

LONDON, August 20.

STATE PAPER.

Copy of a Rescript lately published by Spain, which very much interests every State in Europe.

ARTICLE 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 alcades (Judges and governors) the criminal alcades shall verify, whether in the registered or matriculated lists, 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 also be expressed, whether they have declared their unwillingness to continue to reside there domiciliated and subjects of his Majesty, or simply as travellers. In cases where these informations have not been taken, they shall be immediately ascertained.

Art. II. In cities where there are alcades of districts, but without a tribunal, the corregidores 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.

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

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

"I swear to observe the Catholic Religion, to be faithful to it as well as to the King, whose subject I am, in submitting to the laws and customs of this 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 galleys, imprisonment, or expulsion from his Majesty's dominions, and confiscation of my property, according to my transgression 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.

Art. 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 licence from his Majesty. Neither can they be merchants a la verre (to sell by the ell or yard) nor retailers of any merchandize; nor peruke-makers or hair-dressers, nor haberdashers, tailors, shoe-makers, nor even domestics.

Art. VII. Fifteen days shall be given to foreigners included in the preceding article, 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 take the oath required, submitting themselves to the pains and punishments already pronounced. Those who wish to be regarded as foreigners can neither appear nor remain at Madrid, without having obtained permission from the office of the principal Secretary of State.

Art. VIII. With regard to foreigners coming into the kingdom, his Majesty, desirous of maintaining the treaties which subsist with foreign powers with respect to the commerce of their respective subjects in his 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 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 in 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.

Art. 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 or workmen who do not profess the Catholic Religion, particular lists shall be made of these manufactures, containing details of the date and duration of their undertakings. These lists shall be remitted to the Prefect 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.

Art. 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 also those in civil employments.

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

SEPTEMBER 2.

In one respect this country has profited by the French Revolution. It impoverished and weakened France, and prevented that junction with Tippoo Saib which was originally planned in hostility to the commercial and military interests of Great-Britain in India.

Reports are current, that some popular commotions have taken place in Norway, the particulars have not yet been stated.

The rebuilding of the arsenal at Amsterdam has commenced, with 300 workmen.

A vessel is now breaking up at Deptford-yard, which is the very identical one in which King James the Second went from Feverham to the continent on his abdication. She is called the Royal Escape.

Samuel Phelts, the Horse-Monster, has received sentence of death, at Bedford assizes, for cutting out the tongue of one of those useful animals.

The opposition are now censuring the minister for partaking of a little relaxation after the conclusion of business—but surely they ought not to refuse him that indulgence, since their's is a life of Play!

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.

"An express is arrived here with accounts that peace is established between Russia and the Porte, at Maczin, in sight of the two armies."

The Duke of Wurtemberg is expected to return to this metropolis early in the spring, when a marriage between his Serene Highness and one of the King's daughters is expected to be solemnized.

ETTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

An extraordinary and melancholy circumstance took place yesterday afternoon in Vine street, Chandos-street. A young man, genteelly dressed, went with one of the many wretched females that inhabit that place, and, being alone with her in the room, expressed a great partiality for the sensation of hanging; he used many arguments to persuade the girl to tie him up for five minutes, which, in consequence of a promised reward of half a guinea, she at length consented to; upon this he produced a new cord from his pocket, and she fastened him to a staple in the room. After he had hung some little time the girl began to be terrified; upon perceiving him motionless she was so frightened she could not fulfil her promise of cutting him down, and with difficulty alarmed the people in the house, but too late; for when assistance came, he was too far gone for recovery. Such is the account given by the woman, nor did there appear any suspicious circumstances to doubt the fact. He was taken to St. Martin's watch-house, and in his pockets were found a guinea and an half, but no paper which could lead to a discovery of his person.

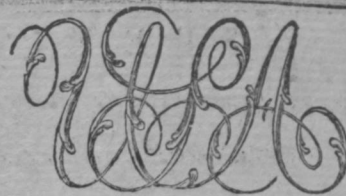
Peter Motteux, the well-known translator of Don Quixote into English, lost his life in the same manner, and from the same cause, as the man who was hanged in Vine-street. Mr. Motteux had taken two women of the town into a tavern in St. James's street, who, by his desire, hanged him, and were to have cut him down in five minutes. Just at this period, a trumpet was heard in the street, and some procession went along; the curiosity of the girls was excited, and when they returned to relieve the suspended gallant, he was dead.

The man who was hanged on Friday, by his own desire, was a musician of some estimation; his name was Kotzwarra, a German. On the examination of the girl, circumstances transpired, which are improper for detail here—the most favourable conclusion we can draw is, that the man was insane.

The Jury, after sitting till near 12 o'clock, returned with a verdict—Guilty of Murder—but not intentionally.

Weymouth, Saturday Evening.

This evening, at six o'clock, their Majesties arrived at this place, with all their Royal Suite. Immediately on their entrance in the Palace, the Royal Fort Garrison fired, which was directly answered by the different ships of war, and other vessels that were in the roads; after which the guns at Portland Castle gave a Royal Salute. As soon as it was dark, a general illumination took place; every one vying with each other in point of device. Several of the tradespeople had some transparencies—Richardson, the Woolen draper, Shaw, the dentist, Delamotte, &c. &c. but the most superb, on this occasion, were his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's; and at Mr. Love's circulating and musical library was a capital piece of painting twelve feet by sixteen.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

THIS day the Second Congress of the United States assembled in this city, for the dispatch of public business.

The following Gentlemen of the Senate appeared in the Senate Chamber, viz.

The Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,

Table listing members of the Senate: Messrs. Langdon, Wingate, Sherman, Cabot, Strong, Stanton, Foster, Burr, Dickenson; Messrs. Rutherford, Morris, Read, Johnson, Hawkins, Butler, Izard, Few.

Members present of the House of Representatives.

Table listing members of the House of Representatives: Messrs. Ames, Boudinot, Bourne, M., Bourne, R. I., Brown, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Griffin, Gordon, Heister, Huger, Larned, Livermore, R. B. Lee, Lawrance; Messrs. Madison, F. A. Muhlenberg, Smith, N. H., Smith, S. C., Steele, Sturges, Sterrett, Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Ward, Wadsworth, Williamson, Willis.

A quorum of the House being present, they proceeded to the election of their officers—the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull was chosen Speaker—John Beckley, Esq. Clerk—Joseph Wheaton, Esq. Sergeant at Arms—Mr. Gifford Dally, Door-keeper, and Mr. Thomas Claxton, Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Livermore administered the oath prescribed by the Constitution to the Speaker. The Speaker then administered the same to the Members, and the Clerk, respectively.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed, that the Senate, having made a house, were ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States with this information. Committee—Messrs. Izard and Langdon.

A message from the House, by Mr. Beckley, informed the Senate that a quorum of the Members was assembled, and ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed Messrs. Smith, S. C. White and Lawrance, a committee on their part, to join the above committee of the Senate.

The joint committee waited on the President of the United States accordingly, who was pleased to inform them that he would meet the two Houses in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

A message from the Senate informed the House that they had appointed the Rev. Bishop White Chaplain to Congress, on their part.

The House postponed their choice of a Chaplain till to-morrow. Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Clark, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, from New-Jersey, and Mr. Jacobs, member for Pennsylvania, took their seats this day—and were qualified according to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the House proceeded to elect a Chaplain; the ballots being collected and counted, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Blair was chosen.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate is now ready to meet the members in the Senate Chamber, to receive the President of the United States, and such communications as he may be pleased to make; and that seats are provided for the members of the House accordingly.

The Speaker (preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, with his Mace) attended by the Members, proceeded to the Senate Chamber—At 12 o'clock the President of the United States arrived, attended by Mr. Secretary Lear, and Major Jackson, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, when he was pleased to make the following speech. [For which see next column.]

The President then retired, and the Members returned to their Hall, where the Speaker laid before them a copy of the Speech which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, it was voted that the Speech of the President of the United States be referred to a committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned to this day 11 o'clock.

City-Hall, Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

WE the subscribers, this day appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to preside at the election of twenty-five Directors for the said Bank, do hereby certify, that the following Gentlemen were duly elected, agreeably to the number of votes annexed to their respective names.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Lists names like James Watson, Philip Livingston, Rufus King, etc., and their respective vote counts.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seal the day and year first above written.

TRISTRAM DALTON, (L. S.) GERARD BANCKER, (L. S.) SAMUEL POWELL, (L. S.)

NEW-HAVEN, October 19.

On Monday the 17th instant, the drawing of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY re-commenced—since which, no prizes drawn higher than 100 dollars.