

death are seen thousands of turtle and other animals feeding thereon. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and allowing for the effects of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 33,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out, along with it, cable rope of the length of 4,080 feet, without finding the bottom. But the greatest depth hitherto sounded, was by Captain Scoresby, who, in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 1,200 fathoms, or 7,200 feet of line. According to La Place, its mean depth is about two miles, which, supposing the generally received estimate to be correct, as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make about 200 millions of cubic feet of water.—*Rev. C. Williams's World of Waters.*

**Printers' Proverbs.**—Pay thou the printer in the day that thou owest him, that the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill: greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou weddest thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a beautiful slice of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.

*Written for the Beacon.*

**Messrs. Editors:**—I was glad to learn that you as Editors did not design to take any particular concern in politics, but that all parties should have liberty to be heard in your paper. With your permission I will state some of my reasons why, in my opinion, we should be particular to vote for no man for our next Legislature who is not a man of the name of Van Burenism. The Van men, finding that the people are turning their face against their notions of Federal policy, are endeavoring to sing it into the ears of the people, that a member of the Legislature has nothing to do with general politics, and if they have the integrity and ability to legislate well for the State, they ask, why not vote for them?

But it should be remembered that we have a Senator to elect from this State at the next session of the legislature, and although they are now the first to disclaim against the propriety of our legislatures taking up time with the concerns of the general government, and promise now to go for popular measures their party has hitherto opposed, yet these Van men are not to be trusted. It is a true rule to judge of the future by the past, and if we want to know with certainty what a Van man will do. Again view their conduct during the last two or three sessions of our legislature. They all go together in solid phalanx, like a flock of sheep, as the leaders of the little yankey Van party may hint or intimate. They never look to the interest and welfare of the State, but to the interest of the little intriguer Van Buren. And these Van members of our state legislature seem to forget, that they were delegated to attend to the interest of their own particular State, and shape their measures with a view to advance the prospects of their favorite candidate for the Presidency.

I am in favor of Hugh L. White of Tennessee, the firm and earnest republican, the plain and honest man, for our next President. I am totally opposed to Mr. Van Buren of New York, because he is the head of the Albany junto or regency. A set of men not responsible to the people, who have undertaken by means not legitimate, to control the operations of our government, and transfer power from the hands of the many, to the few, and to make the people nothing but mere puppets to dance as the movers of the wire behind the scene may direct. The manner in which they effect their object, is by having agents situated and papers established, in every corner of the Union. When the Regency wish to carry any favorite measure it is proclaimed in the central paper, and immediately every paper and agent of the party is engaged in its support. And woe-betide the wretch, who shall dare to have any opinion of his own. The party without remorse, will pour upon his devoted head all the vials of their wrath. His motives will be impugned, his character slandered; in short nothing will be left to destroy him and destroy him they will. For what man however talented and virtuous he may be, can stand against the united force of a party? It will be seen that the effect of such a system is to destroy all independence in public functionaries, they will have no will or mind of their own—they will not consult the interest of the country, but the interest of a party—such is the state of things now in New-York; and such is the state of things which the leaders of the Van Buren party wish to establish in the United States.

For what reason is this mode of controlling the public will resorted to? The effect of every government which had existed previous to the American revolution, had been to transfer the benefit, arising from the labor of the many to the few. This will not be denied when we reflect that all the real wealth in the world is derived from

labor; and yet, how few of those, whose labor produce it, are even blest with the comforts of life, while those who toil not, are rioting in profusion and luxury. The people of the United States believed that the result here spoken of, was occasioned by privileged orders, existing in every community, distinct from the great body of the people. To prevent such an evil, the people of the several States based their governments upon this principle, that all men are entitled to equal political rights and privileges. They thought that under such governments, the laborer would enjoy the fruits of his industry. And the government thus created would have answered the purposes of their creation, if the people would act for themselves—if they would make their agents responsible to them for the manner in which they discharge their duties, and not responsible to a party—to destroy the happy influence of governments, conferring upon all equal rights and benefits; and for the purpose of directing the popular will, so as to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, and transfer wealth from the laborer to the capitalist, jontos, cabals, and caucuses were resorted to. In New York, and some other States to the North, they have succeeded. The laboring class have become poor and naked and miserable, while the capitalists live in splendor, that might be envied by an eastern nabob. Are the people of the south, and especially the people of the old North State, prepared for such a state of things?

The election of Martin Van Buren, the consequent introduction of New York politics into the union, would be our degradation, and one half the States in the confederacy, would become the mere provinces of New York, and be compelled to obey the high behest of the Albany regency.

Martin Van Buren belongs to a party who believe, that it is lawful to use power and patronage of the general government for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of elections, and for the purpose of controlling their results. A party whose motto is "the spoils of the vanquished belong to the victors," that is that the offices, which were created for the benefit of the whole people of right belong to the party who shall prevail. The effect, that such a party would have on the institutions of our country and upon the freedom of thought and action, the very life and blood of liberty, is too apparent to require comment.

Mr. Van Buren was nominated by the steam Doctor Ned Rueker Baltimore Convention, a caucus got up by the office holders and office seekers for the purpose of suppressing and controlling public opinion. These disinterested patriots, the office holders, were not willing to leave the coming contest to the uninfluenced judgment of the people. They had reason to fear, that that judgment would deprive them of some of the "loaves and fishes." They, have therefore, kindly taken upon themselves the right to think for, and dictate to, the people, and if the people submit to such dictation, then is the character of our government changed, and the liberties of our country forever lost. That the members composing this convention, were not delegated by a majority of the people of any of the States of this Union, is a fact which cannot be denied—that its members were not delegated by a majority of the Jackson party, is, I believe equally true.

This Convention then, was not the representatives of the whole people, nor the representatives of a party, what was it? A meeting of a party, dictating to the whole American people. This mode of concentrating public opinion as is pretended, the real design of which is to control and direct that opinion, is unknown to the Constitution, and if acquiesced in by the people, must change the Constitutional mode of electing a President.

Mr. Van Buren was a Missouri restrictionist, the great object of which was to draw the slave holding states to a perpetual minority, in fact to make them "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" to the people of the non-slave holding States forever. I fear Mr. Van Buren secretly favors the abolitionists of the north. If he does not, why are all these federal abolitionists so strong for him. Let us not be deceived by the cry that Van is the Democratic Republican candidate—who ever heard of a democrat resorting to jontos for the purpose of suppressing and controlling the public will? What republican candidate for the Presidency ever asked the pope of Rome for his assistance in this country before. Does Mr. Van Buren intend to encourage Popery if made President, in return for catholic votes? Who ever heard of a republican who sanctioned a principle, that it was lawful to use the power and patronage of the Government to control elections, and whose motto was, "the spoils of the vanquished belong to the victors?" Mr. Jefferson has solemnly warned the republicans to beware, lest a party, who did not hold a single principle in common with them, should assume their name for the purpose of establishing principles directly at war with republicans in the party spoken of by Mr. Jefferson is now striving for power in the person of Mr. Van Buren. It is time that the people should compel a party who are fighting for spoils and plunder, to surrender a name that is deservedly dear to every lover of equal rights.

**A LABORER.**

Only 5,000,000 of the 31,000,000 acres of land contained in Louisiana are yet sold.

OFFICE  
A few doors from the Court House, South St.  
  
**GREENSBOROUGH:**  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1836.

JOHN A. GILMER, Esq. will deliver an address before the *Adelphian Society* of this place, in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday next, the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock P. M.; to which the citizens and all who may feel an interest in the occasion, are respectfully invited.

**CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.**

The present number of the *Beacon* is embellished with a view of this stupendous work of art, which is believed by all who have seen it, to be a very correct representation. Several other very interesting engravings are nearly in readiness for publication, and will be brought out before the close of the volume.

**NOT QUITE CORRECT.**—We return thanks to our editorial brethren of this and other States for the very flattering notices taken of our sheet, but must beg leave to differ with the opinions expressed by some of them, that we were decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and favorable to Judge White, &c., in such a manner as might establish the belief, that our columns would be devoted to this subject. However important it may be in the present crisis of our political affairs, that the warning voice of the press throughout the land should be raised to rescue and save us from destruction ere yet it is too late; yet believing, that he who takes upon himself the task of conducting a political paper especially, should be well versed in the history of our Government from the hour our forefathers first declared themselves freed from the shackles of the mother country, through all our numberless changes, ramifications, intrigues, &c., up to the present time, and that the hope that a paper destitute of this all important desideratum on the part of its conductors, can ever arrive at any thing like a respectable standing among the political papers of its day, is but faint indeed. And knowing, too, that numerous papers have been gotten up and are now published, professing to be staunch party papers, when at the same time their influence in favor of the party they pretend to uphold, is but as a drop in the ocean, a mere bubble, circulating their narrow rounds, as the idle wind—unheeded.

Further, knowing that the highly important subject of literature was too much neglected in our State, as in the southern country generally, and that there are but few publications devoted entirely to miscellaneous reading, &c., we had determined to pursue such a course, and aside from the turmoils of political strife, we flatter ourselves, that with a continuance of the liberal encouragement so far extended to us, we will very soon be enabled to render the *Beacon* worthy the support of an enlightened and literature-loving public, and that it may stand forth as a *beacon* to light the student to the paths of literature and distinction.

**PUBLIC DEPOSITES.**—We have received a Copy of an Act to regulate the Public Deposites favored by Hon. A. H. SHEPPERD, which is expected to pass the House in its present form, and which, estimating the amount of money in the treasury at the close of the present year at \$40,000,000, stipulates something like \$2,000,000 to our State.

Since writing the above we learn from a private letter from Washington City that this bill has passed the House, and that too by a vote of 155 to 38; and now only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

The following is extracted from the letter above referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 22.

7 o'clock, P. M.—I have just returned from the House of Representatives, which is still in session—the matter under consideration is the appropriation for improvements in the Hudson river; but members in debating upon it took occasion as usual, to lug in other irrelevant matters, and amongst the rest the great Mr. WISE, of Va. who was speaking when I entered, declaimed in his usual furious style against a measure which has actually now passed both houses, and wants only the President's signature to make it a law: I allude to the bill regulating the Public Deposites. This is a most important measure, and I doubt not, will be a popular one. A very important feature in this bill is that the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of Dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their representation in Congress.

"Much business yet remains to be done, and only until next Monday week to do it in; of course much will be left unfinished.

The Bill now passed is amended in several of its sections from that first passed by the Senate.

Several Bills of minor importance have been discussed, among which is a bill to provide for the erection of a new building for the Patent Office, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

We have no particular advices from the Cherokees, the citizens of adjoining counties are still in great excitement.

**CREEK WAR.**—There's no lack of news from here, although among all the reports received, there is but little of real interest to the reader hereabouts, being generally the mere repetition of the most inhuman butcheries, the burning of houses, and the destroying of plantations, &c. There are at this time no less than 6000 effective men, regulars and militia, in and about Columbus, Ga., and it is surprising that nothing decisive can be brought about. Three thousand men, or thereabouts, are stationed on the Chatahooclie, and yet the Indians with a boldness and audacity really astonishing presume to cross into Georgia and commit their depredations. Their whole movements are managed with so much skill and adroitness, and their march through the swamps and bushes so velvet-footed, that the mischief they design is all done before the whites "smell the rat."

By a postscript published from a letter dated Augusta, 16th, to a merchant in Charleston, we see that a body of about 2000 Indians had crossed the Chatahooclie and escaped into Florida. The twenty-one hostile Indians who were taken prisoners of war and lodged in the jail of Montgomery, have escaped from prison at the Headquarters of the Governor, and under his very nose!

The strength of the Creeks is variously surmised, some accounts state that they number 8000 warriors, including boys able to do much mischief; from most particular accounts however, it may be conjectured that their number does not much exceed 6000.

A cotemporary remarks: Was there ever such miserable mismanagement! Is it possible that the whole United States, cannot protect a small portion from the ravages of a few thousand savages, when our citizens are capable of effecting the independence of Texas! Florida is almost wholly abandoned to the Indians, who are traversing the country in bands, murdering, pillaging, and burning every thing they meet with. The Cherokee country is without a soldier to hold the Indians in check, or give confidence to the settlers, and this at a time when there are millions in the Treasury without employment, and when every mail from North, West, East, or South is teeming with companies of Volunteers leaving for Texas.

**The Creek War.**—A friend writes us from Columbus, that a report was in town that the Alabama troops had a fight with the Indians on Thursday last, the 16th inst. and had defeated them.

It is a melancholy indication, that no movement of any considerable body has yet been made from Columbus, where several thousand troops have been assembled for several days, or even weeks. It is to be feared that another Seminole failure will be the result, if there is much longer delay. *Fay. Obs.*

**From the Charleston Mercury, June 20.**  
We received from our Correspondent at Augusta, New Orleans papers to the 10th inst. A few extracts follow:

Passengers arrived last evening per Rail Road state that nothing of importance had occurred with regard to the Creek Indians. Gen. Houston and his Staff had left New Orleans for Texas, via Nachitoches.

Hubbard, the person who set fire to the U. States treasury department at Washington was arrested in New Orleans on the 9th inst. He was traced to that place by an officer named Kelly, who suspecting that he would probably call at the Post office for letters directed to certain individuals, communicated the same to the Post Master, who caused him to be arrested the moment he presented himself. He confesses his guilt and promises to make known his accomplices.

Bob Short of Georgia, has addressed an epistle to Gen. Jackson, in which he proposes to take the Creek war upon contract. He says: "If the General Government will pay me eight hundred thousand dollars in good hard money, (drafts on pet banks will not be received,) I will engage (without any 'extra allowances,') to drive every Creek out of the two States, in less than 6 months. I will just take a couple of cotton repauleted Colonies, out of our pine woods, with as many regiments from our huckleberry swamps, and I'll make every copper-faced rascal of an Indian scamper out of the nation like rabbits from woods on fire.

**TEXAS.**—Hon. Samuel P. Carson, formerly a resident of this State, now Secretary of State in the Republic of Texas has, we learn, passed on to Washington City, bearing despatches involving the interest of his adopted country.

Gen Houston has so far recovered from his wound, as again to enter into the duties of his office, and has left New Orleans to resume his command in Texas.

A ridiculous story is going the rounds, of a pretended agreement between General Houston and Gen. Santa Anna, 5 or 6 years ago, to conquer Mexico and Texas. They are said to have met at Washington, and formed their plans, whilst Santa Anna was an exile from Mexico. His party suddenly obtained the ascendancy, and he returned to Mexico, and became President, leaving Houston to lament his disappointment, and to avenge it.

**Gen. Houston.**—This successful Chief-tain has left New-Orleans, to resume his command in Texas, having nearly recovered of his wounds. He was invited by the citizens of New Orleans to partake of a

public dinner, but he declined to be present on any festive occasion, whilst there was a single enemy of his adopted country within her limits. The Mexican Government, not discouraged by the ill success of their renowned champion in arms, are preparing for another vigorous campaign. In that event, Santa Anna will be shooing the whole Mexican army, put to the sword, and in all probability the whole Empire become in a state of vassalage in Texas. Thousands of volunteers will give battle to the Mexicans in Texas, if they do not appear at the gates of the great City of Mexico itself.

We see the following paragraph "going the rounds" in some of our exchange papers:

**LITTLE ROCK, May 10.**

A highly respectable gentleman, who arrived here this morning, direct from the Missionary station in the Choctaw Nation on Red River, has furnished us the following interesting items of intelligence from that quarter.

A report was received just before he left, that a body of 500 or 600 Comanche Indians were within 40 miles of Jonesborough, and the inhabitants on the south side of Red River were in a state of great alarm—so much so, as to have nearly given up the intention of making crops south of that river. Col. Vose had received an order from Gen. Gaines, to have the U. S. troops at Fort Towson in a state of readiness for immediate action; and an express had been forwarded from the same source to Gen. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson, ordering the Dragoons to the southern frontier. No act of hostility had been committed by the Indians, nor indeed, was there any evidence that they intended any.

**THE SEMINOLES** have at present no opposing power worth noticing to check their depredations, nor is there any force provided by the Government to prevent either the union of the Creeks with the Seminoles, or the Cherokees with the Creeks. As matters now stand, nothing particular can be looked for from Florida, more than that which is daily transpiring.

The following Order of Exercises at the late Commencement, at our University, Chapel Hill, (23rd ult.) we publish for those who feel an interest in its prosperity, and in the well being of the several graduates:

**MORNING.**

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, Wm. B. Rodman, Washington.
3. Oration on the Study of History, Ralph H. Graves, Granville.
4. Oration, on the influence of the love of fame on the exertions of Genius, Fred. N. McWilliams, Halifax.
5. Oration, on the relations of the Catholic Religion to the spirit of free institutions, James E. Crichton, Brunswick, Va.
6. Debate—Would it be better to confer upon the Indian Tribes the privilege of American citizenship, or to subject them to domestic servitude? Thos. Gholson, Brunswick, Va. Thos. S. Jacobs, Perquimans.
7. Dissertation on the effects of the universal diffusion of Education, James Saunders, Raleigh.
8. Should the United States attempt the acquisition of Texas by either purchase or conquest? Benj. J. Houze, Haywoodboro'. Wm. L. Stamps, Halifax, Va.
9. Debate—Should the United States recognize the Independence of Texas? Jas. E. Hamlett, Charlotte, Va. Henry K. Nash, Hillsborough.

**AFTERNOON.**

1. Oration—The claims of the Indians within our limits upon the justice, commiseration and liberality of our citizens, Thos. Jones, Petersburg, Va.
2. Oration, on the inequality of human genius, Wm. H. Hooper, Chapel Hill.
3. Oration, on the obligations of the educated of our country to preserve its institutions, Chas. L. Pettigrew, Tyrell.
4. Should England and France combine to restore the Nationality of Poland? Robert G. McCutchen, S. C. Thos. Stamps, Halifax, Va.
5. Debate, on the wisdom of the Sale Law, John A. Downey, Granville. John G. Tull, Lenoir.
6. Valedictory Oration.—L. W. Scott.
7. Degrees conferred.
8. Presidential Address.
9. Report on the Public Examination.
10. Prayer.

Mr. Priney, who, as will be recollected, was to have delivered an address at Chapel Hill on the above day, we are sorry to learn, could not attend. His address was read by the Hon. President, David L. Swain.

**LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.**

**Rutherford.**—Joseph McDowell Carson, Senate; John K. Wells, Dr. William J. T. Miller and Major John H. Bedford, Commons—all for White.

**Burke.**—Col. Peter Ballew, Senate; Edwin Jones Erwin, Dr. U. Perkins, Maj. S. Flemming, Commons—all for White.

**Buncombe.**—James Gudger, for the District composed of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; Col. John Clayton, M. B. Patton, Commons—all for White.

**Van Buren Ticket.**—For Senate, B. S. Brittain, of Macon, and Hodge Rabun, of Buncombe; for Commons, Joseph Pickett, Stokes County.—Matthew R. Moore, Senate; M. Matthews, Gen. Winston and