

Indiana Standard.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—Barlow.

Volume II.]

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Editors and Proprietors.

Articles from Niles' Register.

NORTH CAROLINA. In the legislature the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, and referred to a committee:—

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, that the constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so that the electors, to vote for president and vice president of the United States shall be elected uniformly in each state, by districts; and that the said electors, when elected for that purpose, shall assemble at the capitol, in the city of Washington, on the last Monday in February preceding the expiration of the term for which the president elect shall be elected. And, when so assembled, shall proceed, (after organizing their body), by appointing a president & secretary, (members of their own body) to elect a president and vice president of the United States, in the following manner: each elector shall give in his ballot for some one person, a native born citizen of the United States, expressing on the same the name of the person, and the state of which he is a resident, for president of the United States; and the person receiving a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be declared duly elected president of the United States. But after counting the ballots, if it shall appear that no person in nomination, shall have received a majority of the whole number of electors, they shall proceed to a second ballot, voting, in the second place, only for the three highest on the list of those voted for on the first ballot; and if, on the second ballot, neither of the three voted for, shall have a majority of the whole number of electors, then they shall proceed to ballot, the third time, voting only, on the third ballot, for the two highest on the list at the second ballot. And the person who shall receive the greatest number of votes on the third balloting, shall be declared to be duly elected president of the United States, for four years from and after the fourth day of March next ensuing. And the vice-president of the U. S. shall be elected in like manner as the president.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested to use their exertions in obtaining the foregoing amendments to the constitution of the United States; and that the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the said resolution to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, and also to the governors of each of the states in the union.

Hutchins G. Barton, esq. has been re-elected governor of North Carolina for the ensuing year, without opposition.

We have a statement from the treasury of this state shewing the operations of the last year, ending on the 1st November. The following are the principal items.

Receipts, on every account \$112,229, 56
Balance in the treasury, November 1, 1824, 137,041 06

Disbursements, including treasury notes burnt, 249,270 63

Balance, Nov. 1, 1825, 113,884 28

The financial affairs of this state appears to be very carefully managed.—The expense of receiving and entertaining gen. Lafayette was \$4,089.

The Dismal Swamp canal is situated between Virginia and North Carolina, connects the Chesapeake and Albemarle Sound, by a cut from the Elizabeth river to Pasquotank. It is 22 1/2 miles long, 38 feet wide at the surface, 6 feet deep, & is calculated for sloop navigation, admitting vessels to pass thro' the locks, with 60 or 80 hogsheads of tobacco, or about 300 barrels of flour, with masts standing.

A report on the geology of the eastern part of the state, (says a Raleigh paper), has been made by professor Olmstead. Rich deposits of limestone and marble have been discovered—also a fine white sand suitable for making flint glass, and copperas in abundance. Bog iron and potters clay are met with in various places—the latter is said to be very fine. Of the marl it is said that, when first removed from the bed, it is so soft as to be easily cut with a knife, or sawed into slabs; but on becoming dry, it becomes firm, and assumes the appearance of a most elegant building stone. Should this bed of marl cross

the other large rivers, as the professor thinks it probably does, it may be regarded as without a rival among the building stones hitherto discovered in this state. Professor Olmstead is fortified in this opinion by that of Mr. Nichols, the celebrated architect of our capitol, who says, "that both in its color and quality it has a strong resemblance to the Bath stone, which, for its beauty, durability and the facility with which it can be wrought into any ornamental form, has long maintained a superiority over every other stone in Great Britain, for architectural purposes."

GEORGIA. The senate of Georgia, with but five dissentients, have voted to refer a resolutions to the committee on the state of the republic, to memorialize the president for the removal of colonel John Crowell, the agent of the United States in the Creek nation.

Of the money in the treasury in this state, \$773,466 60, the sum of \$440,450 is in notes of the bank of Darien.

The majority in the Joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, against the governor, is about twenty, by which extensive changes have been made of the officers subjected to the control of the legislature. The old fashioned phrase, "clear the decks," is applied in Georgia, as in the struggles of parties generally in the U. S. from 1797 to 1802.

A copy of the following letter has reached us since our last publication.

Reply of the secretary of war, to the last published letter of the governor of the state of Georgia.

Department of war, Sept. 10, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st August, to the president of the United States, has been received by him, and referred to this department to be answered.

The president has decided that he cannot, consistently with his view of the subject, accede to your demand to have gen. Gaines arrested.

He perceives no sufficient necessity to depart from the course he had determined to pursue, before the receipt of your letter, & which I communicated to you fully, in the last paragraph of mine of 31st August in which you are informed, that "the subject, in all its aspects will be submitted to the consideration of congress, at their approaching session, and all the instructions to the officers of the U. S. as well as their conduct under them, will be subject to the animadversions of that body upon them, for approbation or censure, as they may appear to have deserved."

I enclose you a copy of my letter to general Gaines; and in so doing, I give you a new proof of the frankness by which the executive has been guided in its intercourse with you, and furnish you with the means of learning its sentiments on the unpleasant occurrence referred to in your letter.

JAMES BARBOUR.

His excellency Geo. M. Troup,
governor of Georgia, Milledgeville

Report of the post-master general to the president of the United States.

Post-office department, Nov. 24, 1825

As stated in my report of the 17th Nov. 1823, there was a deficiency of receipts to meet the current expenses of this department, for the three years preceding the 1st April, 1823 of \$262,821 46 cts.

The same report stated the expenditures as exceeding the receipts, for the year ending on the 1st July, 1823, by \$55,540 39.

The expenditures for the year ending on the 1st July, 1824, amounted to \$1,169,198 91

There was received for postage, during the same time 1,156,811 56

Which shows a Balance of expenditure over the receipts, of twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were \$1,252,061 32

The expenditures were 1,206,584 42

Leaving a balance of receipts above the expenditures, of forty-five thousand four hundred and 76 dollars and ninety cents \$45,476 90

The following will show the increase of receipts for the years specified.

For the year ending 1st July, 1823, the receipts were \$1,114,345 12

For the year ending 1st July, 1824, 1,156,811 56

Increase of receipts \$84,466 44

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1824, as above \$1,156,811 56

The receipts for the year ending the 1st July, 1825, were \$1,252,061 32

Increase of receipts \$95,249 76

In making the contracts in the fall of the year 1823, there was a reduction of expenditure, though an increase of mail accommodation was given, of \$47,821 12 cts. This sum may, therefore, be added to the increased receipts, as it was an augmentation of the means of the department.

Increase of the year ending 1st July, 1824 \$42,466 44

For do, ending July, 1825, 95,249 76

Reduction of expenditure 47,821 12

Showing an improvement in the pecuniary affairs of the department, for the year ending 1st July, 1825, compared with the year ending 1st July, 1823, of one hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents

\$185,537 33

Since my report of the 30th of Nov. 1824, contracts have been made for the additional transportation of the mail, of one million thirty-three thousand seven hundred and three miles annually. Six hundred and thirteen thousand and twenty-four miles of this transportation will be effected in stages; the residue on horse-back or in sulkeys.

This service has been contracted for at an expense of fifty-eight thousand and twelve dollars and forty-two cents. As almost the whole of this expense has been incurred since the 1st of July last, but a small part of it appears in the expenditures for the year ending on that day.

In my last report, the increased transportation of the mail since the 1st of July, 1823, up to that time, was stated at four hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and eighteen miles. Three hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and seventy miles of this distance, the mail is conveyed in stages.

The increase of the transports of the mail, since the 1st July 1823, amounts to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one miles annually; a distance nearly equal to one-sixth of its annual transportation throughout the union, previous to that time; and only falling short about two hundred thousand miles per annum of its entire conveyance in the year 1797.

Such has been the accession of receipts for postage, that the additional expenditures required by this extension of the mail, will be met without difficulty; and, if congress should think proper to relieve the treasury from all charge on account of this department, the usual appropriations may be drawn from its own funds.

Since the 1st of July, 1823 there have been established one thousand and forty post-offices; a greater number than existed in the union in the year 1801.

Suits have been commenced on the balances standing against the postmasters, before the 1st of July, 1823 where there existed any probability of collecting the whole or any part, from the principal or his sureties.

It was stated in the report of the 17th November, 1823, that there was due to the department from postmasters, late postmasters and contractors, on the 1st July, 1823, three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. And in the same report it was estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum could be collected. The progress that has since been made in adjusting these balances, goes to confirm the accuracy of this estimate.

The amount, therefore, due to the department, on the 1st July last, the greater part of which must be realized from the old balances by the sale of property on execution, may be stated at \$250,000 00

To this sum should be added the excess of receipts over the expenditures, for the year ending the 1st July, 1825, after deducting therefrom \$12,

387 35, the deficiency of receipts to meet the expenditures for the previous year

33,089 55

\$283,089 55

A law passed at the last session of congress authorizing the postmaster general, under certain restrictions, to discontinue any mail route which shall have been in operation three years, and the receipts on which do not equal one-fourth of the expense. As this provision does not take effect until three years after the passage of the act, it affords no immediate relief from the expenditure of money on unproductive routes.

With the exception of some routes which connect important districts of country, the expenditure ought always to bear a just proportion to the receipts. No fairer criterion of the inutility of a mail route can be afforded, than its failure to pay a reasonable proportion of the expense.

On some routes the mail bag is often carried when it does not contain a single letter or newspaper; and where this is not the case, the expense of transporting the mail on many routes is from ten to twenty times greater than the receipts. Both the justice and policy of such expenditures might be questioned. A discontinuance of unprofitable routes, which afford little or no accommodation, would save from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. This sum judiciously appropriated, would give much public accommodation, and would be the means of increasing the receipts of the department.

Some losses of money, transmitted in the mail, have occurred within the past year, but it is believed that the sums have been smaller, and the instances more rare, than have taken place, within the same period, for many years.—

And it is a fact important to be known, that, for eighteen months past, very few depredations upon the mail have escaped detection.

By permitting the large portmanteaus to be opened only at the important offices, and having them secured by locks, different from those used on the way-bags, greater safety has been given to the mail.

In the operations of the department, there are between fifteen and twenty thousand agents employed. That these should all act with the promptitude and precision of the well disciplined military corps is not to be expected; but, it is believed that, with some exceptions, they exhibit an energy and attention, in the discharge of their multifarious duties, creditable to themselves and advantageous to the public. The quarterly returns of the postmasters are now made with great punctuality, and they seldom fail to pay the drafts of the department.

Dreadful Disaster.—The Comet steam boat was on her way from Inverness to Glasgow, with between 60 and 70 passengers; of these, it was stated that 26 were in the cabin; and yesterday morning, about one o'clock, while passing the point of Kempoch in the dark, she was struck in the side by the Ayr steam luggage boat. The hands on board the different vessels were prevented from seeing each other by the headland, till it was too late to prevent the shock; and as both were going at full speed, the crash was tremendous. The starboard bow of the Comet being stove in, she filled with water, and almost instantly sunk, and with the exception of six persons, the whole of the passengers were lost:—

About half an hour before, several of the passengers were engaged in dancing upon the deck, but they had almost all gone below.—The first alarm heard was from a person hailing, but from which boat was uncertain. Almost immediately the shock was felt, and every body ran on deck. The water rushed in so rapidly that the engine-man was up to his knees before he could reach the deck. They tried to keep the engine going, thinking she might drive them ashore; but the influx of water was so strong that the engine was immediately stopped, and in three minutes after the vessel was struck she went to the bottom. During the short period which elapsed between the stroke and sinking of the vessel, about 30 people crowded into the yawl before it was cut loose, and so hastily was this done, that the one end of the boat was some time under water before the other end could be lowered, by which means the boat was upset, and threw them all into the water. The steam boat went down bow foremost.

The screams of the drowning people were most appalling, and cannot be described. They shouted to them on board the other boat to return to their assistance; but without effect. Our informant remained in the vessel till she sunk from beneath his feet, and then swam as he best could. An engineer held him by the neck, and nearly drowned him. Fortunately, he reached the overturned boat which lay keel uppermost, to which the pilot and another were holding on either side. He seized hold of one side of the boat, the engineer still clinging to him and by this additional weight the boat was righted.—The whole boat then got in. She was nearly filled with water, and being without oars, they were unable to make any exertions to gain the shore. They remained in this situation for about 25 minutes, when a pilot boat whom the screams of the sufferers had alarmed, reached them, but in the struggle to get in they nearly upset the pilot boat, and were brought ashore clinging to the outside, or held by the hands of the crew of the Greenock pilot boat. One old Highlander swam ashore; and a woman, whose child was drowned, came safe on shore on some articles of furniture; she had kept hold of her child till she perceived it was dead, and then reluctantly resigned it to the deep. Our informant thinks there were about 70 people on board; of these 11 were saved. When he left by the Greenock mail this afternoon eleven bodies had drifted ashore.

53 dead bodies had been taken up on the beach. Many respectable persons were among those drowned, including Capt. Sutherland of the Army, and lady, and a woman and her 6 children.

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

The following is a correct statement of the heights of some of the principal Mountains in the world.

Peak of Tibet, Asia, - - -	24,000 Feet.
Chimborazo, America, - - -	21,100
Cayambe, America, - - -	19,350
*Antisina, America, - - -	18,850
*Cotopaxi, America, - - -	18,600
*Popocatapet, America, - - -	17,550
*Orizaba, America, - - -	17,626
Frontier of China, Asia, - - -	16,600
Mawna, Roa, Austria, - - -	16,300
*Pichincha, America, - - -	15,600
Montblanc, Europe, - - -	15,520
Orter, Europe, - - -	15,275
Navado, Tolne, America, - - -	15,020
Finter Horu Europe, - - -	14,175
Jungfran, Europe, - - -	13,585
*Perote, America, - - -	13,325
Ophry, Asia, - - -	12,840
Tenerife, Africa, - - -	12,025
Muly Haisen, Europe, - - -	11,540
Ambolishmena, Africa, - - -	11,400
Montperdu, Europe, - - -	11,170
Velat, Europe, - - -	10,905
Mont Sala, Asia, - - -	10,790
*Eta, Europe,	