly and sincerely attached to the institutions of his country. In addition to all this, it may be said of him, that he is liberal in his opinions and strictly honourable in his purposes. When such a man is appointed to act in the character of a representative, there is every reason to believe that he will acquit himself to the satisfaction of the people.—The public servant who does this, leaves nothing more to be required of him.  
*A Democrat who knows him well.*

**THE CROSS ROADS MEETING.**  
On Saturday last.  
Mr. Printer,  
Permit me to mention in your paper, that the above meeting, which I attended, was a very numerous one, and that from the free and very general expression of sentiment by the people present, (there were some from every district in the county,) it is quite certain, that Mr. Adams will be defeated in this electoral district by a majority of six hundred at least. There were from five to seven hundred people collected. Both our candidates for congress were present, but neither of them addressed the people. Weems's friends were numerous, and seem to believe his election to congress sure. I have observed for seven weeks past, that his popularity was daily increasing. The people of Anne-Arundel think it high time that one of her own residents should represent the district; Prince-George's, they say, has had the honour of furnishing the representative long enough.  
Head of Severn, Sept. 20.  
[From the Harper's Ferry Free Press]  
**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.**  
The following notes we have received through the politeness of a gentleman who was one of the party that accompanied the Secretary of war to the summit level a few days ago:  
Deep Creek, a branch of Youghogany, at this dry season furnishes sufficient water at the bridge, the summit level, to fill a lock 60 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, in 15 minutes.  
The Little Yougho river can also be brought to the summit level by a dam of 41 feet, near Armstrong's in the Green Glades.  
Big Youghogany river can also be brought to the summit level by a dam of 35 feet, at a point near where the State road crosses the stream.  
The question of water sufficient for canal navigation east and west, may therefore, be considered as finally settled.  
From a point on the Deep Creek Glade, called Hinch's arm, 60 feet of elevation above the bridge on Deep Creek, (the tunnel will be 1-2 miles to Crabtree Run a branch of Savage River.  
From the mouth of the North Glade Run, a branch of Deep Creek, to the Head of the White Oak Lick Fork, is 112 feet; thence to the summit of the dividing ridge, 23 feet. On this route, to the middle fork of Crabtree Run, a branch of Savage River, the tunnel will be 1-2 miles.  
From the Deep Creek bridge to the mouth of the North Glade Run, is about 11 feet elevation.  
From the bridge to the mouth of Meadow Mountain Run, a branch of Deep Creek, is 10 feet elevation.  
From a point of elevation 46 feet above the bridge, on the Meadow Mountain Run, the tunnel will be 3-4 miles to Montrose's Run, a branch of Savage River, 4 or 5 miles above the mouth of Crabtree Run, a branch of Savage River, and about 9 miles above its mouth.

**LOSS OF THE SHIP FAME.**  
The following is an extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, late Governor of Bencoolen, communicating the destruction of the ship *Fame* by fire, in which he had embarked with his family and suite on his return to Europe. A more providential escape is scarcely to be found upon record:  
"We embarked on the 23 February, in the *Fame*, and sailed at day light for England, with a fair wind and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish, and having closed my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life. We were perhaps too happy, for in the evening came a sad reverse.—Sophia had just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the ship was in flames! I ran to examine where the flames principally issued, and found that they had their origin immediately under our cabin. Down with the boat; where is Sophia here; the children here; a rope to the side; lower lady Raffles—give her to me, says one—I'll take her says the captain. I throw the gunpowder overboard, it cannot be got at; it is in the magazine, close to the fire! Stand clear of the powder. Scuttle the water casks—water! water! Where's Sir Stamford? Come on the boat. Push off; push off, stand clear of the after part of the ship. All this passed much quicker than I can write if; we pushed off, and as we did so, the flames were issuing from our cabins, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames; the masts and sails were now taking fire, we moved to a distance, sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion, but the flames were now coming out of the main hatchway, and seeing that the fire had reached the Captain's cabin, we pulled back to her under the board, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached we perceived that the people from on board were getting into another boat on the opposite side; she pushed off, we hailed her, have you all on board? Yes, all save one. Who is he? Johnson, sick in his cot. Can we save him? No, impossible; the flames were then issuing from the hatchway; at this moment the poor fellow, scorched, I imagine by the flames, roared out most lustily, having run up on the deck. I will go for him, says the Captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the Captain's boat, which was overlaid. He then pulled under the bow spirit of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up. Are you all safe? Yes, we've got the man; I'll live safe, thank God, we've got off from the ship; keep your eye on a star, Sir Stamford; there's one barely visible.  
"We then hauled close to each other, and found the captain fortunately had a compass, but we had no light but from the ship. Our distance from Bencoolen was estimated to be from 20 to 30 miles in a S. W. direction, there being no landing place to the southward of Bencoolen, our only chance was to regain that port. The captain then undertook to lead, and we to follow in a N. E. course as well as we could, no chance, no possibility being left that we could again approach the ship, for she was now one splendid flame for and aft and abait, her masts and sails in a blaze and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in an instant. There goes her main mast; pull away my boys; there goes the gunpowder, thank God!  
"You may judge of our situation without further particulars, the alarm was given at about 10 minutes past eight, and in less than ten minutes she was in flames. There was not a soul on board at half past eight, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire.  
"My only apprehensions was the want of boats to hold the people, as there was no time to have got out a long boat, or make a raft, all we had to rely upon were two small boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and in these two small open boats, without a drop of water or grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the wide ocean, thankful to God for his out of her bed, had nothing on but a wrapper, neither shoes nor stockings, the children were just as taken out of bed, whence one had been snatched after the flames had attacked it.—In short there was not time for any one to think of more than two things.—Can the ship be saved? No; let us save ourselves then; all else was swallowed up in one great ruin.  
"To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerably good course towards the shore; she continued to burn till about midnight, when the salt petre, of which she had 250 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendid and brilliant flames that was ever seen illuminating the horizon in every direction, to an extent of no less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is, of all others most luridly horrible. She burst and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke.  
"Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friends, who had accompanied us, had saved their coats; the tail of mine with a pocket handkerchief, served to keep Sophia's feet warm; and we made breeches for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of long continuance, and we got dry again—the night became serene and starlight.—We were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully—they rowed incessantly and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortal look out more

for daylight, and for land, than we did. Most that our sufferings or groans of complaint were not things to what had happened, but for the loss of our baggage, as well as my own and the heavy anchors of our coat, I am perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation, and exposure to the sun and weather many days, and aware of the rapidity of the currents, I feared we might fall to the southward of the port.  
"At day-light, we recognized the Coast and Ra-Island, which gave us great spirits, and though we found ourselves much to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost at home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to pull on with all our might. About 8 o'clock, we saw a light extending to us from the shore; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to see the vessel, and here certainly came a Minister of Providence, in the character of the Minister of the Gospel, for the first period I recognized was one of the Ministers. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the captain on board as a pilot. The wind, however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment, and shelter from the sun.  
"By this time, Sophia was quite exhausted, fainting continually. About two o'clock, we landed safe and sound, and no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness, with which we were hailed by every one. I say of had been wanting that my admiration had been satisfactory, here we had it unequivocally from all; we were not a day's eye; and as we drove back to our home, loud was the cry of God be praised!  
"But enough; and I will only add, that we are now greatly recovered in good spirits, and busy at work in getting ready-made clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not awake till 6 this morning. Sophia had nearly as sound a sleep, and with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the bones from fatigue, we have nothing to complain of.  
"The property which I have lost, on the most moderate estimate, cannot be less than 20,000l. I might almost say 30,000l. But the loss which I have to regret above all is my papers and drawings; all my papers of every description, including my notes and observations, my memoirs and transactions sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo, and every other island in these seas, my intended account of the establishment of Singapore; the history of my own administration; grammar, dictionaries, and last, not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which, for the last six months, I had bestowed almost my whole undivided attention; this, however, was not all, my recollection in natural history, and my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; and to conclude, I will merely notice, that there was scarce an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board. A living tapir, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, &c. &c. all domesticated for the voyage. A new species of bird, in this respect, a perfect Noah's Ark. All has perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we do not repine.  
"Our plan is to get another ship as soon as possible, and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a chance of a ship called the *Lady Flora*, touching here on her way home, and there is a small ship in the Roads, which may be converted into a packer, and take us home, as I have a Captain and crew at command."

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We observe that the hints thrown out by a French ministerial paper on the subject of the Haytian negotiations, here been to a considerable extent copied and circulated in this country. To say the least, the subject seems at present to be involved in so much mystery, and the French government exhibit so much caution and cunning, that we can discover no reason for placing any reliance in what they thus unofficially hint at. The course pursued by France is one of unusual secrecy—the Haytian commissioners were removed from Havre into the interior soon after their arrival, and kept closely concealed, so that it was not known in Paris for a considerable time in what direction they had travelled, nor where they were. Since then they have been at a country house not far from the metropolis, without ever appearing in public, and so secluded from the world, that in spite of the interested curiosity expressed on all hands, not a syllable of information was for a long time obtained.—Even up to our last dates from Paris nothing certain had transpired; and the public were occupied with a brief and uninteresting hint in a ministerial paper, that the French made lofty demands, & that the Haytians presented themselves in the attitude of suppliants.  
It is impossible at this distance to tell what may be the projects of the French ministry; but there is no reason for forming an opinion before we are furnished with substantial ground. More positive assurance than has yet been given will be necessary to convince us that France would make such extravagant demands; or that Hayti would undertake to them a single moment. Hayti has undertaken a part quite irreconcilable with such a humiliating posture as the French would represent the nation; she has pursued an open and well a mainly course of policy, and we have no doubt will maintain it. Although not permitted to enjoy the benefits of the laws of nations, she has invariably practised the rules of justice and humanity towards the rest of the world; and when she claims to be recognized as an independent nation, she points at her power and her policy. She has never dreamt of purchasing a recognition by the payment of treasure or the transfer of her fortresses; for she would then be independent only in name, and she is so now in fact; and a blind suggestion like that of the French paper is not sufficient proof that she has changed.  
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**Maryland Gazette.**  
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**EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.  
The Haytian Emigration society have chartered the ship *Concordia*, Captain Bayly, about 400 tons burthen, to proceed to Hayti, with a full complement of emigrants, already engaged. She will sail the first week in October, with 160 passengers.

**OBITUARY.**  
Died—on Sunday morning the 19th instant, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, Relict of the late John Thomas, esquire, of West River, in the 77th year of her age.

**LAW LECTURES.**  
AND  
**LAW INSTITUTE.**  
For the information of those at a distance, the fee now established is as follows:  
1. LAW INSTITUTE—This comprehends office accommodations, use of an extensive Law and miscellaneous Library, direction of studies, private examinations, private readings occasionally, and public lectures five times a week for four months, commencing first Monday in October in every year, \$100 per ann.  
2. LAW INSTITUTE—For those who enter only during the four months of public lecturing, fee \$50  
3. PUBLIC LECTURES ALONE, for Students of Law, 30  
4. Same, (professional gentlemen and others) 15  
5. Moot Court alone, 20  
6. Moot Court and Lectures, 40  
The fee of the Law Institute (which entitles the Student to every advantage, the Moot Court excepted, for which there is a distinct fee.) will always remain the same. As the course of lectures will annually increase, until ten months' daily for two years will be occupied in the delivery of the course, the fee for those who do not attach themselves to the Institute, will be annually increased until it amounts to 100 dollars per annum, for the entire course.  
DAVID HOFFMAN.  
Baltimore, Sept. 23.

**Annapolis and Baltimore PACKET.**  
THE SLOOP  
George Washington,  
Built by the late Capt John Barber, expressly for a Packet, has lately been painted and fitted up in a commodious style for the accommodation of passengers, and conveyance of freight between this city and Baltimore. This has been attended with considerable expense, which must be defrayed by the profits arising from the business of this vessel only—the subscriber no longer holding an interest in the work of the other boat, the partnership connexion between the two having been dissolved. Under these circumstances, the subscriber solicits for the Sloop the support of a liberal public, and more particularly the encouragement of those friends, who in the lifetime of a former owner, gave a preference to the sloop.  
Careful and experienced hands are employed to navigate this vessel, under the immediate superintendance of the son of the subscriber, John T. Barber, who will execute with pleasure and faithfulness, any business with which he may be entrusted.  
Farmers, planters, and others, residing on navigable branches of the Chesapeake, whom wish to transport Grain, Tobacco, or other commodities to the Baltimore market, can at a short notice, and on moderate terms, have the use of the sloop for this purpose. The Sloop is staunch and new, and is considered as safe a vessel as any one belonging to this Bay.  
S. BARBER.  
Annapolis, Sep 23.  
3w.

**FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
LAND,  
September 22, 1824.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank, for six months ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.  
By order of the Board,  
John P. Pinkney, Cashier.  
The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That an election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 4th day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent the said county in the next general assembly, a Sheriff, and a representative to Congress.  
Wm. O'HARA, Sheriff.  
Sept. 23.  
3w.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**  
One of the last English papers states that the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists will this year be held in Leeds, according to the order of the following list of places: London, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester. The representatives from the different districts were to hold a meeting to prepare a rough draft of the stations of the preachers for the ensuing year, afterwards to be submitted to the conference. About 400 preachers were expected to be present, and it was to commence on the 28th inst. The presence of preachers from the West Indies, and three from the Island of Ceylon, is expected to render this meeting particularly interesting. The two representatives of the English Methodists who were deputed to visit their brethren in America, at the conference which was held at Baltimore, in the month of May last, would also communicate some valuable information on the state of religion in that part of the world.  
There is a grape-vine in the yard of Mr. William Shatzel, No. 34 Water street in this city, which exhibits the most extraordinary growth and product that we have seen. The vine is four years old, having been set out in the spring of 1820. It now covers a frame grape-house of about 25 by 33 feet. Mr. Shatzel counts the clusters so many since, and found there were more than 700. It is the white grape, commonly called the Madeira grape; the clusters are large and fine, and hanging down from the vine through the frame, make a rich and beautiful display.  
From the Salem Gazette, Sept. 10.  
Revolutionary recollections.—In giving heretofore, a narrative of the honours paid in this town to Lafayette, we were obliged to omit many interesting incidents and minor details.  
A large number of continental officers and soldiers from this and the neighbouring towns joined in the procession; carriages were assigned for the accommodation, on one of which the American flag was displayed. When that carriage came in sight, after Lafayette had passed, all the enthusiasm of the people was again awakened, and it was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. One of the veteran heroes in it, William Oliver, of this town, wore suspended at his breast, a Silver Medal, which had been presented to him by Gen. Washington, at Newburg, when the army of the revolution was disbanded. It is an oval silver plate, about 3/4 by 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and has engraved on it the following inscription:  
"BLADGE OF MERIT."  
William Oliver served under Washington, and was at the  
Capture of two British Armies, in Oct. 1777 and 1781.  
This soldier of liberty served his country under Washington seven years, seven months and ten days—after such an apprenticeship he at least ought to be free and independent. But, not contented by so long service, he for amusement served one campaign under Gen. Izard during the late war, which however he found barren of laurels.

According to reports made to the British Parliament, the number of merchant vessels belonging to that country is 24,512, amounting to 2,606,760 tons, and employing 165,473 sailors. The military forces in the empire in time of peace, amount to 320,000 men: the marine counts 400 vessels of war and transports, and 23,000 sailors. The revenue in time of peace is near 90 million sterling, and the expenses 77 millions. The exports are about 52 million, and the imports 44 millions.

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
LA FAYETTE.  
New York, Sept. 20.  
The James Kent returned this morning, with General LA FAYETTE on board. He dines this day at Washington Hall, with his Masonic Brethren. [Com. Adv.]

**RECONCILIATION.**  
National Advocate.—We learn that the General Committee has passed resolutions expressive of their confidence in the fidelity and capacity of Mr. Noah, and recommending him to resume the editorial concerns of the old Advocate, all objections to the free & independent exercise of his rights having been removed. In compliance with their wishes, Mr. Noah, recommenced on Monday last.  
E. Post.

**LATEST FROM SPAIN.**  
By the Lucinda, Capt. Fletcher, the editor of the *New-York Mercantile Advertiser* has intelligence from Spain, that Tarifa has been attacked by the land forces and that the Patriots beat them off—the French commander was killed. The people have taken up arms against the King in several parts of Spain: The account we gave a few days since is thus confirmed and new hopes excited. Valdez, a son of Admiral Valdez, heads the Patriots at Tarifa:  
A Spanish and French army were lying in the rear of Tarifa, and two French frigates lying off and on.  
The difference between England and Algiers has been amicably adjusted.

**First Quality Cloths,**  
ON HAND FOR CASH,  
and to PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS, on the usual credit.  
Nichs. J. Watkins,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Has just received a large general and complete assortment of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Than he has ever heretofore obtained—consisting of  
First Quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.  
Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, or in any other manner to suit the fancy of his customers.  
Sept. 23.  
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