

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser.

[Price Four-Pence.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1788.

[No. 2793.]

Sales at Auction.
THIS DAY,
 Precisely at 9 o'Clock in the Morning,
At the City Auction-Store,
 Will commence the Sale of a Large and General
Affortment of Merchandize
 The stated Days of Sale for Dry Goods are *Thursdays*
 and *Thursdays*, and for Furniture on *Wednesdays* only.
 The Public may rest assured of the
 closest Attention to their Interest in the Sale of Goods,
 and the strictest Punctuality in Payment. Jan. 17.

THIS DAY,
 Precisely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,
At the Southwark Auction-Store,
 Will begin the Sale of a General
Affortment of Merchandize,
 Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.
 The stated Days of Sale are *Mondays* in the Forenoon,
 and *Thursdays* Afternoons. Jan. 17. (t. u. w. d.)

THIS DAY,
 At the Southwark Vendue-Store,
 At 2 o'Clock in the afternoon will be Sold,
 A QUANTITY OF
Saddlery, Ironmongery
AND HARDWARE,
Tea Urns & Plate Warmers;
 A. S. O.
 Broadcloths, Muslins, Furniture Cottons, Kestings,
 Linens, Dirants, Shaltrons, Calimancoes, Lallings,
 Gauzes, Blackish Breccles, China Ware, &c. &c.
 January 17 2p

TOMORROW,
 The 18th January—At the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
 Precisely at 9 o'Clock, in the Morning,
 Will begin the sale of a Large and General
Affortment of Merchandize:
 The stated Days of Sale are *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*,
 Household and Kitchen Furniture,
 and other useful Goods, will be received and sold
 every *Monday Mornings*, and at no other time. Jan 17

ALL persons indebted for Taxes
 on the Non-resident Lands in the counties of
 Northampton, Franklin and York, for the year 1787,
 are required to make immediate payment at the State
 Treasury, as the accounts will be transmitted to the
 Commissioners in a few days.

David Rittenbouse, Treasurer.
 Philadelphia, January 17, 1788. 5p

Custom-House, Jan. 8, 1788.
 NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, That
 all Bonds given on the exportation of goods, un-
 less cancelled agreeably to law in three weeks from
 the date hereof, will then be put in suit. A bill of
 such is now in the hands of the Attorney-General for
 that purpose. dt

A CITY COURT will be held
 at the Court House, in the city of Philadelphia,
 on Monday the 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock in the
 Forenoon; of which all city constables, and persons
 bound by recognizances to appear thereat, are to take
 notice, and give their attendance accordingly. All
 tavern-keepers who intend to renew their licenses for
 the ensuing year, are desired to apply for their re-
 commendations; and all those who have been recom-
 mended in the course of last year, and have neglected
 to take out license, are desired to take them out pre-
 viously to the court, otherwise they will be dealt with
 as the law directs.

Joseph Cowperthwait, Sheriff.
WHITE & PATTON, Merch-
 ants, of this city, late Copartners in trade,
 having assented to us the subscribers all the claims,
 rights, credits, and effects of said Copartnership,
 and empowered us to demand and receive payment of all
 from all persons indebted to the Copartnership of
 (S) The Debtors are hereby notified, that unless they
 pay, or secure the payment, in three months from
 the date hereof, they will be prosecuted against
 according to law, without respect of persons.

THE Partnership of Barclay,
 Brown, & Co. having expired on the 31st ult.
 All persons having demands on them are desired to
 bring in their accounts; and those who are indebted
 to them are requested to make immediate payment to
 the subscribers.

JOHN BARCLAY,
WILLIAM BROWN.
 Philadelphia, January 10 3p

T O B E L E T,
 (And may be entered into on the 17th day of the 2d
 month (February) next,
A Commodious Cellar and two
 large vaults, under the New Meeting-house, at the
 fourth well corner of Arch and Fifth streets, in the
 city of Philadelphia. The Cellar is well calculated
 for the storing of Dry Goods, and the Vaults express-
 ly adapted to the storing of Wine, Beer, and other Li-
 quors: the same are very convenient, and in good
 order. Whoever inclines to rent the same, may know
 the terms by applying to **CHRISTOPHER SKINNER,**
 Esq. in Strawberry Alley, opposite to
 Beller's Alley. dt Mo 3 tush

CITY CONCERT.
 JANUARY 17.
 At the City Tavern, THIS DAY, the 17th inst. will
 be performed the Fifth Concert.
 Plan of the Fifth Concert.
 ACT I.
 The Grand Symphonie Haydn
 Song Zettl
 Concerto Violoncello
 ACT II.
 Sonata Piano Forte Schroder
 Double Concerto Flute and Violin Davaux
 ACT III.
 Concerto Flute Brown
 Solo Violin Reinagle
 Symphonie Collet
 Tickets to be had at the City Tavern.
 The Concert to begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Mr. CENAS
 INTENDS opening his Dancing School for young
 Gentlemen every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
 during the season.—To commence at his room in
 Chestnut street, near the White Horse Tavern, on
 Tuesday next.—He may also be seen at Mr. Brunot's,
 the corner of Second and Walnut streets.
 Jan. 3, 1788.
T O B E L E T,
 (And may be entered on immediately)
A Convenient Dwelling House,
 Stable and Carriage House, suitable either for a
 private family or those who take boarders, back of the
 City Vendue Store, near Walnut street, in Front
 Street. For further particulars apply to **J. PATTON,**
 at said store. Dec. 3

A NEW three story brick House,
 in one of the most agreeable parts of the city,
 completely finished in the modern style. The lot on
 which it stands is nineteen feet and a half in front, and
 one hundred and thirty-four feet in depth; it enjoys
 the benefit of a four feet alley, and other advantages.
 For further particulars, enquire of Benjamin Morgan,
 junior, Esq. in Market street, near Third street.
 Philadelphia, Sept. 8. 3awf

T O B E L E T,
A HOUSE,
 THE south-west corner of Market and Seventh-
 streets. Enquire of Jacob Hiltzheim, near the
 premises. 3awf
RAN away from Cape Francois, a Mulatto MAN,
 named Jacques, or James, a Creole, from Man-
 tinoen, an excellent kitchen and pastry cook, 26 or 27
 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, middling thick,
 his legs are much warped, fine neck-marked, a very
 large mouth, small eyes and fink, a large forehead
 and long necked; he has a kind of ring worn on one
 of his arms, and has a difficulty in his speech, flau-
 mering a little.—He left Cape Francois in the be-
 ginning of May last, and was supposed to have taken
 passage for this continent. Whoever secures said Ma-
 tureto Man, and gives intelligence, will be handsomely
 rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by
 Dec 6. 3awaw **JAMES VANUXEM.**

THE following Articles were
 brought to my Office this Morning, which were
 taken from a person of a suspicious character, and are
 supposed to be stolen—One gold watch, one silver
 soup ladle, 5 silver table and 6 silver tea spoons, one
 silver cream pot, a remnant of broadcloth, and a
 quantity of Pennsylvania and Maryland paper money
 of the old emissions. Whoever has lost any of the
 above articles, and can prove their property, may
 have them again by applying to
JOSEPH WHARTON.
 Philadelphia, January 1 3awf

ALL persons indebted to the es-
 tate of JOHN HOOD, deceased, are again re-
 quested to discharge their respective balances on or be-
 fore the full of February next; as all those who are
 delinquent after that day, may expect their accounts
 put into the hands of an attorney.
HANNAH HOOD Executrix,
WM M'NURTRE, Executor.
 Philadelphia, December 20, 1787. 3awf

The Brig General Orde,
 now lying at Marcus Hook; will sail
 with all convenient speed for
Rofeau, in Dominica.
 For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT M'CLENNAN,
 who has a few Bags Prime COFFEE, and a few
 Pouchons Dominica AUM, to be disposed of on
 moderate terms. January 7 3awf

For NEWRY,
 The Brig BECKY & POLLY,
 JOHN FLEMING, Master.
 For freight or passage apply to Benjamin Fuller,
 James Craig, James Ash, or the Captain.
 A N. B. A few Bags of COFFEE that came in the
 above Brig from St. Estaut, to be disposed of by
 Benjamin Fuller. Jan. 7 3awf

For Cork & Belfast,
 The SHIP HANNIBAL,
 GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM, Master.
 HAVING the greatest part of her cargo ready to
 put on board; will sail on or before the 1st of January.
 For freight or passage in full ship, apply to the Capt-
 on board, at Cuthbert's wharf, or to
CONYNGHAM, NESBITT & Co.
 Philadelphia, Dec. 20. dt

Meat taken in to Smoke
 By **JOHN JONES,**
SKINNER and BRECHERS-MAKER,
 in Birch, between Walnut and Pine streets, and
 next door to the sign of the English Coffee. 3awf

Ice to be Sold for approved Bonds,
 (The nearest Philadelphia they are payable, the more
 acceptable)
A WELL ASSORTED
Invoice of Goods:
 Consisting of, fine and coarse broad and narrow Woollens
 A Variety of different kinds of Piece Goods
 Calicoes, Chintzes, Silks, &c.
 Nov. 24. d Enquire of the Printers.

St. Kitts Rum,
 AND
GREEN COFFEE,
 TO BE SOLD BY
J. B. Huron,
 At his Store in Water Street, between Chestnut and
 Walnut streets. Jan. 25 3awf
JUST ARRIVED,
SPANISH HIDES,
 Of an excellent Quality—A few Packages of
Choice Beaver,
 FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Mason.

Haynes and Crawford
H A R P F O R S A I L,
 A Large Assortment of—**IRISH LINENS**
 plain and printed
 Cordage of 6 inches and under
 Cables of 8, 12, 9, 11 and 12
 inches
 plain Canvas
 Jib Reef
 Coarse and fine Salt
 Char in casks of two and a
 half dozen.
 Philadelphia, December 21. d

Stewart and Nesbitt
 have for Sale, at their Stores, a Quantity of excellent
New-River, Liverpool,
HOUSE COAL,
 which they will sell by Quantity or small Parcels, to
 suit the purchasers.—They have also a large and good
Assortment of Irish Linens,
 in boxes; with superfine and coarse CLOTHS, com-
 plet sets of the very best marine edged GUNS, ware,
 diamelled tea and coffee-pots, cream-coloured enam-
 elled cups and saucers, blue China glazed dished; sto-
 mached, buff and leaden mugs in crates,
 Best Holland Gin in casks,
 English Sail Duck, and London Porter in casks of
 fourteen each. dt

John Thompson
 Has for Sale, at his Store in Front street, the fifth
 Door above Chestnut street.
A Large and General Assortment of
DRY GOODS:
 A L S O—Burlington pork, English porter in bottles,
 excellent butter in kegs, a few cases of china assorted,
 Wesson's stuff, &c.
 He has also to Let—A large, convenient HOUSE,
 Wharf, and Stores, in good repair, in Water Street,
 between Arch and Race streets, lately in the tenure
 of Robert Stewart. Dec. 8 3awf

A QUANTITY OF
Souchong Tea,
 OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY.
 Just arrived in the Ship Hope, from Canton, likewise,
 Bourdeaux Claret, of the first quality, in casks of 3
 dozen each.—For sale, on reasonable terms, by
John Anthony,
 At his Store on Webster's Wharf, near Chestnut
 street. October 22. 3awf

JUST IMPORTED,
 And to be Sold on reasonable Terms by
Cornelius Barnes,
 In Broad Street (usually called Moravian Alley) three
 Doors from Arch Street.—A Quantity of
WHITE and brown German
 Linens of different sorts, by the bale or single
 piece
 Also, A quantity of dark and light blue, brown, red,
 and drab coloured broadcloths, from 6 to 27 per
 yard, by the bale or single piece
 Black and white fatins
 Pink and pea green sarisets
 Mantles, &c. &c. Dec. 23. 3awaw

JANE GEE,
MILLINER,
 RETURNS thanks to her friends for their past fa-
 vours, and solicits a continuance of them at the
 same time informs them, that she has removed to the
 north-east corner of Second and Chestnut streets;
 where she will constantly have a variety of Millinery
 ready made: And as she has at all times a number of
 assistants, she is enabled to complete the orders en-
 trusted to her with the utmost punctuality and dis-
 patch.—For SALE, a quantity of new and bonnet
 Wires, of the newest fashion, very low.
WANTED, several Apprentices.
 Philadelphia, Dec. 14. dt 3awaw

Holmes & Rathey.
 B E G L E V E to inform their Friends and the public,
 that they have removed from their late store on
 Market street, what is Water Street, 12 doors above
 Market street, where they are beginning for sale, just
 landed out of the late two Brothers, from Dublin—
 9-8 and 10-8 wide sheetings
 5-4, 5-8 and 6-8 wide ditto
 Brown and black finished Broad cloth
 Printed ditto
 9-8 and 10-8 wide sheetings
 Fustian and hunters ditto
 Rattens, coatings and heaters
 Corduroys and velvets, silk handkerchiefs, &c.
 A Range of STORES to be Let—Enquire as above.
 September 27, 1787. 3awf

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart,
 Have for Sale at their Stores in Water Street,
 A CARGO OF
LISBON SALT,
 Port Wine in pipes, hogheads and quartercasks, ship-
 ped by the Royal Brit Company
 Madeira Wine, London and New-York qualities
 Old Lisbon ditto in pipes and quartercasks
 A few CHESTS of
Souchong and Congo Tea,
 An ASSORTMENT of
Cambricks and Lawns,
 And a Quantity of FEATHERS in Bags.
 October 17 3awf

TO BE SOLD BY
John Telles and Co.
 In Water Street, a little below the Draw-bridge,
Old Port, Lisbon & Fayal
W I N E S,
 Four years old, in pipes, hogheads and quartercasks
 A L S O,
A large Assortment of India Silks, viz.,
 Satins
 Silk Gages
 Plain and striped luteclings
 Beclongs
 Paduasays and spotted silks
 Blue and red nankeens
 India fans of different qualities
 A few bags of pepper, and a few hogheads of New-
 England Rum, some barrels of gunpowder. 3aw
IMPORTED from FRANCE
 In the Ship L'ORISAY, and others, by
James Vanuxem,
 In Water Street, below the Market.

An ASSORTMENT of
SUPERFINE and second
 Quality, fashionable col-
 ours
 Printing paper
 Artificial flowers and
 wreaths
 Sarfenes, satins
 Florentine, Genoa velvet
 Hair ribbons, linens
 Gauzes, laces, edgings and
 tape
 Tawanned cambricks
 Table Linens
 Barcelona, silk, linen and
 cotton handkerchiefs
 Cator and beaver hats
 Fans, silk umbrellas
 Claret in casks of 5 & 12
 dozen
 Champagne wine, 5th
 quality
 Gin in bottles
 Gin in casks
 Annified in ditto
 Old Sherry wine in quar-
 ter casks
 Muscade wine in casks of
 superior quality
 Allicant annified
 Brandy demij-anes
 Plaster of Paris
 White and coloured silk
 Stockings
 Printing paper
 Artificial flowers and
 wreaths
 An assortment of elegant
 hanging paper
 An assortment of looking
 glass plates from 30 by
 30 to 30 by 21
 gilt, black and gilt, and
 table Linens
 white moulding
 An assortment of framed
 looking glasses, some in
 mahogany
 Spanish whitening
 Chalk
 Old wine
 Grind stones
 Cotton candle wick
 Sugar plumbs in demi
 jannes
 Liqueur ball
 Essence of lavender and
 bugiamot
 Cocoa and sugar in hogf-
 heads.

Dry Verdegreafe.
 All persons indebted to the estate of Lacey and
 Millet are desired to make payment to said James Van-
 uxem, who is empowered by the assignees of said
 house, to take for the same. Oct. 18. 3awf

Philadelphia and New-York
S T A G E S
 (Through Bordentown, Burlington and Smith-Amboy)
 To pass in less than two Days.

THE navigation of the river De-
 laware being at present stopped by the ice, the
 Proprietors of the Philadelphia and New-York stages,
 through Bordentown and Burlington, respectfully re-
 form the Public, a commodious LAND-STAGE will
 leave Mr. Cooper's ferry, opposite the city of Phi-
 ladelphia, two days each week, on the usual stage days,
 (that running via Bordentown on every Wednesday) and
 proceed to Bordentown or Burlington (each place to be
 taken alternately) from one of which places, conveni-
 ent Land-Stages will set off every Monday and Thurs-
 day Morning, by the way of *Cockfield, Allentown,*
Cranberry, Red-Bank and Spanglers to Smith-Amboy;
 where a commodious Stage-Boat, provided by Mr.
 John Rattoon, will be ready to convey Passengers and
 Goods to New York the same day on which they leave
 Bordentown or Burlington, and will weather permit-
 ting.

R A T E S are as follow:
 For Pass. Gds peat
 From Philadelphia to Smith Amboy 0 12 0 0 7 0
 Amboy to New-York 0 3 0 0 1 0
 1 1 0 0 0 8 0
 A Stage-Boat will likewise leave the basin of Con-
 necticut dock at New-York two days each week, viz. on
 every Monday and Thursday, to return by the same
 route to Philadelphia. Bordentown, Dec. 19.
 N. B. In Philadelphia for the above stages please
 to enquire at the Arch Street Ferry. 3awf

City-Tavern & Coffee-House.
EDWARD MOYSTON
 TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks
 to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been
 pleased to honor his house with their custom, and
 hopes for a continuance of their favors, and the pub-
 lic in general. Having provided himself with Cooks
 of experience, both in the French and English taste, he
 flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction
 to those who please to visit his house; and careful at-
 tention shall never be wanting, to render their ac-
 commodation agreeable. Ladies and Gentlemen tra-
 vellers can be commodiously lodged at the tavern, as
 he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient man-
 ner than they have heretofore been, or at the house
 adjoining thereto, which he hath taken, and furnished
 in a neat manner, for the reception of rich Ladies and
 Gentlemen, as would chuse to be more retired than they
 can be in the tavern.—Horses and Carriages shall
 be taken the greatest care of at his Stables, back of
 the tavern, and every exertion used by him to render
 every thing in his way complete.—He has laid in a
 fresh supply of LIQUORS of the very best quality.
 3awaw **E. MOYSTON,**

GW

Messrs. PRINTERS,

In reading over some old scraps of papers, I accidentally met with the following sentiments on that pernicious, or rather pestiferous vice, called GAMING. — Now, as my husband is unfortunately very much addicted to it, I should be greatly obliged to you (if upon examination you find it admissible) to publish it in your entertaining paper: for, as he has not seen them, I conceive they will have more weight with him than any other. Let me only add, that he has so far debauched himself by the effects of this nefarious practice, as to become a mere Tot, a lifeless Aligator.

I am, &c. Y. Z.

ON GAMING.

There is one amusement much indeed sought after at present, with a view to pleasure, which surely of all others, has the least pretence to it, and which, above every other, repays its blind followers with vexation and disappointment. I mean that of immoderate Gaming.

To analyze it therefore into its principles: the very best consequences that could be hoped for, even supposing what is impossible, a continued run of fortune: the very best, I say, that can be hoped, would be an inordinate lust of gain: for, it is always observed, that the (successful) in this way grow proportionably covetous: hence arises a certain eagerness, a restless craving of the mind, after an object which can never satisfy it. And even this, ignoble as it is, deeply tinged with perpetual doubts, and the fear of a reverse of fortune: hence the most distressful anxiety arises: the inward peace and balance of the mind is destroyed, and the distracted heart set at variance with itself.

But this is a very weak and imperfect picture of a gaming table: for, as the tide of fortune ebbs, and flows, as it flows, for the sad reverse, to which every adventurer is exposed, awakens by turns every gloomy and accursed passion of the soul. Here we may often see a numerous assembly chained down by the magic of the fatal circle: the forerunner seated triumphant in the midst with his instruments of deceit before him; at length the spell begins to waver, and the engine of falsehood is put in motion: the incandescing crowd fixed with anxious eyes and beating hearts, till in the end, Fate proclaims the magic victorious: who, by secret and unsuspected arts, hath conveyed the wealth of his followers into his own pocket; leaving them nothing in return, but the just reward of grief and vexation, indignation and remorse.

Do we see men plying their best hours and their prime of life, in these scenes of folly; whose rank, fortunes and natural abilities might entitle them to the highest efficacy in the commonwealth? Degrading themselves to the low level of professed gamblers, and herding with these, as their chief intimates, their bosom friends?

Blind to every kind of merit, but that of the learned artful, whose boasted qualification is, that he is both able and willing to eat them of the useful bushes of an estate. Yet, fond as they are of this mad extravagance in theory, the practice of it is attended with the most consummate misery: The same conflict of tormenting passions, as hath already been described, rises to blast their unwarlike pleasures: and their false pursuits so generally conclude with curling the eyelids, and blaspheming Providence. Here then behold the wretch completed! Surrounded by a train of inextricable miseries! His fortune vanishes beyond redemption! He cannot work; and to beg he is ashamed! He hath disgraced his ancestors, and ruined his posterity! Behind him he sees nothing but guilt and shame before him nothing but misery and distress. What then remains, but that he throw the last fatal die for eternity, and conclude the horrid scene by a halter, a dagger, or a pistol!

OPULENCE.

A VISION.

I found myself in a chemical laboratory. — A little pale man, attentively thoughtful, was placed near a furnace on which a copper vessel was fixed, the combustion of the fire illuminated his face: his hair was bristled, his beard long and negligent; a glass mask covered his face, and he wore a dirty apron. — The moment he saw me, he put his finger to his mouth.

I was silent — He blew the fire for some short time, and, suddenly lowering it, drew me a black, stormy cloud; he listened, and said, *It thunders; good! Joy shone on his gloomy countenance. Here is a storm, added he, let us go out.*

A flash of lightning succeeded; he took me by the hand. — *What a happy event this is! The thunder will rain, and, perhaps — let us go into the open air.* He seemed inclined to meet the storm; went to a little rising ground; and held out his arms to a man who was coming at a distance. The man who saw him, made him a sign, and ran towards us. Instantly a flash of fire fell from the clouds on the man, who ran and consumed him like phosphorus. The chemist gave a shout of joy, ran to the spot where the fire from Heaven had dissolved this human body; he hopped and picked up a small triangular stone, and, rising up, cried out, *We no longer want any thing; here is the philosopher's stone.* — And, prying how it is there more than elsewhere? — *Oh!* replied he, *for the first forty years I have been watching the thunder; this great work, which has been so long sought, could not be perfected but by the sudden and instantaneous dissolution of a man; the thunderbolt itself is capable of melting this precious matter.*

He put this philosopher's stone into my hand, and whilst he was making gesticulations expressive of the diverse emotions of his soul, a second clap of thunder came more terrible than the first, and dissolved him also. I was not tempted to go to the spot to find a second stone, doubtless, in greater perfection, as the man who furnished the materials was a philosopher. I made my escape very precipitately, with the prize, which I inherited by an extraordinary accident.

I settled in a large city, where I hired a spacious garret, purchased the entire shop of a brazer, and, that same night, having secured the door, transformed all the copper pots into pure gold: I broke, or rather sawed them, and, with those precious fragments, in a short time accumulated prodigious wealth.

Then I was courted by every one; purchased an hotel, magnificent carriages, distinguished by the privacy of their springs. — The women said I was

not to be equalled, and the little scale I had found became genius.

I was a bachelor, and they all vied who should marry me; for this purpose every artifice was employed; praises were lavished, and compliments without end. In the midst of all these ambitious, coquetish ladies, who sought my alliance, and who displayed the whole artillery of sighs and artificial graces, I chose a young girl, of an open disposition and countenance, who had neither addressed me by a word or a look.

My marriage was celebrated with great pomp and magnificence, and I was happy to have chosen, among this great number of girls, her who seemed the most modest and useful.

A Genoa ship discovered, one of my ancestors killed at the battle of Cerisole, and honoured me with an escutcheon of three pales, flaming in a field d'or. As to my wife, she was made a descendant from Froila the First, fourth king of Aulurium.

One night, as I lay in a most magnificent bed with her, contemplating the richness of my furniture, a crowd of Vampires entered the room, and began to unfurnish my apartment. In vain did I make signs to them to desist; they carried every thing away, making many low bows. Every one of my people calling me *my lord*, carried away some of its effects, black gowns, red gowns; a thousand people I knew nothing of, came and claimed their shares, and each took possession of what belonged to me: they showed me papers, which had the virtue of carrying off, before my eyes, all my moveables. I even saw the little box which contained my stone, taken; it was seized by the figure of a man, who held in his hand a wand, and called out *Justice!*

Then I turned to my dearly beloved, and, in the effusion of my soul, said to her, *The Vampires have stripped me of all I had; but still I have thee.* She wept — I thought it proceeded from tenderness; but my wife so mild, so open, so frank from my arms, ran over the apartment with the looks and gesture of a fury, and, seeing it was stripped, seized on a purse the Vampires had found in one of my waistcoat pockets, came to me, and, applying a vigorous stroke to my cheek, I got up in order to run after my wife, for I loved her. I had grown fat from living well; but a little Vampire, thinner still than the others, sprang upon me, and began to suck me alive. He swelled on my body as I grew lank; he dried me up from head to foot, gorging himself with my blood, and I became so lig it, that the wind carried me off my magnificent bed with rich curtains through the window. I floated some time in the air, and fell on a rock, which fortunately awoke me.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, October 9, 1787.

THE board of treasury, to whom was referred the petition of Abraham Yates, Jun. Esq; late continental loan-officer for the State of New York, praying a further allowance for his services in that department,

Beg leave to report,

THAT from a summary of Mr. Yates's commission account, whilst acting as loan-officer for the State of New York, transmitted to this office by the commissioner of accounts for that State, it appears, That the amount of the commissions allowed to, and received by Mr. Yates, for his services as loan-officer, was six thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars, specie value. That Mr. Yates entered on the duties of his station in the month of November, 1779, and continued therein till the 31st of January, 1786, but scarcely any business whatever was transacted in that office after the month of December, 1785, till the month of April, 1785; so that the space of time in which Mr. Yates's services were actually engaged in the business of the loan-office, will not exceed three years. That in the adjustment of Mr. Yates's commission account, the State commissioner has allowed a specie commission on the nominal sum of the old continental emissions received, and paid by the loan-officer at a depreciated value, contrary to the general principles which had governed in the former stipulations of loan-office accounts; and that the propriety of adhering to these principles is clearly stated in the report of the comptroller of the treasury, occurred in by this board on the 26th December last. That in consequence of this mode of adjustment, the comptroller states, that there is a considerable difference in favor of Mr. Yates, in the specie balance found due to him. With respect to the additional compensation claimed by Mr. Yates, the board observe, that it arises for services in signing, stamping, and numbering about twenty three thousand bills of the new emission; and in counting, punching, and packing 2,325,000 dollars, in bills of the old emission; for which last service, Mr. Yates charges fourteen hundred and twelve pounds, nine shillings, New-York currency, equal to three thousand five hundred and thirty-one specie dollars, being a commission of 28 per cent. in specie, on the amount of the old continental emissions above mentioned. That on examining the amount of the specie commission above mentioned, at the value of the old continental money, as fixed by the resolve of Congress of the 18th March, 1780, it would amount to 142,240 continental dollars, which is equal to a commission of 5 per cent. (instead of 28, as allowed by Congress) on the whole sum received: from which it clearly appears, that if a specie commission was to be estimated on monies received at a depreciated rate, the same would constantly augment in a ratio proportioned to the stage of depreciation; so that on the continental monies still to be destroyed at the treasury (estimating the present worth at 25 for one, at which it was lately purchased by the State of New-York) the commission would exceed 30 per cent. That it appears to this board, from a report of the two commissioners employed in this city, to examine, count, and destroy the bills of the old continental emissions, now bringing into the treasury, that between the 15th December and 19th January last, they had examined, counted, and destroyed 2,759,217 dollars of the old continental emissions. That the allowance made to each of these commissioners, is two dollars per day; so that the expense attending this service has been one hundred and eight dollars: admitting, therefore, the trouble of receiving and punching the old emissions, at the respective loan offices, to be equal to that of examining

and destroying the same at the treasury, the expense of cancelling the sum received by Mr. Yates, would be one hundred and eleven specie dollars, instead of three thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars, as claimed by his memorial. On the whole, the board beg leave to observe, that on examining the commissions on the old emissions, received by Mr. Yates, on the principles stated in the report of the comptroller, the specie balance, found due to that officer, would be diminished two thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars; so that should the commission of 18 per cent. on the old emissions cancelled by him, in pursuance of the resolve of the 18th March, 1780, be allowed (notwithstanding the objections made thereto by the commissioner of accounts for the State of New-York) the amount of the same would fall short of the sum obtained by Mr. Yates, in consequence of the principles which his commission account has been settled, since, by a just estimation of the commission of 18 per cent. as claimed by the memorial, the same would amount only to eighty-eight specie dollars. The principle of applying a specie commission on monies received on account of the United States, at a depreciated value, appears to this board a precedent of so dangerous a nature, that they have esteemed it their duty, in the first instance which has come under their cognizance, to be particular in their observations on it. The commission account of the loan-officers of the States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, estimated in this manner, would amount to a sum exceeding, in a prodigious degree, any equitable compensation for their respective services. Nor is this the extent of the mischief; the various officers entitled to commissions in the Post department, might plead a precedent for applying the same principle in the settlement of their respective accounts, and thereby swell the amount of their commissions to a sum of a far greater magnitude than the public were bound to pay, or they had a right to expect. In the commissary and quarter-master general's department, under the direction of the late major Gen. Greene and Col. Wadsworth, the sum of old emission money received by them, respectively, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Dollars. By major general Greene 89,903,333; By colonel Wadsworth 79,246,775.

By the resolve of Congress, of the 2d March, 1778, the commission allowed to the quarter-master general, and his two principal assistants, for their trouble and expense, was to be one per cent. on the monies issued to them. By the resolve of the 9th of April, 1778, the commissary general, his deputies, and purchasing assistants, are allowed three per cent. on all the monies received and expended by them in their respective departments. At the date of the first resolve, the value of continental money, compared with specie, was at 56 79 90hs per 100; at the date of the second, it was 47 28 90hs. If, therefore, a specie commission, agreeable to the value of continental money, when the commission was fixed, is allowed on the expenditures above stated, the sum due under that head to the late general Greene, and his two principal assistants, would be — Specie Dollars. 511,428; To colonel Wadsworth and the officers under him — 140,164; Total 651,592.

In the commission of the commissary general's department, those of the subordinate officers are included, which is not the case in the first sum; and by eliminating the commissions due to officers of same condition in the quarter-master's department, to about the same allowance (which will be found nearly the cost) the aggregate of the commission account, on these two departments only, would be two million of specie dollars. Whether or not the sum found due by the State commissioner to Mr. Yates, is more than an adequate compensation for his services, whilst acting as loan-officer, the board do not take upon themselves to determine. From the circumstances stated in this report, Congress will judge, whether any further allowance will be proper; or whether it will be necessary to revise the adjustment of the said accounts, on the principles established by the comptroller of the treasury. If, on such re-adjustment, the amount of the commissions found due to Mr. Yates, should not be adequate, the United States in Congress (who are alone competent to this object) may make such further additional allowance as they may judge necessary, without giving a sanction to the establishment of a principle in the settlement of public accounts, which, in its consequences, may prove highly injurious to the interest of the United States.

On Wednesday the 9th instant, the honorable the assembly of this State formed a house, having 43 members present, when Richard Varick, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and the usual general committees appointed.

On Thursday forty six members attended.

On Friday, the house of assembly having forty-eight members present, and the honorable the feoate a full quorum to proceed on business, his excellency the Governor made a Speech to both houses of legislature, a copy of which having been immediately communicated by a friend, and correspondent, is as follows, viz.

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

IT being essential to the welfare of our country, that a representation in the national council should be maintained without intermission, and as the term for which the delegates from this State were elected, is expired, you will perceive the necessity of proceeding to an immediate new appointment.

Gentlemen, The requisition for the federal services of the current year also claims your early attention — I have full confidence, that the same Spirit, which has invariably influenced the legislature of this State will induce you to a cheerful and effectual compliance with every measure founded on the national compact, and necessary to the honor and prosperity of the Union.

It will appear from the act of Congress, and other papers on this subject, that the supplies, required for the common treasury, are principally to arise from the arrears due on former requisitions; advantages will therefore result from the punctuality of past payments, as a greater proportion of the resources of the State may now be applied to the relief of our own citizens. To assist you in making the necessary arrangements, I shall cause to be laid before you estimates of the public debt, with the receipts and expenditures, since the conclusion of the war, abstracted from the treasury's annual audited accounts by which you will be particularly informed of the present state of our treasury.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that the jurisdiction line between the commonwealth of Massachusetts and this State, which has been so long a subject of controversy, and attended with much length and difficulty to the borders, is at length finally adjusted; and that the boundary line between this State and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is also completed. The reports of the commissioners, employed in these respective transactions, accompanied with maps of the lines, will be delivered to you, in order, that the proper directions may be given for their authentication and deposit, and for the final liquidation and settlement of the expence which have attended these services.

I shall leave with you the several official communications, which have been made to me in the recess; with these you will receive the proceedings of the general convention lately held in the city of Philadelphia, and an act of the United States in Congress, for their transmission to the legislatures of the different States. From the nature of my office you will easily perceive it would be improper for me to have any other agency in this business, than that of laying the papers respecting it before you for your information.

Gentlemen, It must afford the highest satisfaction to observe, that under the blessing of Heaven, tranquility and good order continue to prevail throughout the States, and that by the industry of the citizens, the country is in a great measure recovered from the waste and injuries of war. The profuse use however, of luxuries brought from abroad, drains us of our wealth, and is the source from which most of our present difficulties proceed. I would therefore submit to the wisdom of the legislature, the propriety of limiting the consumption of foreign articles, by encouraging the manufactures of our own productions, as far as may be consistent with our situation, and a due regard to beneficial commerce.

GEORGE CLINTON, Poughkeepsie, Jan. 12, 1788.

Late yesterday evening, we were favored, by a correspondent, with the following Copy of a Letter from the honorable Robert Yates, Junior, and John Lansing, Esquires, members of the general convention, lately held in the city of Philadelphia, assigning their reasons for giving their dissent to the constitution, agreed upon by that body, and which was laid before the legislature by his excellency the Governor at the opening of the session on Friday last. — From a consideration of the very interesting nature of this LETTER to the public, notwithstanding the late hour of its receipt, the editor thus expeditiously presents it to the public view.

REASONS OF DISSENT.

Albany, Dec. 21, 1787.

SIR,

WE ourselves the honor to advise your excellency, that in pursuance of concurrent resolutions of the honorable senate and assembly, we have, together with Mr. Hamilton, attended the convention, appointed for revising the articles of confederation, and reporting amendments to the same.

It is with the sincerest concern we observe, that in the prosecution of the important objects of our mission, we have been reduced to the disagreeable alternative, of either exceeding the powers delegated to us; and giving our assent to measures which we conceived destructive of the political happiness of the citizens of the United States, or opposing our opinion to that of a body of respectable men, to whom those citizens had given the most unequivocal proofs of confidence. — This circumstance, under these impressions, to have hesitated, would have been to be culpable: we therefore, gave the principles of the constitution, which has received the sanction of a majority of the convention, our decided and unreserved dissent; but we equally candidly confess, that we should have been equally opposed to any system, however modified, which had in object the consolidation of the United States into one government.

We beg leave briefly to state some cogent reasons, which, among others, influenced us to decide against a consolidation of the States. These are reducible into two heads.

1st. The limited and well-defined powers under which we acted, and which could not, on any possible constitution, embrace an idea of such magnitude as to suffice to a general constitution, in subversion of that of the State.

2dly. A conviction of the impracticability of establishing a general government, pervading every part of the United States, and extending essential benefits to all.

Our powers were explicit, and confined to the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting such alterations and provisions thereto, as should render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government; and the preservation of the union.

From these expressions we were led to believe, that a system of consolidated government could not, in the remotest degree, have been in contemplation of the legislature of this State; for that so important a trust as the adopting measures which tended to deprive the State government of its most essential rights of sovereignty, and to place it in a dependent situation, could not have been confided by implication; and the circumstance, that the acts of the convention were to receive a state approbation in the last resort, forcibly corroborated the opinion, that our powers could not involve the subversion of a constitution, which, being immediately derived from the people, could only be abolished by their express consent, and not by a legislature, possessing authority vested in them for its preservation. Not could we suppose, that if it had been the intention of the legislature, to abrogate the existing confederation, they would, in such pointed terms have directed the attention of their delegates to the revision and amendment of it, in total exclusion of every other idea.

Reasoning in this manner, we were of opinion, that the leading feature of every amendment ought to be the preservation of the individual States, in their uncontrolled constitutional rights, and that in referring them, to a mode of government, which had been devised by the confederates, the monarchical system of a general system of revenue; the power of regulating commerce, and enforcing the observance of foreign treaties, and other necessary branches of sovereignty.

Exclusive of our objections originating from the want of power, we entertained an opinion, that a general government, however guarded by declarations of rights, or cautionary provisions, must unavoidably, in a short time, be productive of the destruction of the civil liberty of such citizens who could be effectually coerced by it; by reason of the