

Cameron Collection  
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WILL commence the Sale of 215 Bales, 22 Chests, 18 Trunks, 43 Cases, 2 Boxes, 60 Casks, 474 Bundles, and 22 Crates of English GOODS, Captured by the Private armed Schooner SNAP DRAGON, OTWAY BURNS, Commander, on board the British Brig Ann, JOHN MARTIN, Master, bound from Liverpool to St. Johns' Newbrunswick. Such Invoices as have yet come to hand, contain Goods of the following description, viz:—  
Superfine and coarse Cloth of all colours, Cassimeres, ditto ditto  
Grey, Brown, and Olive Coatings, Red and White Flannels, Rose and Strip'd Blankets, Plains, Duffels, Kerseys Bombazeen, Bombazet, of all colours, Satinets and Rattenets, plain and figured, Princes, Brunswick, and Bennets Cord, Flushings, all colours, Carpeting, Cambric, and Cambric Muslin, Cotton Shirtings, Prints, Calicoes and Shawis, Check and Fancy Molestown, Plain and Silk strip'd Toilets, Bedford, Patent and Windsor Cords, Velvetens, Elastic Stockinett, Webb Braces, Cotton and Silk Laces, Mens and Womens Cotton & Worsted Hose, Dimities, Love Handkerchiefs, Beaver Gloves, Fancy Vestelets, Sewing Silks, Boot Cord, Thread, London and White Chappel Needles, 60 Casks Card Wire, invoiced at £ 2200 sterling,  
25 Tons Steel and Sheet Iron.  
The contents of 28 Packages are as yet unknown, and may contain Goods of other kinds.

At the same time will also be sold  
The Brig Ann,  
with her Furniture. The Sale will be for Cash, payable when the goods delivered.  
EDWARD PASTEUR, } AGENTS.  
WILLIAM SHEPARD, }  
Newbern, N. C. Sept. 7th, 1813.—3w

United States of America, }  
District Court of Cape Fear, }  
Marshal's Sales,  
WILL be sold at public Auction on the 4th day of October next by the Marshal of this District for the Carriage of the United States the ship Enterprise and Furniture agreeably to a decree of the Court aforesaid.  
J. C. DUNBIBIN,  
Deputy Marshal.  
September 24th—2w

10 Dollars Reward.  
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st August last a negro man by the name of A FELLOW, about 18 or 20 years old; he had on when he went off a brown broad cloth coat, white homespun trousers and an old black chip hat; he was seen lately in Wilmington, and is no doubt lurking about there yet. Whoever will apprehend said negro and bring him to the lodge him in any jail where he can be found, shall have the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.  
All masters of vessels and others are cautioned not to harbour or carry away the said runaway, as the penalties of the law shall be enforced with the utmost rigor against whoever shall be detected in an act so unjustifiable, illegal and base.  
JOHN KELLY.  
September 25—3t

Boot and Shoe Store,  
THE Subscriber has just received from the Northward a large and general Assortment of Leather of the first quality, which he offers to Manufacture into Boots and Shoes at the old prices for CASH only; and, as he has been at a great expense in transporting his stock by Land to this place he requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, so as to enable him to meet his payments as they become due.  
SAMUEL SEXTON.  
September 25th—3w

Notice.  
THE business of the office of SWEDISH CONSUL is conducted by  
EDWARD WINSLOW, D. V. C.  
N. B.—Masters of Swedish vessels and Subjects can be furnished with necessary documents, sea papers and certificates.  
September 4.

at first to have noticed the dis-  
Mr. Sec. Jones and Mr. L. Taylor, of  
we knew nothing more than was contained  
in Mr. Taylor's note as published in the Federal  
Republican. But as Mr. Jones has appealed to  
the public, we think it just, to give all we have  
seen published on the subject.]

A VIEW OF THE WHOLE GROUND.  
From the Federal Republican, Sept. 6.  
TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM JONES, (who is Secretary of the Navy) having been guilty of a flagrant breach of trust towards me, and having declined giving me that satisfaction which I have a right to demand, I declare him to the world an unprincipled Villain, and a base Coward.

LEMUEL TAYLOR.  
Baltimore, Sept. 2d, 1813.

From the Alexandria Herald.  
A duel was fought at five paces distance on Friday afternoon in the State of Virginia, about half a mile from this place on the southern road, between col. Lemuel Taylor and commodore Barney, both of Baltimore. The first fire was without effect, which produced nothing but a smile of indifference. The second fire Mr. Taylor was wounded in the breast, but is expected to recover. We are informed by those who were on the ground, that both gentlemen exhibited uncommon firmness. It was their intention to have fought in the neighborhood of Washington, but the marshal having been apprised of their intention, met them at Bladensburg, and pursued them on till they passed without his jurisdiction. The colonel remained a few hours in town to have his wounds dressed and then proceeded to Washington.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 7.  
TO THE PUBLIC.

In whatever situation I may be placed by my country or my fate, I shall neither be too high, nor too low, to respect public opinion, and cheerfully submit to its request and decision, according to the rules of morality and honour.

I am aware that public consideration alone would have absolved me from making a vulgar and indecent libel which appeared in the Federal Republican of this day, signed "LEMUEL TAYLOR" but it is due to truth, and to my own character, to put down the vile slander by a plain, exhibition of facts, elucidated by a few brief remarks. My acquaintance with Mr. Taylor, as will be seen by his letter, was of the most transient kind, affording no foundation for private or confidential correspondence, nor had any such existed. On the 21st ult. I received a letter, of which the following is a literal copy:—  
"Baltimore, Aug. 20th, 1813.  
"WILLIAM JONES, Esq.  
"Dear Sir.—I know that our acquaintance does not justify my using such familiar terms as I have done in your letter. I am, however, so much obliged to you, that I could not help addressing you, as I am convinced I should always do, if we were better acquainted. It is mentioned in one of the prints this evening, that Joshua Barney is appointed to the command of our flotilla—for myself, I do not believe it, because I presume you are acquainted with his character; but if you are not, permit me to inform you, that he is a most abandoned rascal, both as to politics and morals; and that he is despised by nine-tenths of all that have taken an active part in the defence of Baltimore, and by none more than capt. George Stiles, whose zeal and activity you must have heard of; and in truth if Barney is appointed to any command, most of the most useful men will be obliged to retire. If it is not done let me beg of you, for sake of the government, the safety of Baltimore, and for your own character, not to make such an appointment.  
"All I ask of you is to believe me, when I say I have nothing in view in writing this, but the good of my country, government, and the city where I reside.  
"I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,  
"LEMUEL TAYLOR."  
"Wm Jones, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, Washington."

This letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, without reservation or restriction, betraying either absolute ignorance of propriety, or sheer impudence, appeared to me a bold, intrepid denunciation, which the author would have proclaimed from the house-top fearless of consequences, and inviting publicity rather than concealment. The temper and style, to be sure, appeared neither proper for public or private correspondence; but least of all did I suppose, that the author meant to make the Sec'y of the Navy either the official or private depository of aspersions so broad, foul and untrue; and particularly when applied to an officer who had received so many marks of public confidence, and had just then been appointed to an honourable command—that of the U. S. flotilla for the defence of the upper part of the Chesapeake.  
Knowing that officer to possess in a prominent degree all the qualities for command, and believing that a vast majority of the community of the district which he was appointed to defend, and of the nation, would feel the same confidence in his skill, prowess, zeal and integrity; I could not but suspect that other motives and feelings than those avowed had participated in the denunciation.  
In Com Barney I recognized an intrepid distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Navy, whose achievements have been the theme of public admiration and the subject of the pencil, whose vivid representation of one of those scenes, has long been a prominent ornament in the chamber of the Navy Department.  
I knew him as one of the six captains first appointed under the administration of President Washington, and had he not resigned he would long since have been at the head of our present navy.  
I also knew that President Washington had considered him a citizen so much entitled to public consideration that a vessel and special messenger was sent to Jamaica to demand his release from confinement and menaced ignominy, for gallantly defending his ship against British trepudation—and all this when his character was as perfectly known as at the present time. Under these circumstances I could not in justice to Com. Barney or to the public, whose officer he is, have withheld from him the opportunity of vindicating his reputation; nor could I suffer the denunciation to remain secretly on the files of the Department; nor indeed had I the most distant idea that concealment was the wish of the writer, until his open avowal proved both his folly and his baseness. Com. Barney came to Washington—I read to him the slander from the original, and displayed to him the author. The result is known and I am happy it is no worse—it will improve the manners of Mr. T. and I hope without impairing his health.

Mr. Taylor had the audacity to charge me with a "flagrant breach of trust"—demanded an explanation through his friend. I gave in substance the reasons I have here assigned, and exhibited to his friend the original letter—this was not satisfactory—his passion or his vanity had prompted him to prepare an alternative.—A challenge was produced, and, as every man of honour and common sense in my situation would have done, I declined the invitation.

The next resort was an abortive attempt to publish in the Baltimore papers the argumentative, and eloquent morsel, that appeared in the Federal Republican of this day. The good sense of every Editor in Baltimore rejected the flagitious libel, and it has at length been forced by the scavengers of detraction through the common sewer.

I ask pardon of the public for this momentary aberration from the elevated path which official duty would have prescribed, but truth and candour, rather than personal feeling have urged the course which I have reluctantly pursued.  
W. JONES.  
Washington, Sept. 9, 1813.

From the United States Gazette.  
We understand that when Mr. Lemuel Taylor published his note containing an insinuation against the honesty and courage of the Hudibrastic secretary of some two or three departments, he was requested to recall it; but having refused to do so, the note was very properly, and very spiritedly returned to him, and no doubt is entertained that he felt the rebuke, in all its severity.

"The Attributes of Qualities."—We have seen, in some of the southern papers, a note signed by LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. a democratic gentleman of Baltimore, who is said to hold as high a rank in that city as the Hudibrastic secretary formerly did in this. In this note it is stated that, "William Jones (who is secretary of the navy) is an unprincipled villain, and a base coward."—Some of the Secretary's friends were at first apprehensive that this publication would be injurious to his reputation but we are assured that there is no occasion for solicitude upon that subject—for that the note was never officially received by him and that he has utterly refused to preserve a copy of it—by which means he has effectually saved his honour without endangering his person. We understand that if the note had been officially received by the secretary, and if he had preserved a copy, the publication of it would have been accompanied with the "INDIGNANT ANSWER it would have called forth."  
"Attributes of Qualities," amended.  
We recommended some time ago to Mr. Secretary Hudibrass the following lines, erroneously imputed to Sam. Butler:

He who fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day;  
But he who is in battle slain,  
Will never live to fight again.  
We are happy to find that the Hon. Secretary has not only refused to practise on a principle so expedient. We would suggest an amendment to these lines, as he has undertaken to revise and amend the works of Butler, which will be found more immediately applicable to his case.  
He who don't fight but runs away,  
May live to fight another day;  
But he who is in battle slain,  
Can ne'er quote Hudibrass again.

From the Boston Gazette.  
Adjutant Gen. DUANE vs. Secretary GALLATIN.  
MR. GALLATIN—This foreigner, who has long held the important post of Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the disgrace of our country, in which a native citizen of equal capacity and integrity might surely have been found, has lately become more than ever the subject of public conversation. The refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointment of this man as an Ambassador, while it has commanded the applause of a large portion of our citizens, has also excited the resentment of all the sticklers for executive infallibility. It may not be amiss at this time to republish a few extracts from the opinion volunteered by another favourite of Mr. Madison, the famous Gen. Duane.

These extracts are from the Aurora of January 30, 1812, and the warmth they display, was produced a by treasury report, in which the necessity of Direct Taxes; to supply resources for a war, were insisted on by the Secretary.

From the Aurora, January 30, 1813.  
"Public sensibility appears at last to awake, and the incapacity and audacity, which have been manifested in the last report of the head of the treasury, has done more to open the eyes of the public, than all the representation, and arguments, and facts, which could be presented, or have been presented, through the medium of the public papers."

"We long ago said that it is impossible to repose confidence in any administration in which Mr. Gallatin holds a predominant influence. We say so again. The public sentiment is unequivocal on the subject, and the reputation of Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, or Mr. Hamilton, or all of them united, are not sufficient to assure it."

"Wily, artifice, remote, perplexed, subtle intrigue—prepared stratagems to secure personal instead of public interests—double dealing—all the duplicity and insincerity of courts, putting the proverbial cunning of Italian artifices in political management in the back ground, have been introduced by this man—the secretary of the treasury, into the management of public affairs."

"It is impossible that an administration, with such a man governing every thing by intrigue, can stand; the friends of popular representative government feel degraded by the course of intrigue, the duplicity, the insincerity, the destruction of confidence private and public, of which this man is the principal mover."

"The republican part of the nation, universally distrusts him as a politician, and even those who adhere to him as friends, justify themselves only by the horrible assertion that the air at Washington is like the air of the court of every other country."

BOSTON, Sept. 9.  
THE HONORED DEAD.

It has been stated in some of our papers, that Mr. Oliver, who has succeeded to the command of the British squadron off New-London, refused, on the application of Com. Decatur, permission to transport the bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, through the sound to New York. We understand this is not the fact; that on the application being first made, there was a want of some explicitness, which Com. Decatur interpreted as a refusal; but that when the object of the request was fully understood, Capt. Oliver wrote the Commodore a very polite letter, regretting any delay which might have arisen from a misunderstanding of the business, and granting in its fullest extent, the liberty requested.

The President and the Senate.

In each of the instances of Mr. Russel's and Mr. Gallatin's nomination the Senate appointed a committee to confer with the president, unquestionably for the purpose of ascertaining more clearly its views relative thereto. These conferences, it will be perceived, the president rejected, on the ground that it was losing sight of the co-ordinate relation in which the executive and senatorial branches stood; so far as regarded the appointing power. In other words the president thought it derogatory to the chair of the chief magistracy, that a committee of the senate should be admitted into his presence to hold debate upon public concerns. For ourselves we should not be rejoiced to see such instances becoming frequent. There is no good reason, however, to believe that the president has found a constitutional principle behind which he may entrench himself against all approach by the Senate. Doubtless, if he please, he may deny them admittance.— He is master of his own house; and may act at all times the monarch within its walls. Yet there is no great presumption in thirty six senses, the representatives of the people, being admitted within the president's gates, that they may hear and know his pleasure.

None who have had occasion to speak of Mr. Madison, have been more disposed than ourselves to extend charity towards his motives, and to admire the great talents he has frequently displayed. But on late occasions, so many things have concurred to prove at once an increased love of power, and a falling off in the qualities necessary to a dignified and wise administration of it, Mr. Madison's character has lost, with us, much of the respect which it hitherto commanded. In short, we believe that either the hand of time, or the influence of evil counsels, has weakened and corrupted the mind which has now the direction of the American government.— The President like Mr. Adams when he found his popularity beginning to decline, evinces an irascibility, a jealousy, and even a haughtiness which do not comport with the character of a republican chief magistrate. These features sit well upon an emperor of China, a Bonaparte or a Cromwell; but they do not become the head of a people who are not the slaves of any man's caprice.

President Washington frequently received not only the entire body of Congress, but even committees to his presence. So did Mr. Adams, "in all his glory." The Senate and House of Representative frequently confer together, by the intervention of committees, as the bodies themselves would be too numerous. The President communicates with them in writing. He receives their clerks and Secretaries, and why should the approach of a committee now, be all at once so alarming. Confering with a committee could be no more derogatory to the Presidential character than a similar interview with the senate itself. The whole authority and character of the body is represented by the committee on its part; as the entire sovereignty of the people is vested for the time in a few individuals selected from among themselves. The President could not appoint a committee, because he stands alone and might confer without inconvenience.— Weak pretences, however must be used when better are not at hand. The President determined not to confer, and was obliged to produce such arguments as he could muster. We have before tried Chinese policy in an embargo, and it now creeps into the President's house. The emperors think that veneration for their character is greater, as their persons are less seen. Mr. Madison probably, has his reasons for following their example.

Ralph's Minerva