gue it is known by the name of the Quorra. The name of Niger was given to it by Europeans, some of whom supposed that it was the same river mentioned by Herodotus, Ptolemy, and others. It is doubtful, however, whether its existence was known to the ancient geographers. To the moderns it has been known but very imperfectly. By many it was believed to be a branch of the Nile, by others to lose itself, either in a lake, or in the sands of the deserts of Africa. Thus its source, as well as its course, remained in obscurity until the latter part of the 18th century, when an association was formed in Great Britain for the purpose of promoting discovery in Africa. In 1788, this society despatched John Ledyard, an American by birth, who had been around the world with Capt. Cook, & was a remarkably enterprising traveller. His instructions were to penetrate the interior from Egypt, in search of the Niger. He, however, unfortunately perished at Cairo, in Egypt, the same year. Other fruitless attempts were made by English travellers, proving fatal to themselves, and the course of this river remained in obscurity, no modern traveller having succeeded in reaching its banks. The honour of accomplishing this hazardous enterprise, was reserved for the celebrated Mungo Park, an Englishman, sent out by the association above referred to, in 1795. Landing on the western coast, he penetrated up the river Gambia, which he left at Medina. Having crossed the Senegal, he arrived soon after at Jarra, taking a course southward of east, after great hardships, he at length arrived at the long sought for Niger, which he beheld flowing from west to east. From Sego, he continued his journey to Silla, along the bank of the Niger, where, finding himself exhausted and destitute, he determined on returning to England, where he arrived in December, 1797.

Park was sent out again, in 1805, by the African Association, to pursue his investigations respecting this river, but this second journey terminated fatally. He proceeded with a party to the banks of the Niger, a few miles below Sego, where he accomplished the building of a vessel, and embarked with four Europeans, the only survivors of his party, intending to descend the river to its mouth. From accounts afterwards received, it appeared that they were attacked by the natives at Boussa, and killed; the boat was lost, and Mr. Park drowned in the river. Various expeditions since sent to Africa, to explore this river, have proved unsuccessful and fatal to the adventurers, until 1830, when two young men, Richard Lander and his brother, John, were sent out by the British government. (Richard Lander having formerly accompanied Captain Clapperton on a similar expedition.) They landed at Badagry, on the west coast of Africa, and proceeded over land to Boussa, on the Niger, from whence they ascended to Yaoorie. They then descended the river, and finally reached the sea by a mouth of the Niger which had been before known as the River Nun, thus having had the honor of deciding a question which had perplexed geographers for ages. The course of the Niger is nearly north-east from its source to Tombuctoo, soon after which it is believed to turn to the south-east, until it reaches Yaoorie; from thence its course varies from south-east to south-west, flowing into the Bight of Benin, (a part of the Gulf of Guinea.) It is supposed to have several mouths, although but one is known. Its course has been traced for 2000 miles, a considerable part of which is navigable for steam boats through a rich and populous country, and its whole length is probably three thousand miles.

Great Natural Curiosity.—On board the brig Charles, Capt. Dennison, of Boston, which arrived at New-York last Sunday, from Buenos Ayres, was brought a great natural curiosity, being an amphibious male animal of the size of a young heifer, and in appearance partaking of three species of animals, the elephant, the hog, and the jack ass. He was taken in one of the large rivers about 1000 miles [illegible] of the city of Buenos Ayres by some of the inhabitants of the country. Having been seen to leave the river and go upon land some distance, twenty men on horseback divided themselves into four parties, to intercept him on his return. One party fell in with, and succeeded in capturing him with the "lasso" (a noose of hide) with which those countrymen are very expert. The animal is remarkably swift and powerful, but quite docile. A letter from a gentleman many years a resident in Buenos Ayres and Brazil, represents this animal as very curious and rare, an inhabitant of the interior of South America. The owner, who attends the animal for exhibition is a man of large landed property, but at present unacquainted with the English language. The merchants to whom he is consigned, intend to have him brought in the brig to this city, where he will be first exhibited. The denomination given by Naturalists to this animal is the "Tapir."

Revolt in the New Jersey State Prison, at Lamberton, below Trenton (N. J.)—A desperate attempt at escape was made about four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in the New Jersey State Prison, to escape over the walls. A number of the inmates were indulged through the course of the day with a walk in the yard, in the care of the under keepers, one of which is stationed by a small armory on the top of the wall on the east side. The malcontents had constructed a ladder by means of a weight tied at the end of a weaver's chain, [illegible] and by rearing a carpenter's work bench against the wall, near the guard house, and watching their opportunity, when Mr. Neal, the guard, stepped into the house, threw the weight over the wall, and one of the prisoners, named Long, with a knife in his hand, essayed to mount up it.

At this moment Mr. Neal stepped out and discovered their movements, he immediately ran to the armory, and seizing a musket, attempted to regain the platform but was plied so liberally with [illegible] as for a time to prevent him. Long called out as he ascended the wall, "Lay back, you d—d rascal, or you will die the harder when I get to you!" Nothing daunted, Mr. N. succeeded in getting out, and raising his piece, told the fellow to desist or he would shoot him. This he refused to do, and Mr. N. fired, the charge taking effect in the neck, and with a single exclamation, Long dropped lifeless to the earth. A young man of desperate habits, then seized the ladder, and attempted to [illegible] Mr. N. [illegible] another musket, and told [illegible] was unloaded. It then fired [illegible] the fellow very badly in the foot, [illegible] and thus ended the attempt. [illegible] locked up in the cells.

Chronicle.

A [illegible] Turtle, weighing probably 600 pounds, has been a subject of great curiosity, this morning, in front of the American Coffee House. It is supposed that this mammoth of the ocean is not less than one hundred years of age.—*Phil. Daily Chronicle.*

INDIAN WAR.

August 6.—Having just returned from the war, we have it in our power to impart some cheering intelligence.

The army under General Atkinson, embracing the brigades commanded by Genls. Henry, Posey, and Alexander, and a squadron under the command of General Dodge, all crossed over to the north side of the Ouisconsin at Helena, on the 28th and 29th ult. They took a line of march in a northerly direction, in order to intersect the Indian trail. At the distance of about five miles the great trail was discovered, leading in a direction N. of W. towards the Mississippi, and supposed to be about four days old.

General Atkinson seeing the direction of the enemy, knew well that it would require all diligence and expedition to overtake them before they would cross the Mississippi, and hence commenced from that time a *forced march*, leaving all baggage waggons, and every thing else that was calculated to retard the pursuit.

The country through which the enemy's trail led our army between the Ouisconsin bluffs and the Kickapoo river, was one continued series of mountains. No sooner had they reached the summit of one high and almost perpendicular hill than they had to descend on the other side equally steep to the base of another. Nothing but a deep ravine, with muddy banks separated these mountains.—The woods, both upon the tops of the highest mountains, and at the bottom of the deepest hollows, was of the heaviest growth. The under bushes were chiefly thorn and prickly ash. This is a short description of the route, and shews the difficulties of the pursuit. Notwithstanding all this, our army gained on the enemy daily, as appeared from the enemy's encampments. The tedious march thus continued was met by our brave troops without a murmur; and as the Indian signs appeared more recent, the officers and men appeared more anxious to push on. On the fourth night after our march from Helena, and at an encampment of the enemy, was discovered an old Sac Indian by our spies, who informed them that the main body of the enemy had on that day, gone to the Mississippi, and intended to cross on the next morning, Aug. 2d.—The horses being nearly broken down, and the men nearly exhausted from fatigue, Gen. Atkinson ordered a halt for a few hours, (it being eight o'clock) with a determination to start at 2 o'clock for the Mississippi, about 10 miles distant. At the precise hour the bugles sounded, and in a short time all were ready to march.

Gen. Dodge's squadron was honored with being placed in front, the Infantry followed next, General Henry's Brigade next, General Alexander's next, and General Posey's formed the rear guard.

General Dodge called for, and soon received 20 volunteer spies to go ahead of the whole army.

In this order the march commenced, they had not, however, gone more than 5 miles before one of our spies came back, announcing their having come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. He went back, and the intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson, then to all the commanders of the brigades, and the celerity of the march instantly increased. In a few minutes, the firing commenced at about 500 hundred yards ahead of the front of the army, between our guards and the Indian picket. The Indians were driven by our spies from hill to hill, and kept up a tolerably brisk firing from every situation commanding the ground over which our spies had to march; but being charged upon and routed from their hiding places, they sought safety by retreating to the main body on the bank of the river and joined in one general effort to defend themselves there or die on the ground.

Lest some might escape by retreating up or down the river, General Atkinson very judiciously ordered General Alexander and General Posey to form the right wing of the army, and march down to the river above the Indian encampment on the bank, and then move down. General Henry formed the left wing and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The United States Infantry and Gen. Dodge's squadron of the mining troops marched in the centre.

With this order our whole force descended the almost perpendicular bluff, and come into a low valley heavily timbered, with a large growth of under brush, weeds and grass. Sloughs, deep ravines, old logs, &c. were so plentiful as to afford every facility for the enemy to make a strong defence.

General Henry first came upon and commenced a heavy fire which was returned by the enemy.—The enemy being routed from their first hiding places, sought others. General Dodge's squadron & the United States troops soon came into action, & with General Henry's men, rushed into the strong defiles of the enemy and killed all in their way, except a few who succeeded in swimming a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide. During this time, the brigades of Gen'ls. Alexander and Posey were marching down the river when they fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all that opposed them.

The battle lasted upwards of three hours. About 50 of the enemy's women and children were taken prisoners, and many, by accident, killed in the battle.

When the Indians were driven to the bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women and children plunged into the river, and hoped by diving, &c. to escape the bullets of our guns; very few, however, escaped our sharp shooters.

The loss on the side of the enemy never can be exactly ascertained, but according to the best computation, they must have lost in killed, upwards of 150. Our loss in killed and wounded was 27.

[illegible] had crossed the river before our arrival, and [illegible] informed by a prisoner that Black Hawk, when the battle waxed warm, had stolen off, and gone up the river on this side. If he did he took nothing with him, for his valuables, many of them, together with certificates of good character, and of his having fought bravely against the United States during the last war, &c. signed by British officers, were found on the battle ground.

It is the general impression in the army and at this place, that the Sacs would be glad to conclude a peace on almost any terms we might propose.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a party of Sioux came to our camp, and begged permission to go on the back trail and have a fight with them. On the same day our whole army started to go down to Prairie Du Chien, (about 40 miles distant) and wait further orders.

Gen. Atkinson, accompanied by Gen'ls. Dodge and Posey, with the U. S. Infantry, arrived at the Prairie on the evening of the 4th, on board the steam boat Warrior, and will remain until the mounted volunteers arrive.

The Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, are daily bringing Sac prisoners and Scalps.

On the same day, a party of 15 men from Cassville under the command of Captain Price, were reconnoitering the country between that place and the Wisconsin, and fell upon a fresh Sac trail making towards the Mississippi. They pursued with full speed on horseback, and soon came upon, and killed and took prisoners to the number of 19.

General Scott and suite left here this morning for Prairie du Chien, on the steamboat Warrior, to join Gen. Atkinson.—*Galenian.*

NATCHITOCHES, August 25.

Warning to Thieves.—Some fourteen days ago, a man passed through this town by the name of James Hays, on his way to Texas with three slaves. On the next day, a Mr. Harvey arrived here, and confirmed the suspicions already entertained by our police officers, by stating that he was in pursuit of James Hays, who had stolen three slaves from the parish of Concordia, and was making way as he supposed for the Mexican States. About this time some of our officers had returned from an ineffectual pursuit of this thief, and learning from Harvey the whole circumstances of the case, they raised a small army, for the apprehension of Hays. About twenty-two miles from this place, the following event took place, which led to the detection and death of the thief. Hays sent the negro man whom he had stolen, to a house some distance for provisions. The negro man found a woman in the house, and asked for food; the woman said she had none. Upon this, he drew his knife and threatened to cut her throat, if she did not procure some. She, in the extremity of terror, pointed to the cupboard, from which he took every thing that was eatable. She then told him to return in two hours, and she would have more prepared for him. He came accordingly, helped himself and went off. The husband of this woman returned about this time from a hunting expedition in the forest, with four or five of his men, & being told the circumstances which had transpired during his absence, he immediately with his companions wheeled about and gave chase. They caught the negro, told him to lead them to his master's hiding hole, upon the pain of death; and further, to give the signal which had been agreed upon between them, for meeting. The negro upon arriving at the place, imitated the cry of the partridge. Hays came out with his gun from a dense underbrush, and looked cautiously around. The men, who were hidden by the trees, cried to him to throw down his gun, upon which he, instead of rushing for his nest, where he could not have been traced, owing to the thickness of the trees—turned suddenly round towards the voices, & shouldering his gun, exclaimed "shoot, and be d—d." Three rifles on the instant emitted their deadly contents upon this desperate man, and he fell, pierced in the head, in the breast and in the thigh.

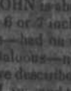
We have been thus particular in the relation of this tragedy, that men may take warning from it.—Let them learn the true distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*, and their fates will be more to be envied than is that of James Hays.—*Reporter.*

A Barbarous Act.—Language is inadequate to express the indignation that should be felt at such infamous conduct as that mentioned in the following paragraph, copied from the Boston gazette:—

"Mr. David Ballou, (aged eighty five years,) was on a journey from Ohio to Cumberland, R. I. his native town. From New York, where he tarried one night, he took passage in a steamboat for New Haven. After leaving the boat, he took a seat in a stage for Providence. During this ride he was taken sick. The stage passengers were alarmed, and attempts were made to leave him at some house, for nobody would receive him, for fear of the Cholera. In this critical situation he was denied a seat in a stage—was taken out and *lashed on the top*, and in this way was brought into Providence. But the old man's cup of calamity and suffering was not full. No person there would grant him even a shelter, and the next morning he was found on the market-house steps.—At length he prevailed on a person, for the sum of five dollars, to carry him to his brother's in Cumberland. By this time he had become so exhausted that he was unable to sit up, and was supported by the driver. His brother's family were no less alarmed than his former companions. He was refused admittance into the house, but was conveyed to the barn to be nursed, while a message was despatched to Woonsocket, Fall for a physician who had just arrived from New York. Before he arrived, Mr. B. was dead."

Distressing.—The Doylestown Democrat has the following:—"We understand that some person, while passing along the Delaware, on the Jersey side, a few miles above Trenton, happening to look into one of the fishing houses, which abound along the shore and at this season of the year are unoccupied, discovered three dead bodies, and on going a little further, found the corpse of a woman. He went in search of some of the neighbours, who, when they had collected together, succeeded with some difficulty in getting the body of the woman carried into the house with the others. A physician was sent for, to make an examination, who, we learn, gave it as his opinion that they had died of cholera. The bodies were in a complete state of putrefaction, and nobody could be found to bury them, it was then deemed advisable to fire the building, which was done, and the bodies consumed in it. They were workmen from the Raritan canal."

NOTICE.



WAS Committed to the Jail of Wilkinson County, State of Miss. on the 28th Aug., 1832, by Dan'l. Bass, Esq. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to a Mr. Martin, a trader from Virginia. JOHN is about 23 or about 24 years of age—5 feet 6 or 7 inches high—yellow complexion—weak eyes—had on when committed old cotton shirt and pantaloons—no hat or shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to comply with the Law, and take him out of Jail, or he will be sold to pay Jail and other charges.

BENJ. TURBEVILLE, *Jailor.*

August, 29, 1832. 35

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Wilkinson County, State of Mississippi, on the 30th day of August last, by Joseph Green, Esqr., as a runaway, a negro boy who calls his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Mr. Ulett, living in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana;—said negro is about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, 18 or 20 years of age—had on a pair of cassimere pantaloons and cotton shirt—said negro is of a dark complexion.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to comply with the law, and take him out of Jail, or he will be sold to pay jail and other charges.

BENJ. TURBEVILLE, Jailor.

September 8, 1832. 36

WOODVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. [illegible] 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—*ANDREW JACKSON.*
FOR VICE PRESIDENT—*PHILIP P. BARBOUR.*

We are authorized to announce THEODORE STARR, Esq. as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. If elected he will vote for ANDREW JACKSON & P. P. BARBOUR.

Mr. Editor—You will oblige me by putting in nomination, the following gentlemen, who will, from report, serve if elected as Electors of President and Vice President; and give their votes to Jackson and Barbour:

Maj. Genl. JOHN JOOR, Wilkinson,
General THOS. FALCONER, Wayne,
THOMAS LAND, Esq., Yazoo,
Genl. ARTHUR FOX, Lawrence.

SOUTH.

THE CONVENTION

Met at Jackson on the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The whole number of Delegates being present, proceeded to organize the body by electing P. R. R. PRAY, a Delegate from Hancock, *President,*—A. H. MADDOX, of Copiah, *Clerk,*—LEWIS WHITESIDES, *Door Keeper,*—and J. W. ANDERSON, *Sergeant at Arms.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Billy Corkscrew," and "A piece of friendly advice to Cato," are under consideration.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Pursuant to a public notice given, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House, on Saturday the 8th inst. *Robert Layson,* Esq., was called to the Chair, and *Thomas J. Hamilton* was appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly expressed that the objects of the Meeting were set forth in the newspaper notice contained in the Southern Planter of that date, which was referred to.

Whereupon G. D. Boyd, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion, were adopted.

Whereas, we view the present political excitement in our country as being of such a character as to jeopardize the best interests if not the very existence of our Union and our free institutions; and whereas, we view the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, and the support and continuance of the leading and fundamental principles of his administration, as essential to the preservation and prosperity of our happy Union; and whereas we feel in the State of Mississippi, a deep interest in these subjects, and for the purpose of expressing our sentiments and demonstrating our feelings and wishes, therefore—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the friends and supporters of the present Administration be recommended to attend a public Barbecue, to be given to them at such time and place as may be found convenient.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed for the purpose of inviting our Senator the Hon'ble Powhattan Ellis, and our Representative the Hon'ble Franklin E. Plummer, to participate with us on this occasion, as a testimonial of the high respect which we entertain for them on account of their able and efficient support of the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That these committees be appointed to carry into effect the first resolution, and to fix upon such time as shall seem best, or may best suit the convenience of our Senator and Representative, and that our fellow citizens of Amite and other counties in this State, be invited to co-operate and participate with us.

On motion of John W. Gildart, Esq. the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee of invitation, viz: W. W. Whitehead, G. D. Boyd and M. F. D. Graffenried.

On motion of J. W. Gildart, Esq. the following named gentlemen were appointed the committee of arrangement, A. Daniel, A. M. Feltus, John D. Talbot, J. L. Jones, Thomas Batchelor, Morgan Davis, and V. T. Crawford.

On motion of W. W. Whitehead, Esq. resolved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these Resolutions and proceedings to the editor of the Southern Planter for publication and that the other papers printed in the State friendly to the administration, be requested to republish the same.

On motion, Resolved that the President and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting and that it adjourn *sine die.*

ROBERT LAYSON, *President.*
THOS. J. HAMILTON, *Sec'ry.*
Woodville, Sept. 8th, 1832.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 7.

Yesterday, according to previous arrangements, GEORGE POINDEXTER, the *free* and *independent* Senator of the State of Mississippi in the National Legislature, arrived from his residence, Wilkinson county, in this city, escorted by the committee of arrangements and a number of other citizens. On his arrival at Parker's Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for him, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the commons in front of the city. Until the hour of dinner, he was waited upon by a number of the patriotic citizens of the county and city. At four o'clock, discharges of cannon announced the hour of dinner. The entertainment was in every respect worthy of the occasion, and the assemblage of citizens amongst the greatest known in this place. Indeed, when we consider the season of the year, the number of our citizens absent, and such as we can state with confidence, had they been here, would have joined in paying honor to the man, who has so largely contributed to the honor of the State of Mississippi, we must say the concourse of citizens was beyond our expectations. We shall defer the particulars for the next paper.—*Natchez.*

From the Monticello Gazette.

DINNER TO JUDGE ELLIS.

We attended a dinner on yesterday, given by the citizens of Monticello, to Judge Ellis, our late Senator in Congress. We have only room to give the letter of invitation, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, and the Judge's reply, accepting the invitation. During the course of the evening, the following, among numerous other toasts was given.

"Our distinguished guest the Hon. Powhattan Ellis,—the mighty [illegible] of his political [illegible] emitted rays [illegible] to the interest [illegible]

of his constituents, and we [illegible] ing as [illegible] as it [illegible]

On which the Judge [illegible] company for near an hour [illegible] he has pursued in Congress [illegible] departure for which he has be[illegible] of his constituents.—His [illegible] and we believe highly [illegible]

The Judge has promised [illegible] —which we shall take a ple[illegible] our readers.

Monticello, August [illegible]

DEAR SIR—

The citizens of [illegible] nated the following committee [illegible] attend a public dinner to be given [illegible] row.

With the highest regard and [illegible] private and public worth, we subscr[illegible]

Your most ob'[illegible]

H. R[illegible]
S. [illegible]
S. [illegible]
A. [illegible]
C. W[illegible]
M. [illegible]

Monticello, August [illegible]

GENTLEMEN—

I have the honor to ackn[illegible] receipt of your note of yesterday, [illegible] partake of a public dinner to be given [illegible] place. I will with great pleasure acce[illegible] ate invitation and beg you will receive [illegible] of my sincere acknowledgements for this [illegible] for act of kindness and attention.

I am with
Great respect,
Your ob't
POWHATTAN EL[illegible]

To Messrs. H. RENNELS, &c.

[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

In a recent address, by the Hon. Geo. [illegible] ter, to the members of the General As[illegible] the State of Mississippi, an illiberal [illegible] ted reference is made to me, accompa[illegible] publication of an extract of a private le[illegible] sed by me to that gentleman, which de[illegible] a passing notice.

Entertaining no disposition to desce[illegible] sonalities, I will waive the objections [illegible] right to make to the publication of my pr[illegible] with a view to the political effect, and [illegible] sist to the adjustment of that gentle[illegible] sense of honor, and to natural conclu[illegible] orable men. In the reference made [illegible] dexter, to the extract of my letter he [illegible] lowing language: "I refer to this ext[illegible] ticularly, because the distinguished ge[illegible] is the author of it, has since presided [illegible] meeting, at which my conduct was cens[illegible] most unmeasured terms; and, I trust [illegible] avail himself of the opportunity thus [illegible] to reconcile his written opinions with th[illegible] ed in the Resolutions, in the adoption [illegible] he so largely participated." In [illegible] this kind office, I have a right to compl[illegible] Poindexter has not published the whole [illegible] ter. The part suppressed by him, will [illegible] conclusively to show that I, at that tim[illegible] ved of the course pursued by him towa[illegible] Jackson, and that I admonished him of t[illegible] that he would assuredly do to his own p[illegible] if he persisted in the course so hostile to [illegible] ings of those he represented. This I stat[illegible] collection, (having kept no copy of the le[illegible] although I may not give it in the very wo[illegible] confident that I am correct as to subst[illegible] for the correction of Mr. Poindexter, as [illegible] myself, I call on him to publish the wh[illegible] letter. Having no political opinions that I [illegible] motive in concealing, I prefer them go[illegible] public as they are, without the disguise of [illegible] mies, or the varnish of my friends. I am [illegible] mer in politics, have no individual views [illegible] serve, and trust I have too high a sense of [illegible] eral free and chaste principle on which o[illegible] ment was founded, to desire the grasp of [illegible] the sacrifice of Republican principle [illegible] more dear to the patriot's breast, than [illegible] and pomp of office. The charge made [illegible] by Mr. Poindexter, of inconsistency, I [illegible] at him, and in support of which, I will s[illegible] candid public a few extracts; by which I [illegible] to show, in a concise manner, that I had [illegible] complain of that gentleman, as I did, [illegible] ting in the sentiments expressed in re[illegible] ferred to by him, and that he has no right [illegible] plain of me unless he desires to immo[illegible] considerations, in and subservient to pr[illegible] ships—a doctrine that I cannot co[illegible] When important political principles c[illegible] personal friendship, the latter must yield [illegible] mer, so far as politics are concerned by wh[illegible] of action my conduct has been marked to[illegible] Poindexter, and for which I have no apolo[illegible] fer. I was his friend and supporter in [illegible] to the Senate of the national Govern[illegible] been long and truly his friend, nor did [illegible] interception of that friendship, by a [illegible] opinion, in relation to some of his offic[illegible] He has made the breach—be it so. W[illegible] my opinion, had abandoned the re-elec[illegible] Jackson, I condemned his course bec[illegible] myself, but a large majority of the p[illegible] State, felt the most intense interest in [illegible] & differing as I did, in sentiments with [illegible] [I so expressed myself,] is the "head & f[illegible] offending;" & were it not for the charge [illegible] sistency," I would not have deemed it n[illegible] offer any thing in reply. I shall, therefo[illegible] to offer a few facts, in support of my [illegible] ring the January Session of 1830, at w[illegible] was a member, I was favored with a lette[illegible] Poindexter, in which he holds the fo[illegible] phatical language, and which letter was [illegible] for his benefit, being a candidate, at that [illegible] the Senate of the United States, (sic) "[illegible] invariably, yielded my support to Genl. J[illegible] throughout the whole course of his career, [illegible] take great pleasure in *sustaining* him in the [illegible] ted station to which he has been called [illegible] country, if it should be the pleasure of the [illegible] eral Assembly to place me in a situation to [illegible] ficient support to the wise and salutary m[illegible] which he has recommended to the consider[illegible] Congress." Mr. Poindexter is now not o[illegible] personal friend of Genl. Jackson, but will [illegible] *ficient support* to the *wise and salutary* m[illegible] recommended in Congress."

Again, in his letter, of the 25th of April, [illegible] (to which mine is a reply,) he says, "[illegible] ting circumstances, with Clay in the field, [illegible] ster behind the curtain, the Republican pa[illegible] stand erect, and give their undivided [illegible] Gen. Jackson."