

a certain quarter. The plot now exposed, but it had the effect intended by those with whom it originated. We alluded also to the innumerable petty officers systematically appointed for political effect throughout the Territory, and to those holding offices under the General Government. The few individuals of the latter class, friendly to Col. White, took no part, whilst his opponents had no scruples as to the propriety of their interference in local politics. The Land Office, the Register and Receiver, Surveyor General, the dependents, and hangers on, and applicants for employment, took a decided and active part against Col. White. The vote of Nassau was materially effected by political apostles sent out in character of Surveyors. The late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Branch, were we to judge by the papers franked from that Department containing unjust attacks on Col. White, exerted his official influence to the fullest extent, but we are on hallowed ground, and will tread lightly on the ashes of the politically dead.

From the Pensacola Gazette & Chronicle. TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the Courier of the 21st ult. a scurrilous production over the signature of Wm. P. Duval. The style and manner of the publication show, that it could only proceed from one who has neither the character nor feelings of a gentleman. The evident object of it was to produce some effect upon my election: the sentiments contained in it, when separated from its ribaldry are of that characteristic grossness, which must excite the disgust of all men of sense and honor.

I can never condescend to enter into a contest with Governor Duval in Billingsgate abuse; I freely concede to him a pre-eminence in that department; and if he was in any wise as distinguished for what is honorable and useful, the people of the Territory would not have so much cause to deplore the misfortune of having so unworthy a Governor. The controversy in which I find myself most reluctantly engaged; has been forced upon me, because I did not refuse to a citizen of the Territory the constitutional right of presenting a petition to the constituted authorities for a redress of grievances. I never saw the answer to that petition, although I requested it verbally and in writing. I understood that it consisted of little else than low and vulgar abuse upon the petitioner. I never saw the statements "of respectable citizens," mentioned by Governor Duval; and I do "dare to deny" that I had any information on the subject. A part only of the letter of Crane was read to me by the President himself; I had no permission to take a copy of the letter to Mr. Donelson; and the idea that Governor Duval wishes to propagate, that he had no objection to its being seen, is a most unfounded falsehood. He says he can maintain every thing in that letter; I say unequivocally that he cannot. He says I wrote the petition for Mr. Kingsley; it is untrue—and he knew it to be so. He gave an account of the manner in which the petition was obtained from Mr. K.—false in all its parts, and I pledge myself to prove it, if he will dare publish the letter to Mr. Donelson. Whether in the other parts of the letter in which he tells the President that "I am down and will be beaten" is true or not, he will soon ascertain by the returns of the election. As to his modest request to have himself ordered to Washington with the payment of his expenses out of the public treasury, for the avowed purpose of abusing me, I leave to such casuists in morality as he is to defend him. It was not enough that officers at Washington had directly interfered in the election, that nearly every man who held a commission in the Territory exerted their official influence over contractors, deputies, dependants and expectants. It did not satisfy the appetite of so devoted a partizan as Governor Duval; that his little patronage, which he has exercised for years, to seduce individuals from their support of me, or to deter them by the terrors of proscription, should have been exerted. He had witnessed so many acts of intolerance and persecution without resistance, that he concluded with Macbeth that as he had "waded so far in blood" it was as easy to go forward as to recede. The proposition was covertly made in a "private" letter to the President's Secretary, that if he could be ordered there, and of course paid out of the public treasury, he would go to Washington to destroy me.

The Governor, in the latter part of his extraordinary address, grows quite vituperative, and is shocked at "unsavory doctrines." As I have never become the defender or upholder of Mr. K's opinions, I leave the public to determine how far Governor Duval's practices authorize him to become the censor morum of the community. If his exemption from all that is vicious, the delicacy and refinement of his taste, the exquisiteness of his sensibility, and the purity of his life, will authorize him to "cast the first stone," I wonder that he has not before played moralist, and lectured some of his most intimate friends, upon the "unsavory doctrines," which are so much entertained by Mr. K. I am satisfied that if the people of the Territory, however, are to be benefited by his introduction, they have more to fear from the intemperance of Gov. Duval's example, than from the intemperance of the individuals who practice upon the people, and who may

have the power to introduce into our code, doctrines so shocking to the refined taste of the Governor. I have placed before the people of the Territory the course I have pursued, and shall continue to pursue, until the charges are investigated; and I cannot doubt that when the testimony is collected, he will be a disgraced, as I know him to be a degraded man. If the Governor had as much intellect as malignity, he would see that the public must perceive that he has not denied the charges alleged in my letter. It is unnecessary for me to say that I never used any such language in relation to Mr. Wyatt as that ascribed to me, and all the communications on the subject will sustain this declaration. The letter said to be "picked up in the Council Chamber" itself, refutes it. It appears from that letter that I was "protesting against accusations being set aside, by abuse of him who presented them." Justice may be slow in overtaking public delinquents, but I cannot doubt that one has been detected, and will receive his merited punishment.

The Governor had a powerful motive for such a publication, as he vainly hoped to produce some effect on the election. He knew it was impossible for me to answer it before the first Monday in May; and he may learn a lesson of wisdom in seeing his own standing, and the credit given to his statements, where he is best known. If the contempt and indignation of an insulted community can have any effect upon him, he ought to abandon a station which he has filled against the wishes of three fourths of the people of the Territory. The publication is addressed to the "Freemen of Florida," but if the principles upon which he acts could find general acceptance, they would not long be entitled to that appellation, which has been given as other things are artfully put in, the more effectually to play the demagogue. JOS. M. WHITE.

FOREIGN. SEVEN DAYS LATER EUROPE.

PROBABLE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, April 25.—By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from London on the 1st inst, and the Caledonia, Captain Graham, from Liverpool also on the 1st, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer, have received London dates of the afternoon of the 31 March, and Liverpool of the 1st April. All the accounts agree that war between France and Austria, is no longer matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna. In relation to the probability of a war, the London Courier of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language:—It will be seen by our extracts from the Paris papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between France and Austria has, for the first time, assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians, have, it is said, in entering Bologna, violated, and only the principle or non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the French Government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of interference has been recognized by the French Minister. Casimir Perier stated to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the 25th March, that it was necessary to provide for the future on the breaking up of the Chamber. He continued:—"This future does not wear a less favorable aspect but it draws nearer. A new circumstance, which had taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops—(Evident marks of attention)—calls for explanations, which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honour of the two countries, and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. (Prolonged sensation.) But even with this hope, the government should advance a step upon events; in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.) "Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the Guarantees of peace (Cheers.) "The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principal object, and that we are determined to preserve it by every other means, if peace should not suffice. (Unanimous applause.) "The war-like disposition of the ministry has quieted the country. The news from Poland is most cheering; the Russians are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. Gen Diebitsch appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small corps, and does not act on the offensive. The disturbances in Ghent and Brussels are of a serious nature. The provisional government has no doubt been displaced. It is said that the crown of Belgium is to be offered to the Prince of Coburg, on condition of his marrying a French Princess. The Swiss Cantons have assembled an army of 6,000 men. They declare that this force is merely to preserve their neutrality; but they will no doubt aid France when she makes a movement against Austria.

RUMOR OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The New-Bedford Mercury of the 19th inst. contains the following:—"The brig Franklin, S. H. Howland, master, arrived at this port yesterday, left Flushing the 25th of March. France had joined the Belgians against the king of Holland, and the French General had been at Brussels to take command of the United Armies. An order had reached Flushing to put in immediate readiness the whole of the Dutch Navy. It was rumoured and believed that AUSTRIA HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE."

PORTRAIT OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.—Field Marshal Count Diebitsch is a little fat, plethoric looking man, something less than five feet high; he has a very large head, with long black hair, small piercing eyes, and a complexion of the deepest scarlet, alike expressive of his devotion to cold punch and of a certain irascibility of temper, which has elicited from the troops, to the proud title of Zalbalkanski, the additional one the Semaver (or the Tea-kettle.) He is the second son of a Prussian officer, who was of the Staff of Frederick. At an early age he entered the Russian army, and obtained a commission in the Imperial Guard. It was at this time that the King of Prussia came on a visit to the Russian Autocrat, and it so happened that it was Captain Diebitsch's turn of duty to mount guard on the royal visitor. The Emperor foresaw the ridiculous figure the little Captain would cut at the head of the tall grenadiers, and desired a friend delicately to hint to him that it would be agreeable to his Imperial Master if he would resign the guard to a brother officer. Away goes the friend, meats the little Captain, and bluntly tells him that the Emperor wishes him not to mount guard with his company; for, adds he, "l'Empereur dit, et il faut convenir, que vous avez l'exterieur terrible." This "delicate hint" that his exterior was too terrible to be seen at the head of troops not remarkable for good looks, so irritated the future hero of the Balkan, that, with his natural warmth of temper, he begged to resign, not his turn of duty only, but the commission he held in the Russian army, and being a Prussian, and not a Russian subject, desired to be allowed to return to his native country. The Emperor Alexander, who appears to have formed a just estimate of his talents, easily found means to pacify him, by giving him promotion in the line. He has subsequently made himself so useful in that part of the service, where beauty was not indispensable, that the late Emperor placed him at the head of the General Staff, which situation he held when the reigning Emperor appointed him to succeed Count Witgenstein in the chief command. He is a Protestant.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—A friend has communicated to us the substance of a letter, received by one of the late arrivals from a gentleman at Paris, filling an honourable diplomatic station in the service of an European power. The writer expresses his sincere desire for peace, in which his own personal interests, as well as those of his country, are deeply interested; but acknowledges himself compelled, by the aspect of things, both in France and elsewhere on the continent, to anticipate a general continental war, and tumults and rebellion, if not revolution, in France.—N. Y. Even. Post.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!

—The Halifax Journal of April 15th, contains the following:—

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The brig Billow, Capt. Dennis, from Bermuda for this place, with discharged soldiers, under charge of Lt. Dixon, 1st regiment, and their wives and children, was lost on the Ragged Islands, in the gale of Saturday the 9th inst. and all on board perished! It appears by her papers which drifted ashore, that there were 68 women and children, and 30 men, besides the crew on board.

It is rumored that both Mr. Livingston and Mr. Woodbury have accepted the invitations to become members of the new Cabinet. We do not know at what place the invitation to Mr. Woodbury could have reached him. Mr. Livingston, we presume, is not far distant, as he was in the City some ten or twelve days since.—Nat. Journal, 28th ult.

DESPATCH.—At the Bryan Superior Court, on Thursday last, an individual from this city selling whiskey without a license from a barrel mounted on a cart, at 12 1/2 cents the half pint, information was laid before the Grand Jury by a member of the Bryan Temperance Society, a presentment made, a bill of indictment drawn up by the Solicitor, the spirit vender tried, (under an old law of the State,) found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of ten pound sterling—all within a space of three hours!—Savannah Georgian, 2d inst.

THE TUILERIES.—In this new historical novel, a prominent figure is assigned to the most of the HOMMES MARQUANS at Paris, in 1792 and 1793, during the wildest period of the Revolution. Danton, Marat, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Petion, Lounet, St. Just, Robespierre, are shown in the utmost recesses of their nocturnal political orgies, and in the madness of their sway during the "reign of terror." The early career of Napoleon Bonaparte is also vividly sketched, and that destroyer of dynasties himself introduced familiarly to the reader, "DANS SON INTERIEUR." The

intense and touching examples of the human affections struggling with the horrors of the time, and making, as it were, "a sunshine in the shady place," have been turned to the most advantageous account in the present work—while the successive pictures given of the Palace of the Tuileries under the presiding auspices of Marie Antoinette and of the amiable Josephine, present no common attraction for those readers whose taste inclines to brilliant description.

National Courtesy.—During a violent gale at Gibraltar, about the middle of January, the U. S. sloop of war Boston, Captain Storer, which was lying in the Bay, lost three of her anchors, and was considered by her commander in a very critical situation, Colonel Hayne, the United States' Navy Agent at Gibraltar, not being able to procure any anchors at private sale, made application to Governor Don, for a supply from the King's Arsenal, to which he received the following reply:—"I have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, and beg leave to acquaint you that I have not lost a moment in informing the naval officer in charge of his Majesty's Dock-yard here of the loss of anchors which the United States' sloop of war has unfortunately sustained, and in requesting that Captain Storer may be immediately supplied with such as may be necessary from the Dock-yard."

This act of Courtesy was thus acknowledged by Col. Hayne:—"I should do injustice to my own feelings but still greater injustice to the very frank and prompt conduct exhibited by your Excellency on the present occasion, if I did not return you my most unfeigned thanks for having extended relief and protection during the late storm, to the United States' sloop of war Boston, now riding at anchor in Gibraltar. You have saved the Ship. The act itself, but especially by the manner in which it was conferred, calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude."

Governor Don replied as follows:—"I feel extremely happy to find that the anchors supplied from his Majesty's Dock Yard to the United States' sloop of war Boston, have been the means of placing that vessel in safety."

HARTFORD, (Ct.) April 25.—Outrage.—A frightful disturbance took place in the streets of our city on the night of Friday last. It seems that a quarrel occurred between a portion of our white population, and the colored men with which the city is swarming. Seven or eight men were injured, many of them severely, and two it is feared fatally, their skulls being fractured by blows inflicted with clubs and stones. The individual most severely injured, a Mr. Chapman, had no participation in the affray, and the attack upon him seems to have been a wanton act of cruelty. Two blacks have been committed for trial.—Review.

Refined Sugar.—The New York Com. Advertiser of the 26th ult. says—"We have to acknowledge the receipt of a loaf of superfine Sugar, from Mr. E. BEMENT, Sugar Refiner, of Charleston, S. C. This compliment is the consequence of a paragraph published in this paper some time since complaining of the inferior quality of the best American Refined Sugar, in comparison with the English. The specimen from Mr. BEMENT, however, is an evidence that the thing can be done here, as well as abroad.—We have seen no purer sugar than this, nor whiter; the crystallization is likewise fine, but not quite so fine, as we have seen from England. Mr. BEMENT certainly deserves encouragement."

SYRACUSE, April 20.—Worthy of Record.—A tree, which grew in the town of Lysander, in this county, was cut down in the latter part of March, 1830, transported to the city of Hudson, prepared and placed as the main mast, in the ship Alexander Mansfield, which ship soon after sailed and performed a successful whaling voyage to the South Seas. In less than one year from the cutting down of the above tree, in the "forest wilderness," the proud ship with her "native mast," safely returned with a full cargo of oil from her distant and dangerous traverse. Who, fifteen years ago, would have listened to the story, that a FOREST TREE of Western New-York, growing 360 miles from the "salt sea side," would have performed a South Sea voyage in less than a year, in the capacity of main mast in a gallant ship?—Gaz.

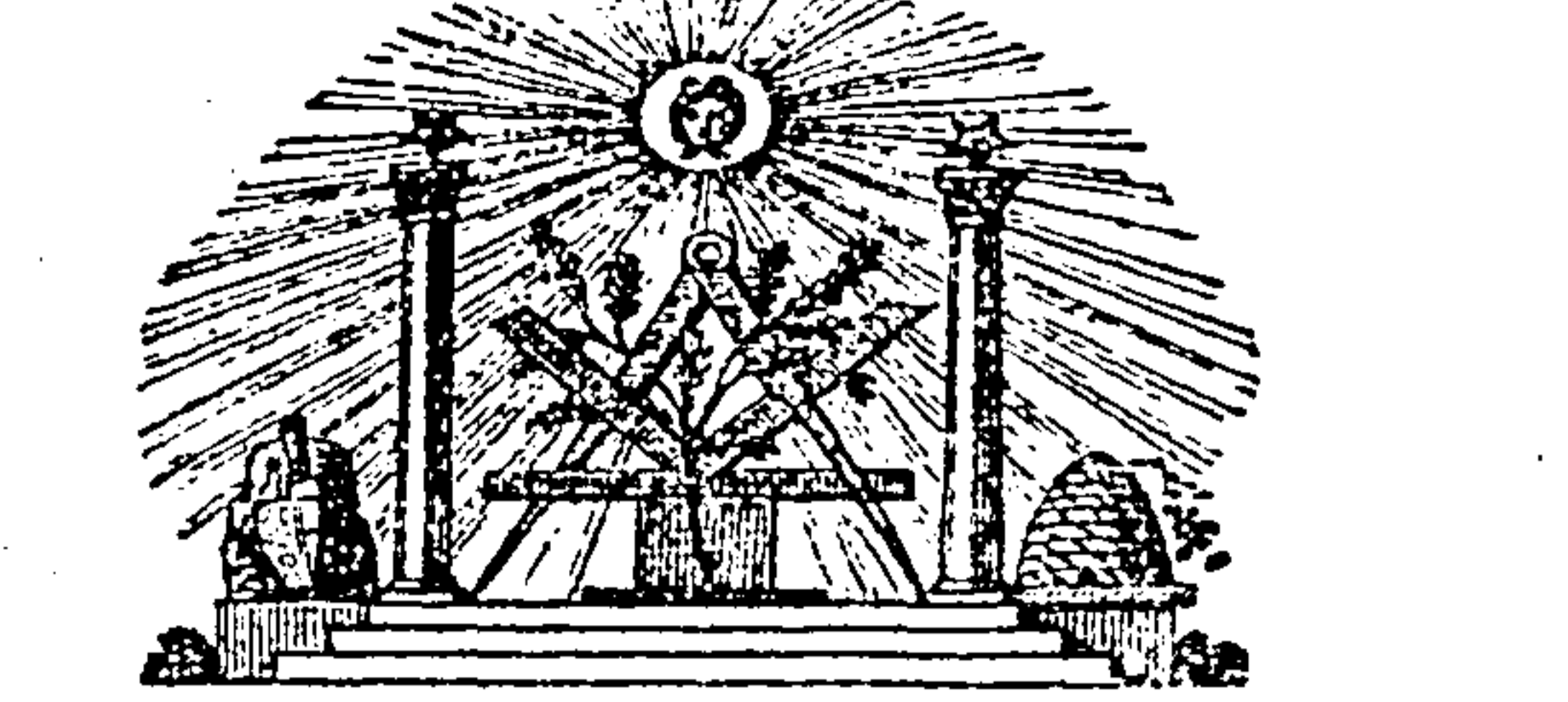
From the Georgia Athenian of April 19th. We learn from E. L. Thomas, Esq., who has just returned from his surveying tour through the Cherokee nation, that the sectional surveyors are now proceeding in the progress of their duties with rapidity. Some have already finished, and it is thought that in the course of two weeks the whole will be completed. Mr. Thomas states that the conduct of the INDIANS was uniformly friendly; but a few of the WHITE SETTLERS, and some of the MISSIONARIES, manifested a feeling of hostility, although no act of violence were attempted. It may be well here to remark, that on receiving knowledge of their Missionaries having interfered with the political affairs of the Nation, the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Tennessee immediately withdrew them. Were the American Board of Foreign Missions, under whose auspices we understand those are who are now stationed in the territory, to adopt a similar plan, we believe the condition of the Indians would be improved, and the Missionary cause in general receive (as it would deserve) more

confidence and better success. The schools in the nation are now but thinly attended.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER (FAHRENHEIT'S)

Table with 4 columns: Date, 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows for May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

MASONIC.



The Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Florida, the Master Wardens, and Members of the subordinate Lodges, the Masters, Wardens and Members of the adjacent Lodges of Alabama and Georgia, and all resident and sojourning brethren free of Masonic censure are invited to unite with Jackson Lodge at Tallahassee, in celebration of the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

P. S. Gentlemen not of the fraternity will be permitted to participate in the BALL. JOHN P. DUVAL, D. M. SHEFFIELD, THOMAS BROWN, JOHN LAUDAMAN, DANIEL M'RANEY, Comitee of arrangement. May 19th 1831. 39tf

QUINCY ACADEMY.

THIS institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of July next, under the superintendence of Mr. H. K. McClintock. A large and commodious edifice is now nearly completed in the pleasant and healthy village of Quincy where, and in the vicinity of which, good boarding can be obtained in respectable families. In this seminary young gentlemen will be prepared for admission into any college in the United States, or for the study of any of the liberal professions. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the pupils, and to prevent extravagance, and unnecessary expenditures, funds entrusted to the treasurer, to the principal, will be strictly applied to the purposes, and within the limitations prescribed.

The principal of the institution is a gentleman of liberal education, and has acquired considerable experience and reputation in this profession. The distinguished healthiness of the village and the cheapness of boarding, are among the many advantages afforded by the location of this institution, and the Trustees have every reasonable assurance that the character of the institution will merit a liberal patronage from the public. The terms of tuition in the Mathematics and Languages are 10 dollars per quarter. In the English department, 2d class \$6 25 per qr. 2d do. \$4 00 payable at the end of the term, when the subscription is for a longer term than one quarter. Application for admission to be made to the treasurer: JOHNATHAN ROBINSON, C. H. DU PONT, WM. NORWOOD, H. WOOTEN, HENRY GEE, Trustees. By order of the Board, JAMES A. DONLAP, Secretary, May 19th 1831. 391twif

REFERENCES. Thomas Randall, Jefferson County William B. Nuttall, Leon Peter W. Guntior Jackson, or to the Trustees Galdeu county.

NOTICE. ALL persons are cautioned against trading for, or receiving the note of which the annexed is substantially a copy, and the makers are cautioned against prying the same to any person but myself. DAVID REA, 393w. May 19th 1831. Magnolia, 28th January 1831.

Four months after date, we promise to pay David Rea or order, one hundred and twenty 78-100 dollars for value received, interest at 6 per cent per annum. WILLIAM HASKINS & Co.

SALES AT PUBLIC AUCTION. THE subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Leon offers his services to the citizens of Tallahassee and the County, and will be thankful for any business in that line, to which prompt attention and punctuality may be relied on. CHARLES AUSTIN, 39tf. May 19th 1831.

NOTICE. ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a note given by me to William H. Ellis for seven hundred and fifty dollars, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed and I am resolved not to pay it until compelled by law. ADAM HUNTER, 396w. May 19th 1831.

NOTICE. A YOUNG man of a liberal English Education—of respectable connections, and of a fair moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a store or clerks office. Constant employment in some useful business, which will be of ultimate benefit to him, being his principal object, with annual compensation, he would make himself useful in any capacity. Apply at this Office, May 18th 1831. 392w

BE A CACKSMEPPING. ALL kinds of Blacksmithing will be done with despatch and at reasonable prices by the Subscriber, at his Shop on Monroe Street, opposite the new Court House. JOHN GREEN, Tallahassee, Feb. 3d. 24-1f

FIRE INSURANCE. INSURANCE against loss or damage by Fire can be effected on the most favorable terms, on application to the Subscriber, agent of the Protection Insurance Company, Hartford Connecticut. In every application the fair Cash value of the property must be stated, and satisfactory evidence, furnished of the correctness of the representation, and the good moral character, of the applicant. The solvency of the Office, and its fairness and punctuality may be confidently relied on. E. B. PEIRKINS, Tallahassee, Feb. 22, 1831. n37tf