

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his Customers and the Farmers generally of Ontario county, that he has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of

**Dry Goods, Groceries,
Crockery, Ironmongery, &c.**

Which he will open at his STORE, in the town of SNELL, about the 28th inst. This, together with his stock on hand, will make a large and complete assortment, which he will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment. **Wheat, Rye, Pork, Butts,** and even CASH will not be refused in payment. He will also open at the same time at his Mills, a general assortment, on the same terms.

Now running on Crooked Lake, Schooner SALLY, of 30 tons burthen, intended as a regular trader on said Lake, and built by the subscriber for his accommodation and the Merchants and Farmers of Ontario.—Charges for transportation up or down the Lake will be as follows, viz,

Wheat or other grain per Bushel, 6d.

Flour per Barrel, 2s.—And other kinds of loading in proportion. One third will be discounted from the above prices so such as will furnish a full load.

The neighboring Merchants of Ontario will find it much to their advantage to transport their produce to market by the Crooked Lake and Bath to Baltimore, as the freight for a barrel of flour in the spring season will not exceed one dollar and twenty cents from Waggoners Mills to the latter place. There is now a convenient Ware-House at the head of the Lake, and others will be erected at the foot and at Mr. Bidde's, on the north fork, early in the spring.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to **George W. Taylor**, in Snell, **Lazarus Hammond**, head of the Lake, or to the subscriber.

GEORGE M'CLURE.

Cold Spring Mills, Dec. 22, 1808. (8)

A. DOX,

HAS just received, in addition to his former supply, the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

2 Trunks Calicoes;

- 2 Bales India Muslins;
- 20 pieces fine, Blue, brown and mixt Cloths;
- 20 pieces red, yellow, white, green & black Flannels;
- 30 do. Toilet and Swanstown Vest Patterns;
- 12 do. Fancy and Velvet Cord;
- 4 do. Sattin Cloth;
- 12 do. white and black Cambric Musklin;
- 12 doz. twill and common Shawls;
- 7 do. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;

GROCERIES.

- 3 hhd. St. Croix and Jamaica Rum;
- 2 hhd. French Brandy;
- 2 hhd. Molasses;
- 1 do. brown Sugar;
- 6 casks lump do.;
- 6 do. Roll Tobacco;
- 4 bbls. Pepper;
- 2 do. Allspice;
- 4 do. Coffee;
- 8 Chests Hyfoukin Tea;
- 1 do. Bohea;
- 2 Bales Cotton;
- 2 Ton Swedes, Russia and Country refined Iron;
- 500 wt. English & American Steel;
- 2000 lbs. first quality Sole Leather, which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

A constant supply of

Montezuma and Onondaga Salt, at the Cayuga prices.
Geneva, Nov. 23, 1808. (2)

GENEVA

APOTHECARY STORE.

THE stock of Medicine, late the property of C. Younger, having been purchased by Mr. SAMUEL COLT and Mr. REUBEN BARDWELL, the subscriber, who is employed as an agent for those gentlemen, respectfully informs the public that the goods are removed, business established, and will be continued at the store lately occupied by **John Richards**, where has been received, in addition to the stock, a fresh supply of

**Drugs, Medicines, Dye-
Woods & Paints,**

Which will be afforded on as good terms as at any store in the country.

DAVID FIELD, jun.

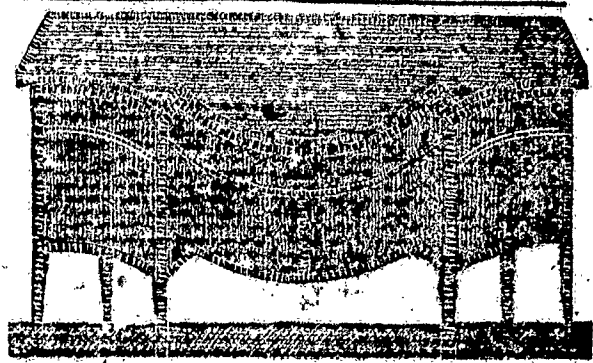
N. B. All kinds of GRAIN will be received in payment for the above mentioned goods.
Geneva, February 1. (12)

Cayuga Boarding School,

WILL be opened, for the reception of young Ladies, in the village of Aurora on the 15th inst. in connection with the Cayuga Academy, by **MRS. BERNARD**, who will teach the following branches, viz. *Drawing, Painting and Embroidery*, together with different kinds of useful and ornamental Needle-work.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps will be taught under the immediate directions of the Preceptors of the Academy.

Mrs. BERNARD will pay particular attention to the morals and manners of her pupils; and flatters herself that by her assiduity and care in their tuition, she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who are pleased to commit their daughters to her charge.
Cayuga, May 6th, 1809. (27)



CLEMONS & HAYES

INFORM THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY CARRY ON THE

Cabinet Making Business,

In all its various branches, at their shop in Geneva, opposite Mr. JOHN WOODS' Inn, Geneva-street, where those who wish to encourage them in their line of business, will, at all times, find an assortment of *Furniture*, made in the best manner and newest fashion.

Geneva, February 1. (12)

N. B. Cherry, Black Walnut and Curl Maple Boards, Bedstead Scantling, and Produce will be taken in payment.

SICKLESMITH Business,

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has commenced the **SICKLE SMITH** Business in Farmington, in the county of Ontario, 5 miles from Canandaigua on the Sulpher Spring road, and 16 miles from Geneva—where a constant supply of the first rate Sickles will be kept at his shop. Store keepers who may wish to purchase by the dozen, will have a handsome profit allowed. Old Sickles repaired, and all orders in the above line of business punctually attended to by **JAMES PENDRY**, *From Pennsylvania*,
Farmington, May 10th. (26. 1 q.)

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and eight acre LOT, on North Street, in the village of Geneva, now occupied by *Matthew Lum*. For particulars enquire of **JOHN HESLOP**,
Geneva, April 10th. (23. 13 w.)

WEAVING,

THE subscribers have erected LOOMS of the best kind, and are now carrying on this branch of business—they have an able artist from Ireland, whose constant attention will be paid to those who favor them with their custom, and such may depend on having their work handsomely executed on short notice.

BLUE DYE,

Those who wish Linen Cotton Yarn colored, can be accommodated by applying at their clothier's works, near the village of Geneva.

WOODWARD & SPELMAN,
Geneva, April 19. (23)

Ninety-one thousand Shingles received this day, and for sale by the subscriber. Also, a few Barrels of *Montezuma SALT*, cheap for Cash or Produce.
E. H. GORDON,
Geneva, Jan. 27. (2)

D. NAGLEE,

HAS now on hand at his HAT MANUFACTORY, nearly opposite the Hotel, in Geneva, 9 dozen *Fur Hats* of the newest fashion; 17 dozen *Wool Hats*, with some Ladies' Hats, of the newest fashion and different colors—all of which he will warrant to be of a superior quality. Also, some elegant large flax silk Cords and Tassels, of different colors, for Ladies' Hats;—with a quantity of gold Cords and Tassels for Ladies' or Military Hats—26 pieces of excellent Gold Cord. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail unusually low for Cash, Fur, or Lamb's wool.
A constant supply of Hats of the newest fashion always on hand.

FOR SALE,

A few Coarse BOW-STRINGS.
Geneva, February 1. (12)

From a London paper.

The following Impromptu has been published on Bonaparte's politeness in sending us over packets of Bulletins:

**WE thank you for these Bulletins,
Great Emperor, King and Elf,
And hope you soon may have from us
A Bullet-in yourself!**

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, May 23.

The message of the President of the United States was received by Mr. Graham, agreeably to the intimation given by the President yesterday to the committee appointed to wait on him. The message, having been read, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union; and 5000 copies ordered to be printed with the documents accompanying it.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, to interchange weekly between the two houses. The proposition was concurred in, ayes 81.

Mr. Alton having made a motion to appoint the Standing committees, Mr. Lyon moved an amendment for to appoint them by ballot, which was negatived, 67 to 41.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the house at some length. We do not pretend to follow the gentleman over the whole of the ground he occupied. He said, that if he clearly comprehended the message of the president of the United States, he did not perceive that any opinion was expressed on two or three important subjects. The president had called the attention of congress to the war and naval establishments, but had not, and perhaps correctly, given any opinion as to the modifications or dispositions which he thought should take place in the state of these.

Mr. Randolph was in possession of testimony, laid before the grand jury, at Richmond, on the arraignment of Aaron Burr—testimony not oral, but written testimony, of which he had long been in possession, but which he had never brought with him to this place until the present session, which went directly to prove that the old army of this country was in an unsafe state. He did not mean to bring any charge against the commander in chief; God forbid! but if the people of the United States meant to rely at all on a standing military force their present army would not do. It appeared from evidence brought forward by the commander in chief himself, that the greater part of the army were not to be depended upon. Many of the officers had been the tools of Aaron Burr; and although the grand jury had not brought in a presentment against the commander in chief for misprison of treason, yet the evidence fully satisfied them that many of the troops had been apprized of the conspiracy. He alluded particularly to the commanding officer at Maffiac, who had been implicated in this business; and he had since that transaction seen an address, signed by this very officer, approbatory of the commander in chief. It seemed to him there had been a commutation of money for praise. The old army was rotten to the very core. Intrigue and corruption had reached its very heart. It was an unsafe depository of the public sword. Mr. R. was for disbanding the army. He thought that some troops might be necessary to man our forts, and protect our defenceless frontiers. But the present force might be renovated; and the government might have an opportunity of selecting from it the sound parts. Millions had been expended on our war establishments. Millions had been wasted away on our navy and gun-boats—while only the trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been appropriated to the arming and equipping of the great body of the militia of the Union. It was a disgrace to a free people; and, so help him God! he never would vote for a single addition to the naval or military force, until the citizens, the real sovereigns of the country, were armed and equipped for their own defence. He was happy to see that the gun boats had been laid up by the present administration. The motion Mr. R. was about to make he should offer, even if he believed the army were all like *Cesar's wife*, *only pure and guileless, but unsuspected*.

Mr. Randolph adverted also to the expenditures during the four or five last years of the late administration. He wished a committee appointed to enquire into this subject. After taking a rapid notice of the money transactions, and the measures of the various houses of representatives in consequence of them since the existence of the federal government, he submitted the following resolutions somewhat modified at the suggestion of several gentlemen.

Resolved, That the troops raised under the act of the 12th of April, 1813, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, be immediately disbanded; and that the balance of appropriation remaining unexpended in relation to the same, and any balance of appropriation for gun-boats which may remain unexpended, be applied towards arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the Treasury, since the 4th of March, 1801, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary, to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

Much conversation and some debate took place between Mr. Eppes, Mr. J. G. Jackson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Macon, Mr. W. Alston, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Gardener, on the various modifications and dispositions which were proposed to the resolutions.

The Yeas and Nays were requested on the motion, for considering the resolutions. Carried Unanimously.

Mr. Eppes thought the second resolution ought to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Randolph objected to this. Even on motives of delicacy, from the situation of their chairman, whom he understood to be his colleague, ought not to wish these resolutions referred to them. Mr. R. said that the late administration had come into office as an administration of reform! Something had been done. He did not blame the late president for the improper expenditures which had been made. It was known that this officer had inadvertently with severity upon inordinate appropri-

ations which had been made by the house. It had once been the fashion (aid Mr. R. when there were public defaulters, to write somewhere [we did not rightly understand where] the words *rats! rats! rats!!!* with several notes of admiration after them; but this fashion had of late been dropped.

Mr. Macon thought it ought to be an article of the constitution, that whenever an administration went out of office, an enquiry should be instituted into its expenditures.

Mr. Lyon objected to the first part of the first resolution which goes to the reduction of the army. He did not think that the army ought to be reduced. He was as much appalled to a *peace mania* as to a *war mania*.

Mr. Randolph again rose. Our time and limits do not permit us to give his remarks. There were but two political parties, said Mr. R. in any country, the *ins* and the *outs*, and it behoved the people to watch with vigilance the *ins*, be they whom they may.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that the first resolution be referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lyon wished the resolution to be divided at the word "disbanded."

The question was then taken on the two members of the resolution separately, and carried.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had appointed a chaplain.

The 2d resolution of Mr. Randolph was then taken up, and concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Eppes observed, he had voted under the impression that the latter part of the second resolution, which came more particularly within the province of the committee of ways and means, had been stricken out; or that this committee should be discharged from the performance of so much of their duty, as was embraced by that part of the resolution.

Pending the conversation on this suggestion of Mr. Eppes, Mr. Taylor said he was glad that this enquiry was about to be instituted. He wished the conduct, not only of the late executive, but that of this house and the former committee of ways and means in relation to monies, should be investigated. They would then discover who had been the *lazy cat*.

Mr. Randolph was willing, if he deserved it, to be considered as one of these lazy cats; but he knew that if the former committee of ways and means had not done their duty it was not an intentional neglect.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to reconsider the last vote. Agreed to—Ayes 55 Noes 53.

The second resolution is still under consideration.—Washington Monitor.

From the Montreal Courant, of May 22.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following account is truly distressing and irritating in its nature; at the place where it has happened, it has excited a very general sensation; the cause perhaps affords greater reason of complaint than either the unfortunate death of *Pierce*, or the affair of the *Chesapeake* by the *Leopard*; but we hope will not create so much unreasonable animosity as either of those circumstances. When our School-Houses are forcibly broken open, and the teachers pinioned, drove off, and murdered, (and this by a regular armed force of Officers and soldiers of the United States) it is certainly no small cause of complaint; and under these circumstances, the inhabitants of Elizabethtown have done themselves honor, by their firm and deliberate conduct in detaining Captain Holmes, and his vessel, till they had obtained ample evidence of this most wanton and atrocious violation of our national jurisdiction. We understand that a proper statement of the facts has been made to proper authority.]

Elizabethtown, (U. C.) May 10, 1809

MR. MOWER,

A most cruel murder having been perpetrated in this place lately on the body of Isaac D. Underhill, a resident here, I deem it my duty, through the channel of your paper, to lay before the public a statement of the affair; and must request you will, as early as possible, insert the following circumstances, and letters.

On the 1st instant, an American vessel, laid to be bound from Ogdensburgh in the state of N. Y. to Oswego, anchored in a bay on the British shore of the St. Lawrence, having on board a Captain William P. Bennett, of the 6th United States Regiment of Infantry, and some of his men. While lying in said bay, Captain Bennett, who had received information of an American deserter being in our settlement teaching school, ordered his Serjeant, by the name of John Graves, to pursue and take him; the Serjeant and two of his men then went on shore, proceeded to the school house, took the said Underhill, tied his hands before him, and drove him some distance through the woods with their guns and bayonets,