

WILL be sold by the subscriber (attorney for Richard Wood, and others of London, in the island of Great-Britain) for ready money on the 29th day of December next, at Capt. Richard Hunley'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 Trent 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, Exr.

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 so thought upon, 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 Alcaides (Judges and governors); the criminal Alcaides shall verify, whether in the registered or unregistered lists, which it is their duty to take 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 willingness to reside there as domiciliated and subjects to his Majesty, or simply as travellers. In cases where their information has not been obtained, they shall be immediately ascertained.

II. In cities where there are Alcades of districts, but without a tribunal, the Corregidor or chief Magistrate shall with the assistance of the Alcades 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 information, availing themselves of the assistance of the notaries, the Alcaides (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 annually 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, must 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 relation to, 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 treaty, rank 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 cannot 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 botte* (to sell by the ell or yard) nor retailers of any merchandise; nor peruke makers or hair dressers, nor haberdashers, tailors, shoemakers, or even domestic.

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 be compelled to become domiciliated, and to 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 Minister of the Treasury of the Kingdom.

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 specify 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 Kingdom.

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 edict, 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 employment.

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.

NEW BERN, August 26.

By the late European papers we have seen that Christian Brough was at length given an assent to the **GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER** presented to him by the National Assembly of France. On the 20th of July, the King came to the Assembly, without being accompanied by any of the Ministers.

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

The principal dissimilarity is in the election and execution of the laws. A hereditary monarch presides at the head of the execution—and the Legislature consists of two branches 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 arming 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 a tacking 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.

Effets that were formerly destined to services of public utility belong to the Nation.

A general establishment of public works shall be created and organized for the relief of the indigent poor, and of the poor not indigent who want work.

A public instruction shall be created and organized common to all citizens, gratuitous with regard to those parts of it which are indispensable for all men, and of which the establishment shall be gradually diffused, in a proportion combined with the division of the Kingdom.

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

Thomas Willing, President,	5000 dol.
John Keen, Cashier,	2700
George Sumner, 1st teller,	1500
Gulian M'Leary, 2d do.	1000
W. Lawrence, 1st book-keep.	1000
John Rudd, 2d do.	500
Philip Enk, 1st discount clerk,	750
Edward Stow, 2d ditto,	500
Gustavus Ribberg, Runner,	300

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