



## THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 8, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Secret Committee" (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:

**C.** "The policy is, that the General [Harrison] MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, while occupying his present position"—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

### FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.

We are requested to announce SAMUEL RIBELIN as a candidate for the Senate, for Rowan and Davie counties.

We are authorized to announce HAMILTON C. JONES, ISAAC BURNS, and FRANCIS WILLIAMS as candidates for the Commons, for Rowan and Davie counties.

**C.** The STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN PARTY of Davidson County, will hold a public meeting at Lexington, on Tuesday of the ensuing County Court, (being the 12th day of the present month.)

### RULES FOR THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In our columns of to-day, will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Republicans of Rowan and Davie, held in this place, on Wednesday of the present week.—It was one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the people which we have ever witnessed;—an assemblage emphatically of the people, not composed of such materials as the "Harrisburg Convention,"—lawyers, doctors, and abolitionists; but plain and substantial farmers of the country, the old republicans of the land. Although but a few days previous notice had been given, the number from the country was very large. It was a cheering sight to the friends of republican principles, an evidence that the spirit of liberty is abroad in the land.—

There are seasons when darkness and gloom seem to hang over the country, when the vigilance of the friends of equal rights is relaxed, and the embers of republican principles raise their voices in short-lived triumph; but whenever the people in their might, then are we satisfied that liberty is safe, and then are the shoots of federal ex-

ecution changed to the wail of defeat.

Never have we seen such evidences of awakened and intense interest, as are now manifested by the people in the good cause; and well may it be.—The Abolitionists, those hateful and deadly foes of the South, leagued with the old Federal party, the unchanged and unwavering enemies of popular rights, are straining every nerve, and leaving no means untried to accomplish their destructive schemes. From this league of fanatical madmen,—of Tardites, and Hartford Conventionists who would make us "hewers of wood, and draw-ers of water" to minister to their blotted pride and luxury; what can republicans, and here especially, what can Southern republicans expect, but opposition at every point?—Their success would strike a death blow at the Union, and give a fatal stab to our government.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting, are strong and expressive.—We are in the very crisis of a revolution, in the midst of a contention, not for party, or men, but principle;—a struggle for equal rights, and let every man who values his rights and holds them to be worth an effort, be up and doing. The strife is between Liberty, and monied monopolies aided by Abolition fanaticism.—The Republic is in danger, and to the people it belongs to see that it receives no hurt.—If they are awake, and aware of the peril, all will be safe—there is only danger in false security.

The Republicans of this district, have a heavy responsibility resting upon them. Let them see that it is discharged.—Their opponents are moving every thing; they will depend mainly on their usual arts, to carry them through.—Their whole object is to deceive the people as to the true issue.—We have only to stand fast on principle, and this alone,—and triumph will again be with the republican cause.

**Federal Meeting.**—The Federalists of Rowan held a meeting in the Court House here, on Monday, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to their District Convention to nominate an Elector. It was but a corporal guard in size, compared to the Republican meeting which took place on Wednesday. It however answered every purpose, that they intended.

On next day, the "Convention" met in this place, the Delegates came in and went to work as regularly as if they had serious work before them. Mr. Caswell Harbin was appointed Chairman.—

We understand that the body was instructed, amused, edified, and delighted, by long, learned and enterprising speeches from Lawyer Jones, Lawyer Boyden, and Lawyer Pearson; and then they appointed Lawyer D. P. Caldwell to be the Elector. The whole was wound up in peace and quietness, and the Delegates dispersed, and went home to cry out "hard times," and talk about "hard eider."

**Speech of the Hon. Levi Lincoln.**—We commend to the notice of our readers the speech of Mr. Lincoln, a Federal Whig member of Congress, in to-day's paper. It is a dignified, but severe and well merited rebuke to the contemptible efforts of the trading politicians, who are seeking to make political capital of every question brought before Congress,—affecting to manifest marvelous zeal for economy, and great opposition to expenditures, while they are constantly voting for lavish appropriations of the public money to works of Internal Improvement in one section of the Union, at the expense of the others. These are the men that "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

**The Methodist Conference.** recently in session in this city, refused, by a nearly unanimous vote, to petition the General Conference to make a change in the rules relating slaves, so as to interdict members from holding slaves. The action was brought before that body in a communication from the New England Conference.—*Post.*

**Doc. Ashbel Smith's Treatise on the Yellow Fever.**—We had the pleasure of reviewing some time since, from our late Townsmen, Dr. Ashbel Smith, a neatly printed pamphlet of 80 pages, recently published in the city of Galveston, Texas.—Its title is, "an account of the Yellow Fever, which appeared in the city of Galveston, Republic of Texas, in the autumn of 1839, with cases and discussions. By Ashbel Smith, M. D., A. M. Surgeon General of the Texian Army."

The title page, which we have just quoted, fully explains the contents of the work. It is exceedingly well written, and every page of it shows the man of science and practical skill as a Physician. This Treatise, though short yet compact and methodically arranged, will be of great value to the medical profession of Texas, and indeed, all who may visit that part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf, would do well to make themselves acquainted with its views.

We present our readers with a short extract from the pamphlet, giving a very interesting, and no doubt, accurate description of Galveston, the seat of the disease and the chiefempor of Texas.

"**Galveston Island** forming a part of the coast of Texas, is about thirty miles long, and of an irregular form of four or five miles. It is but little elevated above the surrounding water, quite level, destitute of trees, and presents altogether the general appearance of a prairie. The soil is light, porous, of a mottled grey color, with a large admixture of sand as you approach the margin of the island, and *every* acre covered with a luxuriant grass. Water of rather indifferent quality, but good, admirable for culinary uses, may be obtained by digging a few feet in any part of the island.

"The City of Galveston is situated near the Eastern extremity of the Island, in latitude 29 deg. 15' N., and longitude 96 deg. 45' W. from Greenwich. The town site as laid out, extends quite across the Island, wanting here varies from a mile and a quarter to two miles in breadth. The City is thus washed on its South Eastern border by the Gulf of Mexico—while the opposite side which has a North Western aspect, is washed by Galveston Bay, a broad sheet of water extending about 40 miles into the country. A gentle curve of the Island on the Bay side, Pelican Island, a long, level tract of land of about one thousand acres, situated at two miles distance north of the City, and the peninsula terminating in Bolivar Point to the North east, form the harbor. The bearing of the tide has formed a natural levee along the shore of the harbor, of about ten feet in height, and one hundred feet in breadth. Immediately to the rear of this levee, the land is low, being nearly on a level with the water, at middle tide, and overflowed at high tide. Further in the rear, the land is again elevated and consists of a firm, dry, porous soil. From the overflow of the tides and from occasional rains, there exists at all times, between the levee and the elevated land in the rear, either a quagmire or a sheet of shallow water, three fourths of a mile long, and varying from one hundred to three hundred feet in breadth, exposed to the rays of an equinoctial sun. In front of this portion of the City, the channel from twenty-five to fifty feet wide, rises at anchor, about on the levee and immediately contiguous to the shore, the Strand, the principal business street of the City. Nearly all the stores and buildings on one side of the Strand, are erected in or over the marsh, without having been built up at all, or but very inadequately;—In addition to the mud and moisture suffered to remain beneath, and in the rear of these buildings, the fifth which business and population suffered to remain permitted to accumulate. The rest of the City, with this single exception, from the porous nature of the soil, is dry and presents an aspect of general neatness, comfort and cleanliness, rarely to be seen in any part of the world."

"The City of Galveston is yet scarcely a year old, and is estimated to contain from two thousand to twenty-five hundred souls. The houses are framed buildings, most of them painted, and modest houses of this sort in the small towns of the Eastern States.

"For general healthfulness, Galveston Island including the City, is probably unsurpassed by any place in the world.—We are here exempt from the horrors of cold climates, and the malignant epidemic of the miasmic regions of the south. The few diseases that occur here, are for the most part of a moderately inflammatory character, and readily yield to the simplest treatment. The mild breezes that we suffer over us, bear no deadly poison on their wings. When the South winds prevail, the transparent clearness of the skies and fairer softness of the atmosphere realize all that poets have sung of the Region. The winds from the East and North East are more fierce, and when they blow for a considerable period produce an incisive effect on the atmosphere, and dispose to agree. The brak Norther, coming from a point West of North, depresses the mercury in the thermometer lower than easterly winds, but are just as rigorous as less pre-dominant to health. The range of the thermometer in this climate is high during the warm season, but the bland breezes from the South, which prevail very constantly throughout the period, and are usually strongest at midday, render the heat very easily oppressive.—They produce an elastic state of the atmosphere, the nights are cool, and a large portion of the citizens wear cloths the whole year. During the summer months, Northerns are of rare occurrence; their generally commence blowing moderately early in October. Frost commonly makes its appearance between the 1st and 10th of November."

**A Mistake.**—We are requested by Amilia Cheshire, Esq. to state that the Federal Meeting here in this place, on Tuesday last, made one of his name, without his authority, and that he does not belong to the party, but claims to be what he always has been—a true Republican.

**Lincoln County.**—The Republicans of Lincoln County, have nominated the following strong ticket for the Legislature: **Senate.** Thomas Ward, Esq., Common, Michael Hale, O. W. Harbin, John Killian, and W. W. Bowley, Esq.

**Congress.**—The *Globe* of May 2d, says. The Appropriation Bill was passed this evening, about 8 o'clock—yes 145, nays 15.

**Horrible Affray and Loss of Life.**—A dreadful fight took place at Belieview, Iowa Territory, two miles below Galena, on the first of April. It appears that a notorious character, by the name of Brown, keeper of a tavern, was supposed to be the leader of a gang of horse thieves and desperadoes known to exist there. A horse having been stolen and traced to this man, the sheriff attempted to arrest him; but Brown having barricaded his house and being assisted by 20 or 30 of his friends, refused to surrender. The sheriff then called out the citizens for aid, and a regular battle ensued.

The citizens finally carried the place by storm.

Brown, and two or three others of the gang were killed. Five citizens were killed or mortally wounded.

Each of the robbers had five or six rifles upon him, and Brown's wife took an active part in the affray.

The citizens had eight or ten prisoners whom they intended to Lynch.—*Evening Star.*

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## NOTES OF OLD ROWAN.

### STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A few days since having been given, a large number of the State Rights Republicans of Rowan and Davie, convened in the Court House of Salisbury, on the 1st ult., to concert measures on the great political question which agitates the country.

Delegates from Ashe, Catawba, and Iredell, and Col. Sam'l. Lemly, Esq., Archibald G. Carter, Esq., Dr. Hobbs, and Davis, were called to the Chair, and Col. Sam'l. Lemly, George L. Smith, Asa Roseman, and Charles Miller, Esq.s of Rowan, and Joseph Hall, Esq., of Davie, were appointed Assistant Chairmen. Mr. James L. Kure then read and ordered the following Resolutions and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

### PREAMBLE:

Whereas, it is not only the right, but also the duty, of the people to assemble together, and consult on public matters;—and, whereas, the attempts that are now making by the Abolitionists and Bank monopolists of the North, and by the Federalists in the South, to impress Gen. Harrison on the Country for President, are such as would arrest the progress of freedom, and vigilance;—and, whereas, these combined parties are in the course using the most extraordinary exertions to make the answer believe that the "hard times" are attributable to the Government, when they well know that the paper banking system in the Country, and in England, as well as the cause of all these evils, and all the disengagement in the currency.—We have assembled in the exercise of the rights of freemen, to express our opinions on the present state of things, and to assign reasons why we cannot, and will not, support Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency.—Therefore,

**Resolved.**, That, in our opinion, the "hard times" are as much inflicted as are occasioned by any acts, or measures of the Government, but are the consequence of the worthless Bank paper system, which, in the country and England, has fixed itself on the people, and thence to ruin their prosperity and liberties.

**Resolved.**, That we are equally opposed to the movements of Mr. Fremont, in re-organizing the United States, and to the plan proposed by Gen. Harrison, for executing and dispersing the forces of the country for soldiers, at an annual expense of two millions of dollars.

**Resolved.**, That we were highly gratified to learn from the Annual Message of the President of the United States, that a reduction of eleven millions of dollars has been made in the expenditures of Government for the last two years, and a determination expressed in his message that, in the next two years, we will not increase the amount of our national debt, nor open any new branch of expenditure.

**Resolved.**, That we are opposed to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency.

**Resolved.**, That we oppose the attempt of the Legislature of New Jersey and the City Council, to demand the payment of their taxes, as the greatest outrage ever committed on the freedom of elections in this country;—and the fact that this outrage is justified by Southern Federalists, should not only open the eyes of the people, but seriously alarm them for the safety of their rights and liberties.

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