

WILL be sold by the subscriber (Attorney for Richard Wood, and others of London, in the island of Great-Britain) for ready money on 17, on the 27th day of December next, at Capt. Richard Hunter's tavern in Newbern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, ten likely country born negroes, eleven of whom are from 12 to 18 years of age, the other three about 40 years each.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold five tracts of land about six miles above Newbern, near Front road; also four lots in the town of Newbern situated as follows: one corner lot on Broad and Fleet-streets, No. 226 in the plan of said town, one ditto joining the same on Broad-street No. 283, one ditto in Great George and Queen-streets, No. 297, one ditto on Queen-street, No. 298: which lots and lands are the property of the above mentioned Wood. The titles are not to be made until the money be paid. W. GOOD, Att.

All those who hired negroes last year, belonging to the estate of William Wood, dec. are desired to deliver them to the subscriber, on the 28th of December next, with their clothes, agreeably to the terms they were hired on. W. GOOD, Ex'r.

Nov. 24.

FOR the convenience of those persons who cannot attend the dancing school in the day time, the dancing-master proposes to keep an EVENING SCHOOL, which he will open on the first day of December next.

Nov. 24.

LONDON, August 23.

Copy of a RESCRIPT lately published by SPAIN.

I. On receipt of the royal rescript which accompanies the present instruction, the means of putting it into execution shall be forthwith adopted without any delay or excuse whatever. In cities where there are courts of justice or courts of chancery, and where of consequence the various quarters thereof are superintended and governed by particular Alcaldes (Magistrates and governors); the principal Alcaldes shall verify, whether in the registered or unregistered parts, which it is their duty to make out, all strangers residing in the districts have been noticed as well as their families, their names, their country, their religion, their employment, their destination and the reason of their sojourning. There shall be expressed also whether they have declared their intention to reside there as domiciliated and subjects to his Majesty, or simply as travellers. In cases where these informations have not been obtained, they shall be immediately ascertained.

II. In cities where there are Alcaldes of districts, but without a tribunal, the Corregidor or chief magistrate shall with the assistance of the Alcaldes take the same information.

III. In the other cities, towns and villages of the kingdom, the Corregidor and Justices of the Peace shall take the same informations, availing themselves of the assistance of the notaries, the Alguazils (sergeants or bailiffs) and other confidential persons, in order to ascertain the number of the domiciliated.

IV. These measures having been put in execution, foreigners of both sexes, who shall not be domiciliated, shall solemnly declare whether or not they intend to remain domiciliated and subjects of his Majesty; and they shall sign their declarations.

V. Foreigners who are already, or willing to be domiciliated, and be Catholics, and take the following oath before the Tribunal.

"I swear to observe the Catholic religion, to be faithful to the King, to submit to the laws and customs of the Kingdom; renouncing every right and privilege of a foreigner, and every rebellion, and union with, or dependence on the country in which I was born; I promise not to avail myself of its protection, nor that of its Ambassadors, ministers or consuls, under pain of the galley, imprisonment, or expulsion from his Majesty's dominions, and confiscation of my property, according to my rank, status and quality.

The above oath, being made and signed, shall be deposited in the archives of the Tribunal, to have recourse thereto in case of need.

VI. Notice shall be given to those who shall declare themselves travellers, that they can not exercise any liberal art or mechanic profession without being domiciliated. Consequently foreigners can neither be physicians, surgeons, nor architects, unless they have an express license from his Majesty. Neither can they be merchants a la terre (to sell by the ell or yard) nor retailers of any merchandise; nor peruke makers or hair dressers, nor haberdashers, taylor, shoemakers, or even domestics.

VII. Fifteen days shall be given to foreigners included in the preceding articles to quit Madrid, and two months to go out of the kingdom, or within the said term, they shall become domiciliated, and take the oath required, submitting themselves to the pains and punishments already pronounced.—Those who wish to be regarded as foreigners can neither remain at Madrid, without having obtained permission from the Secretary of State.

VIII. With regard to foreigners coming into the kingdom, his Majesty desirous of maintaining treaties which subsist with foreign powers with respect to the commerce of their respective subjects in this kingdom, the permissions and passports by virtue of which these merchants enter the ports and commercial towns shall be examined; and they shall be prevented from coming by any other way, than that which shall be pointed out to them, except by express royal permission.

The Vice Roys, Captains-Generals and Governors of the frontiers are, in this respect to proceed on the passports of strangers whether they are come to seek, refuge, asylum or hospitality; and point out the roads which they are to take in the interior parts of the kingdom, after they have sworn provisionally obedience and submission to the laws of the country.

IX. In cities where there are manufactures established by order and for the account of his Majesty—and in the other manufactures where there are overseers and workmen who do not profess the Catholic religion, particular lists should be made of these manufactures containing details of the date and duration of undertakings. These lists shall be remitted to the President of the Council of Castile, that the said workmen may be afterwards informed what they have to do; but in the mean time they shall not be molested.

X. In the dispositions and principles determined by the royal edicts, the Justices shall take care to include all strangers, and even those who are employed in the King's military household and those also in civil employments.

XI. The ceremony of matriculation, of the declaration, and of the oaths of strangers who are, or wish to be, domiciliated, being performed, on account thereof shall be immediately given to the tribunals, who shall transmit them to the council; even before the list may be complete.

By the latest European papers we see that his Most Christian Majesty has at length given his assent to the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CHART presented to him by the National Assembly of France. On this occasion, the King came to the Assembly, without being escorted by any of the royal guards.

In its general and fundamental principles it bears a great analogy to the Constitution of the United States.

The principal dissimilarity is in the enactment and execution of the laws. A hereditary Monarch presides at the head of the execution—and the Legislature consists of one branch only. The following declaration of the Rights of Men, and of Citizens, prefaces this great charter: Fundamental dispositions guaranteed by the Constitution.

I. That all citizens are admissible to places and employments without any distinction, but that of ability and virtue.

II. That all contributions shall be divided equally among all the citizens, in proportion to their means.

III. That the same crimes shall be subject to the same punishments, without any distinction of persons.

The Constitution in like manner guarantees, as natural and civil rights.

Liberty to all men of going, staying, or departing, without being arrested, accused or detained, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms prescribed by it.

Liberty to all men of speaking, writing and printing their thoughts, and of exercising the religious worship to which they are attached.

Liberty to all citizens of assembling peaceably, and without arms, complying with the laws of Police.

Liberty of addressing to all constituted authorities petitions individually signed.

As liberty consists but in the power of doing whatever neither injures the rights of another, nor the public safety, the law may establish penalties, against facts, which attacking either the rights of others or the public safety, would be injurious to society.

The constitution guarantees the inviolability of property, or a just and previous indemnity for that, of which public necessity, legally proved, shall require the sacrifice.

Effects that were formerly destined to services of public utility belong to the nation.

A general establishment of publick succours shall be created and organized for the relief of the infirm poor, and of the poor not infirm who want work.

A publick instruction shall be created and organized common to all citizens, gratuitous with regard to those parts of instruction indispensable for all men, and of which the establishment shall be gradually distributed in a proportion combined with the division of the kingdom.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have completed their oysters and fixed their salaries as follows.

Thomas Willing, President,	3000 dol.
John Keas, Cashier,	2700
George Simpson, 1st teller,	1500
Gulian M'Ever, 2d do.	1000
W. Lawrence, 1st book-keep.	1000
John Rudd, 2d do.	500
Philip Eak, 1st discount clerk,	750
Edward Stow, 2d ditto,	500
Gustavus Riffberg, Runner,	600

His Britannic Majesty's frigate the Blonde is arrived at New-York, from Jamaica. The Countess of Effingham, (consort of the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Governor of that Island, a British patriot of distinguished fame) arrived in this ship. This lady visits the continent for the benefit of her health.