Bellimers April 26—The thip General City of the April 26—The thip General City of the April 26 was from Liverpool. We to transport of 28 days from Liverpool. We re indebted to the polite attention of a commercial friend for London papers to the third and Liverpool to the 24th March includer.

The London Courser of the 281 says—" the necessants from Window this norming respecting the King's leadlift continue to be most favorable—his propers towards convaloronce was extraorbily propers. The was deemed unspossory to trade any incree builting on the subject of his beatth.

health.

A Loudon paper of the 22d ult. enneunces on what it terms good authority, that "regard being had to the very delicate inframenances in which the Kingdoms and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Grown, and coreplex antanglements of Don Pedro, the existing keepenty is to be continued for some considerable time, and to be supported by the influence of the British and, Francis governments."

The same paper asserts, that in order to overners, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong aquatron of English man of year has been gradurally collecting in the Tagus, where it now requiring and where it compoted full to implie the necessity confidence in the Regent and her Diluisture, against all oppuneuts.

WELLING TON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

WELLINGTON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA On the 20th att disputches where reveived at London from Lord Wellington at 3t. Petersburgh. The London Times of the 22d gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to

London, March 22,—We have much satisfac-tion in stating, that the mission to his grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favo-

Duke of Wellington has commenced under favorable austices. If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his grace with his Imparial Majesty bore the aspect not merely of a gracious fealing toward the Ambaisador, but of an inequivocal concurrence in the great object of its embassy—viz: the preservation of unbroken tranquility throughout Europe.

It is understood—as we, indeed amounced the act to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country, that he was charged with what alight be termed credentials, from France, and Austria, and Frussia, as well as from Great Britaineli estodiated to impress the cabinet of St. faintificationisted to impress the cabinet of St. faintificationist of the epoviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

31. Of protecting the latter against an attuck

trom flustia.

The Dike of Wellington is said to have received the most promet unsurance of the substaction with which the Eurperty Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him; and of his entire acquisecence in the second.

The Eve most powerful States of Christendom are now, it is added, to units in a countron and presentation to the Grand Seigner, that thesees shall us longed be consider to the country of the countr

presentation to the Grand Beignor, that Greece shall no longer be accupied or mivaded by his armister-that he must give up all pretensions to the soversiguty of that people, and cease in any marrier to molest them.

On their part it is affirmed that the Greeks, aware of the negociation with Russis, and contamplating its augmentating result, have offered the

On their part it is affirmed that the Greeks, aware of the negociation with Russis, and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each in succession of three foreign princes—the Duke of thesex. Leopold of Saze Coburg, and the son of Gustavus, the Swede; but that hy none of them has the royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief, and of the form of government which best may said its genius, wants or prejudices.

With respect to Russia, the will feel the necessity of abstaleung from any positive act, or even from demonstrations and menaces of aggression upon Turkey. There is little doubt that Nicholas has troubles to contend with at home, which would

Furkey. There is little doubt that monoise ma-froubles to contend with at home, which would not be appeared, but might be aggressed, by the incidents and cusualities of foreign warfare. A reduction, therefore, of the milkery meleonical reduction, therefore, of the military materials power of Russia may be naturally auticipated by eurrounding stitus. Let, then, the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happing concluding a negotiation, on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe, and the only chance of breathing time for this overhandeaed and exhausted country, and we shall hall the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievements.

FROM THE QUOTIDIENNE OF SUNDAY.

Paris, March 18 .- Out correspondent at Madportant piece of news, the report of which was

The political government of Valencia, it is said, has sent a report to the government, according to which the two brothers Bagan, who lauded on the coast of Maluga, and whose death has been an gounced desired, at the last moment, to make disoldsures. On this application their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who brought the news of it. The result of their disclorures Is, that they have unsounced the existrues of revolutionary forces at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against munurchial governments are continually formed.

The Duke de L'Infantado has immediately dispatched difficial notes on the subject to the cabic.

nels of Paris, Naples and London.

The color of a letter, dated Liverpool, Murch 20.

The color of cotton in the course of this, week were 18,050 bates, of which 1000, chiefly Upland, were taken in speculation, 1000, chiefly Brazil, for exports; our imports was only 1,700 hage, but notwithstanding the market closed flatly, and sales were made at a decline again of one eight, we cannot therefore quote Upland at more than 7\$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$7\$\text{th}\$ pround. Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Mirch 20.

not therefore quote operation of the product of the

Lendon, March 20.—DEATH of THE King of Pontwark.—The Etoile duted yesterday, which we have received this morning by espress, anyonees the above event. Intelligence of which reached Paris by, a telegraphic despatch. The following are extracte:

"On the 4th inst. his Majesty was attacked with an apoplectic fit, together, with epilepsy—On the oth and 6th his maledy increased to such a degree as to create the greatest clarm of his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, his Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th; when his maledy

access on the on, is Majesty experi-cacces new attack till the 9th; when his mulady returned with augmented violence, to which the King yielded, and faid down his fifs on the 10th, at six in the evening "At the departure of the courier, the Princess Inhells Marin, eldest daughter of the King, acted as Regent.

I cabella Maria, eldest tranquil, ex Regent.

"Lisbon was quite tranquil, "We are enabled to state that the legation of his Majesty, the King of Poland, has not despatched a courier to the Infant Don Miguel, who is at Vienna, to amounted the illness of the King, his father, as a journal of this day assety.

"It was not by the Telegraph, as the Journal des Debates mays, but by a codirier sent to the Porteguese embassy, that the news of the late King's illness was received.

"John VI. King of Portugal, Emperor of Brusil, was born biny 15th, 1767. From 1798 he governed in the character of Regent, in the name of the Quenci, his mother, who was affected with mental allocation. He saucteeded her in 1617, and ras crowned at Rio de Janairo, to which illade he had retirol on the invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte, who, in the hope of seising his person, lost no time in proclaiming that the house of Bruganza had censed to reign. John Vi. Schille still but Prince of Brugal, married in 1709, the infinite Charlotte Joschima, daughter of Hing Charles IV. of Spain. IV, of Spain.

Regent, is the fourth daughter of John VI. 6he

Regent, is the fourth daughter of John VI. She' was born July 4, 1801.

"One of the papers asserts that for the treaty of nonmerce between France and Brazil, the futies in French merchandise are reduced to see controve think this justmat is ill informed on this subject, and that the commerce of France will be placed on the footing of that of the most favored sidios, with, probably, the single exception of Fortigal."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Coppent Frim has arrived at Baltidance, from Burdes Ayrie, whence she sailed the 196th Salrenery. A few pays previous to her salling, when engagement took place of Ements do her salling, when exception is the salling, and engagement took place of Ements do her salling, and engagement took place of Ements do. Letween the Braziling equation, consisting of 3 large coveretter, 2 brigs, and 5 selvs, under the command of Admiral Lohn, and the Buenos Ayrean squadran, consisting of 1 ship of 38 gaus, 4 brigs, 1 schooner and 11 gas basts, commanded by captain. Brown ...

After an action of an hour and a half, both parties with frew. Admiral Brown was compelled to refurn to Regents Ayrea hands him saids. withdrew. Admiral Brown was compelled to re-furn to Buenos Ayres, having his radder destroy-ed by striking on the bottom. The Brazilian squadron very quietly permitted him to retire, and proceeded themselves to Montevideo. The action proceeded themselves to Montevideo. The action was commenced by Admiral Erown, with great guilantry, hence considerably in advance of the other vessels of the squadron. He laid himself between two corvettes and and a third on his sern. No certain account of the action could be obtained, or any estimate formed of the losses on either side. The Brazillian loss must have been very great, as it was ascertained that I brig, the Cabucta, land lost her commander and 50 men.

The Patriots arracked the Brazillians, the hitter

The Patriots attacked the Brazillans, the latter part of January, near Moutevidee, in which the latter lost about fifty men, in killast, and wounded, and the former had an wounded.

The British ship Marquis of Wellegley, with a company of severity miners, and a Dusers ship with 300 parengers, for Buenos Ayres, were both lying at Montevideo, and were not paradicted to praceed.

. Senior Rivadavia has been elected Prosplett of

the Buenos Ayrean Republic.
Chiloe.—Another and important item from
South America, is the account of the surrender of
Chiloe, with all its garrison and royal arms in its vicinity, to the troops of the Republic of Conti-thus taking from Spain her last foothold in the two America.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

May York, April 20—By the Packet ship Don Quixote, capt. Clark, which arrived vesterative in 34 days from Havre, we have rederved Partian! Havre papers to March 14th.

In the qhamber of deputies, the law on the indomnity of the colonists is under discussion.—Some precedes have been made against the course pursued by the king, in which it is insisted that he has exceeded his powers in ceiling territory without the advice and consent of his ministers. It has likewise been asserted, that it is courtery to It has likewise been asserted, that it is contrary to

without the advice and consent of his ministers. It has likewise been asserted, that it is contrary to the principles of monarchy, to yield up a rehellious colony while the kingdom was able to fight. The deliberations appear to have cliented strong expressions on both sides, and to have brought up every point of the subject particularly into view. This subject was brought under discussion by the report of a committee, presented by M. Pardesses, Feb. 28th. As it involves again important and very delicate questions, the principles it inculcates will be leoked upon with great interest. It begins by attempting to establish, that the king's ordinance acknowledging the independence of Hayff, does not transc and the plenitude of have equisitational powers. If then shows, that the stalls gue could not have been longer maintained; and Jint an attempt would have interiffed for France vast commercial advantages. He says the affinite risk papers acknowledge, that after a certain paried a revolted colony may be acknowledged by a foreign power; and that the governments are sometimes less striut on such subjects than their clitors.

The London Prezies, such is the verocious curiosity of their geoders after matters of that kind, teem, it is well known, with records of crimes and offeness of every grade and species, which of course must frequently occur in such a minim ture of the World.

ture of the World.

Among those recently published, is four I the following astonishing instance of imposture and cradulty. A poor sewing girl applied to a woman skilled in these things, "to have her planet ruled," by which it was understood that the desired to get a bushand—the other promised for two shillings to get the magnitude of millions. shiftings to get her married to a nobleman. She paid the money with great delight. The day af-ter she was told, that for two shillings a Wadeiman might be got—but, that one sovereign more would ensure ker the nobleman. The deceived girl gave that also. Another and a third sovereign were successively demanded, and raised with difficulty by the strategic of an entire terms. Still the nobleman came not. The berceprinty of the notifeman came not. I he serverers, finding, site had no more money, took her clother as the final douceur, analyse was not until she was literally stripped, and lost all her as in hope, that the about deceasure informed her missings, who complained to the Magnitudes and the self styled "Ruler of Planets" was sant to the Tread Mill.

Stare trade and Piracy.—By captain Cinck, of the schr. Alert, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. in 25 days from Martinico, the Commercial Adversitier is informed, that a short time before his arrival at Porto Rico, a French stare ship urrived thereform Africa, with a cargo of slawes, which the mantinegals to the planters for notes payable at a feture day. No suspicion arrose against the officers or crev, until, after waiting some time, they were induced for the sake of each, to offer the notes at 50 per cent discount. This created a suspicion that all was right. The master finally sold the notes at a discount, for a deaft on St. Thomas, where he went with the ship and presented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice of the start sented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice-of foul play having been received from Porto Rico) a Danieh sloop of war got under way and took possealou of the ship. The officers and took possealou of the ship. The officers and orew were arrested, and on investigation it was found that the former officers of the ship had heep all suggested by the crew on the passage from Africa, excepting the second mate, whom they preserved, until they arrived in sight of Porto Rico, when they surdered him, chosen officers, stept boddly on shorte, and conducted as above stated. The crew consisting of 17 persons, were to be excluded, at Martinique, soon after captain Clark left.

Daring Robbers—Two men were arrested has evening, tays the Disconlete, and token before Esquire Moore, an supplished of having robbed the Lottery Office of Mr. T. H. France, of this city. One leaf-rengingen, and cells his fague: John S. Lafitte, a marring; the other an American, and

grand stocker

calls himself Stevans, and says ho is a greece in Sixth street Philadelphia. The Telests and a considerable sant of money were found upon them. They sinte they arrived here on Touchy morning at 2 are not key arrived here on Touchy morning at 2 are not key an entered here on Touchy morning at 2 are not key an entered Mr. France's office about 7 o'clock, or immediately after condic light, and finding up one is but if small boy, accured him by tying hishands with a cord and his feet with a small creating an one is but if and the feet with a small creating and the heads with a cord and his feet with a small creating and the heads with a cord and his feet with a small creating and the heads to least undee; having placed, him is the back room, precruded to rife the drawer of its content, and there left the tory tied and jumping into a huck made off; soon after which the boy successful by any jung the cord that bound his hands, and hub'ing to the door give the abram purpoit being laintediately made, they were fortunately argues by Mr. Griswell, Mr. Hauptman, and Mr. Jess, those of our active police officers, to whome year of the arrange these loud and daring villans to justify. We trust that this exemplary diaduct of Mr. officers, will deter the evil doers at a distance from Fishing our city. They were committed to justify, where they will await their trial.

Ball. Pat. April 27. calle himself Stevans, and says he is a g Sixth atrect Philadelphia. The Tickets Balt. Pat. April 27.

India.—The Editors of the Boston Palledium infirm the New York Mercantile Advertuer, that the reported defeat of the British in India. was nothing more than a skirmish between some native infantry and the Burgere.—the former being too week, full back, with their commander killed, and some loss. This took place Nov. 16th, and nothing some loss. This took place Nov. 16th, and nothing has occurred since—so they learn of a gentleman who arrived in the Hamilton, and who left Cal-cutta Dec. 22d, the latest of any person arrived. Ball. Patriot,

American Manufactures.—A montreal paper mentions that great quantities of goods of the manufacture of the United States have lately been transported across the line into Upper Canada, and that a large part of that Province is likely to be supplied with some of the coarser articles, cheaper than they can be imported from Eugland, as the duty is unty 15 per cent, ad valorem.—Nat: Int.

From the New York Statesman of Tuesday. Another Shaving Mill slopped payment this draing.—Presing through William street this remove, we read a bill posted on the window at a office of the Marble Manufacturing Compay, forenous the choice of the Marble Manufacturing Compay, (this looks of, which were closed) amounted by the chipfany had supended payment for sixty days. On empiry, we learnt that this company have instead and mixtown amount of prommissory notes, payable at 30, 60 and 90 days, and that they have been hawked about among the brokers and speculaties at various prices, from 50, to 80 per cent discount. Whether at the end of the 60 days these printed promises will be worth more than they are now, is quite uncertain. Hoppy is the Whollmanne of them.

CONURESS

Wathington, April 26.—In the Senate, a number of private hills were yesterday passed to a third reading easier one o'clock the consideration of NA. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Lawwell quake in its favor, until near four o'clock.

In the Hunse of Representatives, Mr. Hemp In the House of Representatives, or tremp-hill, from the commutes on roads and cansis, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New Orleans. The house then went into commutee of the whole on the state of the Un-ion; who a several gentlemen expressed their sen-timents to reference to the bill for the relief of the angulation officers of the Revolution. Mesers. the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messra.
Sprague, of Main, and Everett, of Massachusetts, in particular addressed themselves to the committee in a tivit of elequence and deep pathos. committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathon, which produced a very sensible effect on every rone. We have helper and occasion to advert to the clierte of that powerful orator, we're the elementary initials by Mr. Sprague, yesterday.—
This gentleman's spacelies are remarkable for their closures, of intellect, their justiclous selection of planss, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

[.Vat. Journal.

Internal Improvements - Two Important men internal improvements—I we important measures, connected with internal improvements, were yestenday laid beford the house of representatives. One was the bill to lay out and increase readfrom this city to New Orleans. The other was offered by Mr. Mercer, and consists of a number of resolutions providing a faul for internal improvement, and rules for its applicaof a number of retrought product for its applica-

April 21.—The Creek Treaty.—The new Treaty of cession and purchase, made in this city with the deputies of the Creek nation of Indians, in January last; died submitted to the Senate by the President on the 31st of that mouth, was ratified and confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, together with the supplemental article subsequently agreed on, by which it is understood, the wister of the State of Georgia have been so fully met, as to induce she hope that all dissatifaction felt as to induce the hope that all dissats faction felt in that States at the abrogation of the former treaty, we have action abrogation of the lormer treaty, we have the discipated. We have reason to faritive, thus, the effects of the Executive, and exploitally of allow officer of it, (the Secretary of War) to winese province the management of the affect particularly belonged, were never directed with more real and assubitly to any object than to the antiqueters and assubitly to any object than to the antiqueters and previously of the former transfordifficative a facility and used the Treaty of Iran by which about nine truths of the territory in question was obtained by the supplemental article, the trucks of peace and harmony—the country at large—are indebted, it is said, to the exertions and industrict over the ladian delegates, of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.
The following is the vote on the advice and consent of the Senate to the Trenty:
Yess—Masses, Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson Eston, Edwards, Findlay, Harper, Harrison, Ketslricks, Johnson, Ky, Kane, Lloyd, Marks, Milk, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Willey.—38, Nays—Messix, Berrien, Cobb, Hayne, King, Macon, White, Williams—7.

Juliciary Bill.—The amendments of the Senate to the Judiciary Bill came up yesterday in the house of representatives, and were the subject of a discussion which seems to indicate that the alchato on that subject will be rewived, and may possibly be so far extended as to preclade any final disposition of the bill during the present session. The amendments of the Senate, it will be recollected by our readers, eiter the bill in two material features. The first is a new arrangement of the Gircuits, by which this and Kentucky are thrown into the same indeed of late two different circuits, as well proposed in the bill from the house; and the accord is a provision which makes is obligate by an experience of the Western Circuits to reader within his own circuit. The Judiciary Committee of the built has unaulmous in their opposition to these amendments—and there is fittle probability, we chalk, that the house will concur in them; and about the Senate family adhere, as from the strong rate in that body for the Ju Heinry Bill. The amendments of the Senate to

ning last, to take measures for the relief of Mr. Josephan was well attended. Mr. Benjamin Russell, editor of the Beston Centinel, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Samuel Easten, Jr. octed as Secretary. The Chairpan having stated the purpose of the meeting, H. A. S. Drarborn, Esq. presented two resolutions, providing for the appresented two resolutions, providing for the appresented to a committee of two from each ward to require subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Jessen, and the precede in such assumer as they might down expedient. The meeting was ably and convently addressed by biopry. Deachorn, S. L., Knapp, and J. T. Austin, Esq. vs. Messer. Defruid, and Emmons also displied it lew remarks. The resolutions wore them undepted, and the committee appointed.

We did intended preparing for our columns, a description of the measurest letely eracted in this place to the measurest letely eracted in this place to the measury of Baron De Reith, but willingly resigned the task, to other and abler hunds, With pleasure, however, we discharge the more humble, duty, of calling the attention of our readers, to the communication on the subject, formished us by a friend, who keenly feels the association connected with a thems on which none that a description and description and description. but a degemerate American can dwell

apathy
The claims of the gallant De Kalb to the gratitude and admiration of the American people, have
been thus sanctioned after the lapse of near half a
Century. In all that period, no hand has been Century. In all that period, no band has been raised to pluck the laurel from his brow; no voice has been elevated to check the tide of feeling which his devotion to the cause of freedom, and his gallant and antimely end excite. Time, the unersing "corrector where our judgements err," has cast no blot on his excitcheon; it now stands—it will ever stand, pure as the spirit which ammated his beam; dear as the principle for which that has bosom; dear as the principles for which that bo-som's blood was shed.

To the American who investigates the events

To the American who investigates the events which marked our retaintion, and weighs with anxious interest the chiracter and candact of the actors in those days of trial, the contrast which is presented to the bistory of similar events in other countries, is peculiarly gratifying. To pause over the records of the brave, and trace to their secret causes the events which are there emblazoned, is the records of the brave, and trace to their secret causes the events which are there emblagened, is to a frequently a painful, though always an instructive task. To test by the standard of reason and of tryth, the pretentions of those to whom the world his long paid the housege of its admiration, would seem invidious, but it is just if we would reperate that which is truly virtuous, we must be careful lest we be dazzied by the splendour which valour sheds even around a bad daute; or misled by the specitus partroffers which the ambitious can so readily assume. The history of all countries is but the record of delusions practiced by the designing on the people; and Liberty has in all ages, been the meteor which has lured them to their ruin. The struggles of the oppressed have been generally marked by one common result. Tyrants have been overthrown that more inexorable despots might reign;—unitons have been generally and master spirit;—empires have been overthrown that more inexorable despots might reign;—unitons have been generally and master spirit;—empires have ole depots might reign;—instions have been exterminated to gut the animosity, and slake the
revenue of some master spirit;—empires have
been convulsed to satisfe the "last of power;"
and the people, ground to the dust by an oppression which each revolution rendered more insupportable, have again trusted "to be again undone."
The American revolution, affords the purest, if not
the sole instance of the subservience of personal
interests and feelings, to the great causa of Liberty and of man; the brighter example of power,
directed unit the storms of political revolution to
its legitimate out—the welfare of those from
whom it originated. It is for us, the heirs of its
glory, to prove that their sufferings were not, endured, nor their blood shed in vain; to guard the
temple which their devottion has erected to rational
al Liberty; and to transmit to our posterity, those
principles and invikations, which must eventually
secure to us the first rank among the nations of the
lit is a further and a saccoludated described.

earth.

It is a further, and a sacred duty, to cherish the memories of those who deserted their country and their friends, to war in the sause of strangers. In accordance with this principle, the critices of Carolina and Georgia; have erected public monuments to the Baron Dy Kalb and the Court Pulaski. They stand, conspicuous among the reibutes of a free people to the Henefactors of the human race; pointing the attention of the world to the rare record of perfect purity of principle, and gallanity of conduct. While the American people, dwall on the record of our wrongs, and their redries with the latence delight, which the grateful must over feel, our liberties are secure; but should the period everarrive, when the "rale oft toki," shall have fost 'its interest, and the vacant gaze of mere

have lost its interest, and the vacant gaze of mere ourlosity alone be directed to the mementos of our ourlosity alone be directed to the mementos or our benefactors, then will they exist only as the mem-orists of departed freedom—then indeed will they stand is bitter mockery of a degenerate people. Canden Journal.

PROM THE CAMBER JOURNAL.

THE DE KALB MONUMEN "Yes! thou art Freedom's now and Fame"-One of the igw, the immortal name, That were not born to die! Rest thee!-there is no prouder grave E'en in our own proud clime."

Such may be said of the bern, Baron De Kell, who rests under the monument just erected to his memory. Posterity will over hallow it as an intra-ble tribute of our gratitude for his rervices, and as a sincere testimony of our admiration of his vale a mocer testimony or our admiration of his valor. It is a simple stone; it is not fretted by any of the abmitious efforts of art; modest sincerity marks it: but it will, doubtless, speak more soul felt gratified to coming centuries, than the stately Mausolician which rears its haughty summit to the hearter, leaving the world in doubt, whether it is dedicated to ambition, results or excited.

dedicated to ambition, sanity, or gratitude.

The monument stands in the new Presbyterian The monument stands in the new Presbyterian church-yard, on De Kalb street. It occupies a central point between the church portice, and the church-yard gate; and from its commanding elterstrikes the eye of the passeager with inviting effect. The base covers a square of fourteen feet, and is composed of twenty-six many blocks of granite; so arranged as to rise, grazefully, by four flights, to the hight of five and a half feet.

On the corner stone is engraved

"Fedus."

Este perputatum."

25-

On the corner

"Fedus.

Este perpetuum"

On twenty four other blocks, is engraved the wenty-font states which new compose the Union. The twenty-sight shock covers the vault which contains the remains, and has this inscription.

"This Stone
was placed over the Remains.

DARON DE KALB.

The imperstructure of the monoment is of man-ble, and prescript a square pedestal, tastefully orne-mented, from which springs as obelies, or pyra-mid: the echole height of the monoment is about trincipe 6 feet.

On the pedistal is a classic inscription from the state of Dr. David Hamsey, the American Livy.

"Clarum, of senerabite nomen."

The inscription is as follows:

BARON DE KALB. BARON DE KALD,
a German by birth
but is principle
c Citizen of the World.
His love of Liberty
induced him
to leave the Old World
to did the citizens of the New,
in their struggle

INDEPENDENCE. Ille deitie delitioguithed intents and many virtues weights with Congress, it oppoint bles a MAJOR GENERAL Set their

REVOLUTIONARY ARREY. He was second in command the Battle fought near Case on the 16th of August, 1760, the British and Americans,

there nobly fell, covered with wounds, while gallently performing deed in rallying the friends and opposing the enemies

his adopted country. In gratitude for his need and services, the citizens of Counders have creeted this measurem.

The pedestal containing this inscription, supports an obelisk, or pyramid, near the base of which is the following dedication, in Gotale capi-

DE KALB!

The name is naciraled by a laurel wreath, hand-somely executed in beins relieve; this the is der-ved from antiquity, and, not only, excites classical associations in the bosom of the scholor, but, is calculated to stimulate the votaries of fame to

Near the spez of the othelish, is a

Near the spex of the offerish, is a \$2AR, with five points, characteristic, in extrement, of one of second magnitude; end, emblements of the fact, that, he was second, only, to Washington, in the constellation of American Merces.

The design of the monthiant was, gratuitously, furnished by Robert Mills, Eig. who efficiated as attendant architect, when Lagingste laid the cor-

ner stope:

ner stope:

Lie granite part of the mounteent was proposed by Mouses Clark & Cleverly; the marble superstructure, by Messre. Frésie et Rew Work; and the whole erocted by Cleverly & Co.

The rare, and beautiful granite which forms the base, was precured near White Cak creek, about twelve miles from Camden, and is composed of ficial fedural feldapar, green quarte, and black mics.

The passing traveller may, now, find without a guide, the spot where the hero rests. The totheb front of distant regions, and of atture times may, ever, here find a land mark, hered to the brave.

And all who visit it, will fundle with hely enthusian when they remember, that the ground on which they treat, was mactified by the presence of the tumorial friend and companion in erms, of the Warrior we hende, swind with him, visited our shores,—who, with held, swindled for our freedout,—who, with solds headfully, deputied our shores,—who, with solds headfully, deputied stone over his gave;

"In the swoutstefeer's gray, which offered a perfect exemblage of every civic and military virtue, Major General Baron Dis Kales, acted a conspicuous part, his able conducts undensated valour, and glorious fall, is the first heattle of Camden, form one of the remerkable traits of our struggle for Indepindence artificides. He was cordially devoted to our American, canie, and white his public and private qualities, have dealeared him to his cotemporaries, here I sense has not white his public and private qualities, have dealeared him to his cotemporaries, here I sense has not white his public and private qualities, have dealeared him to his cotemporaries, here I sense has not write the dead, a voice may whaper: "How vans a industries." No fastering stone can cheer the siumbering ashes,—no thought which Gentes breathes, can "southe the dull cold year of death." All this, is sound philosophy. Bill, the mute Urns of departed greatness, speak a silent lenguage to the living, more inspiring than the notes of "angule trumpet tongues;" the cys of Emulation as the asteney.

"Where: Fames groud temple shares afer," The passing traveller may, now, find without a

asperations, troy as steep, "Where Fame's ground temple shines afor," and, while they touch the flying they must dustire the choren sons of Genius and of Vole they may live forever!

GRATITUDE GRATITUDE.

Six and a Quarter Cents REWARD.

NEWARD,

Will, he paid for the apprehension and delivery of a white indented apprention hound to the Cabinet trade, named SORINT. M. NATEE, who absconded from the stitueriner's shop in Chesterville, South Carolina, on the total of March last. The said apprentice is about five feet eight fuches high, large full eyed, stirt very bushaled big nose, tuck lips, and is of, a very stubbora, mulish disposition. It herefore, forward all persons from harbouring or trading, with said apprentice until the term of his apprenticeship is out. Any person or persons returning said apprentice to my shop, shall receive the above reward. prentic ward.

SAMUEL OILL, Jan. May 9, 1826

Education.

CAUCALION.

THE Trusteer of the CHESTERVILLE ACADEMY, have sugared M. Michael M. Ginn, to take charge of that Institution, and it is now open under his direction. From the testimulate of his qualifications and experience as a Teacher, produced by M. M. Ginn, the Trustees are well satisfied, that he is qualified to instruct youth in the various branches of literature upualty saught in Academies, and enterpains a hope, that the public will continue a portion of that patronage heretofore histowed, on this Seminary. The situation is remarkable healthy, and boarding can be obtained on feasonable terms.

JAMES F. WOODS; Servy:

Benjamin Courson,

ouse Carpentin and Johnen, he

again established himself in business on the

or of Richland and Marion Research equal established himself is business of cornes of Richfeld and Marion Reverts, who may be found at all times. (In will be grate all who are disposed to favour bin will the grate all who are disposed to favour bin will the first trouge, and pledges himself, to pay strict a tion to their whose. He will also conduct the ers business upon the untal region for current May 6, 1886.