

You also say, that one of your religious tenets forbids you to take up arms, or to kill, on any pretence whatsoever. It is certainly a noble philosophical principle, which thus does a kind of homage to humanity. But consider well, whether the defence of yourselves, and your equals, be not also a religious duty? You would then have been overpowered by tyrants! Since we have procured liberty for you and ourselves, why should you refuse to preserve it?

Had your brethren in Pennsylvania been less remote from savages, would they have suffered their wives, their children, their parents, to be massacred rather than resist? and are not stupid tyrants, and ferocious conquerors, also savages?

The Assembly will, in its wisdom, consider all your requests. But whenever I meet a Quaker, I will say,

“My brother, if thou hast a right to be free, thou hast a right to prevent any one from making thee a slave.

“As thou lovest thy fellow creature, suffer not a tyrant to destroy him: it would be killing him thyself.

“Thou desirest peace—but consider—weakness invites war—general resistance would prove an universal peace.”

The Assembly invites you to stay its sitting.”

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 instructions, 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 (judges and governors), the criminal alcaldes shall verify, whether in the registered or matriculated lists, which is their duty to make out, all strangers residing in the districts who are noticed, as well as their families, their names, their country, their religion, their employment, their de-

stination, and the reason of their sojourning. There shall also be expressed, whether they have declared their willingness 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 immediately be ascertained.

Art. 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.

Art. III. In other cities, towns and villages of the kingdom, the corregidores and justices of the peace shall take the same informations, availing themselves of the assistance of the Notaries, the alguazils (sergeants and bailiffs) and other fiducial 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 have 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 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, or architects, unless they have an express license 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, taylor, shoe-makers, nor even domestics.

Art. VII. Fifteen days shall be given to foreigners included in the preceding ar-

ticle, 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 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 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 manufacturers, containing details of the date and duration of their 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.

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 all 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 immediately be given to the tribunals, who shall transmit them to the council, even before the lists may be complete.

VIENNA, JUNE 4.

The fate of the Wallachians has excited the compassion of the Bishops of Transylvania, some of whom are arrived here for the purpose of imploring the bounty of his