FOR THE FLORIDIAN.

NO. I.

In a republican Government, it is the right, and the duty, of every citizen, freely to examine into the qualifications, talents, and characters, of those who aspire to be the representatives of the people. I know it sometimes happens, that this right, is attempted to be controlled, by the pistol and the club, and its exercise suspended and destroyed, by threatening, and bullying, and pistoleering, or to use a more refined term of the Tallahassee Nucleus, by "jumping on" the rash and ill fated man, whose independence leads him to such an examination. If this examination be a conceded right, in all instances, in well regulated societies, where candidates are proposed by the people themselves, it applies more forcibly to all such, as offer themselves to the public, as candidates, challenging voluntarily a scrutiny into their pretensions, for public employment. If the right were doubtful, for persons whose claims I intend to investigate, is the last in this community who ought to object to it, because he has been most conspicuous, in exercising it for himself. I propose in a few essays, to show that Mr. Call, who proposes himself for a candidate for the suffrages of the voters of Florida, does not possess the talents, habits, and qualifications for the station he solicits, and has committed acts that disqualify him to claim the confidence of the Territory. I need not say how painful it is, to expose any individual, as he must be exposed, if truth and justice be indicated. But he invites it, and I am not to be deterred by the pistol, the club, or the (more frequently threatened, though never real executed) more approved plan of "jumping on." That

it may not seem that my course is either unusual, or that it is not justified by Mr. Call's own established precedent, and that the Nuecleds may not cry out persecution, I will refer to his own acts as my justification. In 1825 when Col. White was a candidate for Congress, "Mr. Call wrote him a letter, to a man who hit since runaway, for embezzlement, or other offence, that he, Col. W. would be supported by a few men, who were base and unprincipled." He rode it rough the country, using the most abusive language, but all to no purpose. The people cared neither for him, nor his abuse. Another election came on, Mr. Call attempted to write essays, in his coarse and clumsy style, in which he attered into the private contracts, professional engagements, and individual transactions of the candidates he opposed. He went so far as to play Paul Pry, by writing letters to the Commissioners of the General Land Office, to know what fees the President paid, and for what services, and to get copies of contracts, to come home, and put them in the hands of a lawyer to work up into a good electioneering hand bill, by so shuffling them up as to put one under another, to make the lawyer refer to the upper with a total perversion of the sense, and to commit an imposition equivalent to a kind of forgery.—The attrocity of this affair is too important to be omitted, even here, in my introduction. The attorney general, Mr. Wirt, wrote a letter to the President, suggesting that certain duties ought to be done by the Counsel of the United States. Col. White was furnished with a copy, and replied, that he, if employed could not do what was required, but proceeded to state what he would do, and concluded by saying "I am willing to perform the above services." Gen. Call's agent, under his inspection, contrived to put Mr. Wirt's letter in a hand bill, cut out all of Col. White, but the conclusion, and annexed that, as referring to Mr. Wirts, by which, the reader was to conclude that he engaged to perform the "above services" specified by the attorney General, and not the above specified by himself. After these examples of an inquisatorial practice, of looking into the private, professional, as well as public conduct of a candidate for office, I hope to be permitted to state the objections to Mr. Calls election, with simplicity, candor, and truth, without being run through the body, cudgelled, or "jumped upon."

The first appearance of Mr. Call on the theatre of Florida was at Pensacola, and one of his first acts shews an inordinate propensity for public money, which has more fully developed itself, in divers ways since. If the public journals are to be credited, he received a pretty round sum from the Treasury, for "bringing Gen. Jacksons horses from Tennessee."—Let that pass; my business is with him, since his arrival. After his arrival with the "horses" his first act, was dissatisfactone to the order of Gen. Jackson, in not giving Callava a settler message, which occasioned the quarrel between General Jackson and Gov. Callava, and that quarrel, with all its unhappy consequences of driving out a large portion of the most respectable Spanish population, and disgusting the remainder, depends upon a disputed point of veracity, in which Mr. Call is directly opposed to Gov. Callava, and Capt. Crusat. The next exhibition of this individual, after producing this affair which resulted in a collision between Gen. Jackson and all the Spanish officers, was a proposition, on his part, to the General that to settle the affair, he thought it best that each of General Jacksons officers, should challenge each one of Col. Callava's, and settle it in mortal combat. This was rather too summary, even for Gen. Jackson, and instead of death, banishment was substituted. It is perhaps, fortunate that Gen. Calla advice was not taken, as the first introduction of Florida, as a province into our Union, would have been signalized by a bloody tragedy, more suited to the times of Amadis de Gaul, than the enlightened era in which we live. The Spanish officers if erish so much of the casteian spirit, and are such sharp shooters, that it is doubtful whether, in a trial by battle of that sort, there would have been Alds d'Camp enough left, to carry his "horses" back to Tennessee, if the General had fallen into the mad project.

The next we hear of Mr. Call is his association with Judge Brockenridge, in the practice of the law, about the time he had read the "first volume of Blackstone for the first time," according to the Judge, and when he entered upon his career as a "raw and inexperienced youth" to use the language of Judge Blackstone. The ruling passion developed itself in the first act.—After a great deal of teaching and lecturing, the young orator appeared and acquitted himself so much to his own satisfaction, and so far distanced his senior partner, that he went home and throwing himself on the settee, said with an evil, "———I laid it open to the bone!" From that moment he considered and treated Judge Brockenridge as an incumbrance, and not long afterwards, attempted to negotiate a large conditional fee, without letting his partner in for "snacks." The Judges of West Florida then, were a litle upstart coxcomb, who runaway for a criminal offence, not long afterwards, an amiable deputy clerk from Kentucky, neither of whom, had ever read the first volume of Blackstone, for the first time." Before such Judges, it was well to have such lawyers, as it fulfiled the good book, in so much as it refers to the "blind leading the blind." These facts are referred to, for the purpose of showing Mr. Calls want of education and incapacity and to illustrate his character, I propose to shew in the progress of subsequent numbers, that time has not improved the one, nor altered the other, and that a life of land jobbing and speculation is not the best school, for the improvement of intellect or the correction of vicious propensities. Mr. Call "hitched and pitched" along for one year, holding a captains appointment, receiving pay, and practicing law, without any other incident worth recording than that of his occasionally speaking of the "law of badinstns" for civil bail, and similar blunders, which in any other place or before any other court, would have confounded any other man. His passion for wealth and indifference of the means of acquiring it, soon developed, itself in a way to shew a deep rooted depravity, which proves him to be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Florida, and unsafe to be trusted as their Representative. The Territorial Government was organized by an act of Congress of April 1822, by tha. act the judicial power was vested in two Superior courts, Marshals were appointed &c. There was no time appointed in the act, for it to go into effect, consequently it went into operation, from its passage, and all the creation of offices under Gen. Jacksons' ordinances, were at an end, on the day of the approval of that law, as settled in similar cases, by the Supreme Court. There was no law for executing the judgments of Captain General Jackson, or his two subordinate judges "without judges" could be sued upon, as a judgment of a state or foreign tribunal. Thus did not suit Mr. Call, he took out an execution from a Clerk, who had no authority to issue it, put it into the hands of a sheriff out of office, levied it upon the most valuable property in Pensacola, sold it against the settled law of Spain, then in force, purchased it himself, and sold it to two officers of the army without warranty, which proved his knowledge of the defects of the title, and afterwards introduced, himself, a bill into the first Legislature Council to guards conveyances of property, subsequent to the surrender of the Floridas to the United States. That iniquitous bill, calculated to deprive a widow and children of their property, in defiance of law, was defeated by our present delegate, and from it period may be dated the rancorous hostility of Mr. Call to him and to all of his friends.

People of Florida! can you think if safe to entrust your interests in Congress to one, who has neither the requisite ability, moderation, or principle, to manage your public concerns, in a way to promote your individual interests, or the general prosperity of your adopted country. If you do not wish to evince the rashness and folly of a shepherd who would commit his lambs to the tender mercies of the wolf; I implore you to pause and reflect and listen well to what you hear from   JUNIUS.