
 thad by ofpens of that newspaper are known, and diferent towns in another part of the Slate,
andabeto
they reveknown to be not leese deeided enemies me for the purpose of eelebrating the glori-
to the candidates named, than the Senator from ou eighth of January, besides other indications

South Carolina , him
has chosen to cast the
of the nominations o
of beiag favorable t tive of the true cause of the detormination to discuss this abolition question in Congress-
vill inform that Senator, and the whole South vash, in the State of New Hampshire, there solitary individual, in favor of the nomination alluded to, who is not decidedly opposed to th
present abettors of the anti-slavery catase in New England. The primary meetings preparatory to the annual election are now being
held th that State. Ever since 1829 , the opeach election; ; and it so happens that, for the
election, they have not as yet chosen to offer as battle-they show as no symptoms, either
of organization or concentration.
The Hillsborcugh Council distriet, being on the. Th dhay of Jatuary. This district thas
steadily adherod to the principles of the demo-

 townhthip of the district, and elected by yhec
tiizens of the several towns, altended this so


 any interierence by the inhabitants of otherpuppression of unconstitutional interferenc
States in regard to it is not only unauthorizedby agents or iucendiary publications amon and iotrusive, but mithless and dighonorabie a
being against the letter 'and spirit or cred eompact which binds us together. Resolved, That those who promote inflem obolionists, is their attempts to introduce th
matory discuussions, and are


 clergical order in this Sitete, have mede the thei
pulpits the eource of excitigan appeals. and vir ulent denumciations sn the subject or isive ered deesk, in political questions, as aside fr the sphere of the duties of clergymen;
that we view those clergymen who coun nance the proceeding or and denunciation
indulye in such appeals and
pursuing a course hostile to our Union To the cause of civil liberty, and contrary
tho true spirit of the Goapel of Peace." eat from abont thirty mownhthip
 President and Vice President, and the follow E. Resoloed. That wo hate no rellow whin Coluded indiriduals, deserving rather of pit January, with boot the same number of dele gates, apprio
nanimously
nen
by its present supporters, is fit omploymen
 neighbor. Shontd its adroeatiee expeet to
nide into ofiee by practising such wild delufion, they will ere long diseover their mis
 mously deelares for the same Presidential can cidetos, and
resolutions:
in this State, in relation to the existence of slavery in the southern portion of the Union And whereas, in the opinion of this Conven
tion, the eonstitation of the United States re
iens serves to the sleve-holding states the original
fight to the exclusive control of the servile
portion of their population: And whereas, the present excitement in the northern States got up by fanaticism and morbid philanthropy
and based upon an ignorance of the true condi-
tion of the slave, the charecter of the master and of the relative rights and daties of the sev eral members of the confederacy. has been
seized apon by wieked and corrupt men, with
a view to divide the demoeracy of the North and South, and sever the union of the States And whereas, in our belief, the course of the
abolitionists, if persisted in, will lead to a dissolation of the confederacy and its attenclat,
calamities, a servile and civil war; There
$\qquad$ ists as an enemy to his country, to the unio ic party. Thesolved. That it is the daty of the de mocracy to discóontenance and chieck, by a
proper means, the prosecution of the plans and schemes of the Abolitionists.
"R Resolped, That if Congress possess the
constitutionifl power, it is inexpedient to abolconstitutional power, it is inexpedieni, "o, abo
ist slarery in the Districs of Columbia,
Rockin Rockingham district, by deiegates from it
seteral towns, on the 28th January, pessed
the following resolunion, in addition to resolu
tiong in favor of Martin Jan Buren and Rich ard II. Juhnsoa.

- Resolved, That we view with deep con-

gor the form of his features, or the color o
s skin, but in our opinion of the Africen race
heir intellect is too feeble, their Aassions too
frog, and their dispositions too irratable to to
nourage their emancipation in this country.
"Resolved, That we set so high a value up. "Resolved, That we set so high a value up
our Union as to concede to the sever
(ates their Constitutional Rights, leavin
em to manage their own internal affairs an em to manage their own
gulate their own morals." These resolutions are from a community o
spectable and intelligent farmers, as hardy as e face of the granite hills they inhabit, as
pdy to take up arms in their country's de
Qce as they are to vote down the mone of any
paty who take ground against that country-
fro a community who have not suffien pary who take ground against that counfry
fro a community who have not sufficien
coention among themselves to give suppor
anousiness to a single village lawyer. anousiness to a single village lawyer.
pla intelligent yeomanry who passed thos
pla, common-sense resolutions, understand to duties the people owe to each other, and
the who spos of thia Unien, quite as well as
that carry on a labore agment at either end of the capitol, to prov
niv Congress has not a right to interfere wit shery in the District of Columbia. On th
or hand, a gentleman, (Mr. Leigh of Va.,) aplauded for hid most conelusive speec
pting beyond doubt, that Congress cann
leslate on the subject of slavery; end in re, another learned and able gentleman
Ahoar of Mass.) in another hall, is com
hented, perhaps by the same persons, wh oboth speakers, with having demonstrated gilemen belong to a party that can agree or
d kgree, whenever and wherever it may be aessary. The object now is to keep the ba
otontention moving between the North an
th South; and no other course thouth; and no other course the two ge
then can take will so effectually encoura
thabolitionists on the one side, and th slave-holder on the other. The peop,
araraused-the seed of disuninn is strewe
infew ground-and inveterate sectional di orlors obtain a high reputation with alf suc
as ould make our Constitution mean an thid or nothing. They are little less tha cammon sense, before they had so touched
th he who rune may read, and rightly unde shd! peside the atrong efnd unanimous expressions
bpublic meetings of friends of the Adminis
thion, I have numerous letters from New mpshire declaring the public sentiment.
 Another letter
- The lesding f
its lowest possib
s to move his tongu cal question that
All that has be
Alties, cla mpletely put down. An parties, clase
es and sexes, hold the abolitionists in
tst utter contempt observe that it is these professions of the people of the non nen come here, and they will find a peopl
he slavelolding States can poss eholding States can poss
pe eonside this question
ve: nothing to do, other
hum to


## 8.

0 indignation.
"The dem ly contending for the right of the sothth
What can so effectually discourage them in
their exertions as for the south to disregard al their efforts, and not only so, but repay them
with injury and contumely? man belongs to the democratic party, and is an Fort King, Floria, FebpLary 22,1836,$\}$
abolitionis, is in New Hampshira contradic- General; Agreably to your directions, I
tion in terms. If a person should a an abolitionist, we should read him out of our
political church, and turn bim over to Arthur
Tappan and the nullifiers. nt there would
be no necesssity for this, for if, perchance. st once leaves the democratic party. There it
So one sentiment in which our party in this
State are so thoroughty nanted as in destesta-
tion of abobition and of the proceedings of the
abolitionists. There is no exception within
my. knowledge., my. knowledge," Congress two years ago wil
The session of
be long remembered as the panic session.
We have had repeated attempts to create panics
and $\boldsymbol{I}$ consider the present effort
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
lowers, on public occasions, that there is a de
liberate design on the part of people of the
North, to drive the whole white population ou

sy, act in :perficet concert of the the South
They attcmpt fogive color the their complaint
calling meetings and delivering inflamma

lumita. Of these agitators it suftices to ssy
that in the whole North not one intelligen
man in twenty will juln their standard. The
South has nothing to fear from their efforts
but in the effect they may tiape at a distance
These efforts are made to produce inat Uistan
but in the effect they may nape at a distance
These effirts are made to produce inat Aistan
effect, and they are every where forme
against a general expression of scorn from th
real friends of the Unisn."
gainst a general expression of scorn from
real friends of the Union."
Without intimating in thenate that I ha
a view any particular individuals when thes
ords were spoken two years ago, I claim th
merit of having then predicted precisely the
ourse that has been taken on the abolitionestion. I mow see in both branches of Con
rees an apparent desire to magnify this sub-rom what quarter this inten
he records of Congress speak
The book of Doctor Chanui
ritten his hook for gain, he could desire no
thing better than this-he will now sell te
hooks where he would not otherwise hav
write such a bouk orlo read it in the Senate
the United Stotes. The Doctor's motive
might have been good in one case, and th
Senator's motive might have be praiseworth
in the other. I confess I was shocked at
ny man to the fiberatlely which woould prom
read ; and if the diret was he
extracts was to spread before of reading thogusting-if the effect of spreading the nauseolored population to mpatiny and mander
the effect be do fan bigher the flame of di
union, let thdse only be reeponsible on who
The present agitation in the North is
hings altogether forced. AgENTIs are nIRE
disguised in the character of ministers of
Gospel. to preach abolition of slavery, whe
lavery doeen not exist ; and presses are inco
of petition to the misguided men and womehe are induced from no bad motive, to pe
ion for the obolition of slavery in the Distriheir numbers, than will thousands of dollarpid to the emissaries, who traverse the coun,
ry to distribute abolition tracts, and to spread
olitiontion in either branch of Congrèss, and you
ore effectually subserve the incendiary views
of the movers of abolition, than any thing
hey can do for themselves. It may suit thoseThe allusion here wa to a :upeech reported by
newspapera to hate been-made by Mr . Calhoun,

north of the Ouithlacooche river, where Majo
Dade and his command weee destroyed by ine
Seminole Indians on the 28thof December, last
The force under your command which arri-
ead at this post to-doy from Tampa Bay, en
camped on the nighof the 19 h inst. on the the
ground occupied by Major Dade on the bight
of the 27th of Decerber. He and his party
were destroyed on the norning of the 28th
that position. He was advancing towards th
post, and was attacked fron the north, so th
on the 2 th inst. we cameupon the rear of h
battle ground about 9 o'clock in the mornin
and
Withont halting. when the General and his staf
came upon one of the most appalling scenes
that can be imagined. We first saw some bro

fallen asleep, their yokes siill on them: a
to the right one or two horses were se
Within the triangle, along the north and we
faces of it were about thisty bodies, mo
most every one of them, in precisely the posi
tion they must have oceupied during the figh
-their heads next to the logs over which they
had deivered their fire, and their bodie
stretched with striking regularity paraliel to
atres which bad been resorided to for cover
trom the enemy's fire. Advancing about two
fromdred yards further, we fond a eluster o
hodies in the middle of the road. These were
evidently the advalced guard, in the rear

It was during p cessation of the fire that the
little band still remaining about thirty in num
ber, threw up the triangularbreastwork, which
from the haste with which it was consiructe
tect the had with us many of the personal friend
of the officers of in:ior Dade's command, an
it is gratifying to be abio to staste that ever
officer was indentified by undoubtei priderce
They were buried, and the cannon, a sis-pown-
der, that the Indians had thrown into a swamp
was recovered and placed vertically at the
head of the grave. where it is to be hoped it
will long remain. The bodies of the non-com-was accounted for. The command was compo-
sed of eight officers and one hundred and two
non-cominissioned officers and privates. The
bodies of eight officers and ninety eight men
teere interred, four men having escaped; threey palmetto and'grass, which has since bee
urned.
The two companies were Captaius Frazer'
o the 3 d attillery, and Captin Gardiner's,
he 2d artillery. The officers were Majo
Dade, of the 4th infantry, Captains Frazer apDade, of the 4th infantry, Captains Frazer apd
Gardiner, second Lieutenants Basinge, brevet
second Lieutenants R. Henderson, Mudge andKend Lieutenants R. Henderson, Mudge an
Kartillery, and Doctor J. S. GaI have the honor to be, with the highest
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { pect, your obedient servant. } \\ \text { (Signed) } & \text { E. A. HTCHCOCK, }\end{array}$
(Signed)
Captain ..... E. A. HITCHCOCK,
E. Ant, Act, Insp'r Genera
Major Gen. Eduund
Commanding $\mathbf{W}$Extract of a letter froman Officer at Fo
Drane, to the Quartermaster General:
General Gains, with abjut 1000 men, con
isting of four companies of the 2 d artillery
sever companies of 4 hn inantry, about fing
hundred and fifty voluters from Louision
and about seventy friendly Indians, arrived
Fort King on the 22d. The troops lef Tan
a bay on the 13 on. ©heir way they bori
he bodies of thoe killed at the battle of Ouit


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