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[NO. 5.]

THE PATRIOT,

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Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Randolph had leave of absence for eight days.

The Judiciary committee made a report recommending that the Senate decline the conference asked by the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill; because the appointment of conferees, would be a virtual waiver of the vote of adherence, or would manifest a disposition to meet the conferees of the House on equal terms.

Wednesday, May 10.

The resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill relative to the Illinois Canal was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President, and the bills ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi river, reported the same without amendment; and it was committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Burgess, from the Committee on Military Pensions, to which was referred the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, reported the same with an amendment, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foyd of Va. laid a resolution on the table, requesting the President of the United States, to cause to be laid before the House, the argument of Mr. Adams, referred to by the Attorney-General, in his opinion dated the 6th of June 1822, communicated to the House on the 29th of April, 1826.

Tuesday, May 9.

Mr. Forsyth rose to offer a protest of the Georgia Delegation, against the violation of the rights of their State, in late contract entered into between the United States and Indians; but it was objected to, on the ground that the hour appointed for such business had expired. The objection was afterwards waived, and the following Protest was read and laid on the table:

PROTEST.

The President of the United States having submitted to the House of Representatives, a contract made by

James Barbour, Secretary of War, and certain Indians of the Creek Tribe, dated the 26th January, 1826, which has been ratified by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and having asked of Congress an appropriation to carry it into effect, the undersigned representatives of the people of Georgia, feel it their duty, respectfully to represent to the House.

That, by a contract made at the Indian Springs, between certain Chiefs of the Creek Tribe and the Commissioners of the United States, on the 12th February, 1825, the claim of Creek Indians to the land occupied by that tribe, in Georgia, was extinguished, and provision made for their removal by the first day of September 1826.

That the contract was, on the 7th March, duly and solemnly ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States, acting by the advice and with the consent of the Senate; & that Congress anticipating such contract, had appropriated the sum of \$250,000 towards the execution of it. This contract partially fulfilled the part of the United States, their obligation under the compact with Georgia, in 1805, and removed every difficulty interposed by the occupation of the Creek Indians to the full exercise of all the vested rights of the state over a considerable portion of her soil and territory.

That the undersigned are under the solemn conviction that neither the President alone, nor the President and Senate conjointly, nor the Government of the United States have any constitutional power, without the consent of Georgia, to interrupt or invalidate, on any pretence, whatsoever, the right secured to that state, by this contract made in obedience to an act of Congress and ratified with

That the new contract, for which an appropriation is now asked, differs from that at the Indian Springs in this: That it does not provide for the removal of the Creek Indians prior to 1827; and does not expressly provide for their removal from all the lands occupied by them in Georgia. The undersigned are, therefore, compelled, by a just sense of what is due to Georgia to protest, against it as violating the rights of that member of the Union of which they are the Representatives leaving it to the constitutional organs of the State sovereignty to vindicate or to waive those rights, as their own sense of propriety, their duty to the people of the State, and their reverence for the Union of the States, and the Federal Constitution may dictate.

[Signed by the Georgia Representatives.]
An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage, to members of Congress

And, an act making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty concluded between the United States and Creek Nation, ratified the 22d of April 1826, were passed the third time. On this the Ayes and Noes were taken Ayes 161.—Noes 10.

The bill from the Senate entitled an act to aid certain Indians of the Creek Nation, in their removal to the West of the Mississippi, was also read a third time and passed. Ayes 158.—Nays 15.

Wednesday, May 10.

A resolution introduced by Mr. FORSYTH, to place the Protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the

Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. The resolution offered by Mr. GARNSEY relative to the Indians in the State of New-York, was finally adopted, with an amendment. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to-day, is one to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this District. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. BURGESS, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.

THE DE KALB MONUMENT.

From the Camden Journal.

Yes! thou art Freedom's now and Fame's—

One of the few, the immortal names, 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 hero, Baron De Kalb, who rests under the monument just erected to his memory. Posterity will ever hallow it as an humble tribute of our gratitude for his services, and as a sincere testimony of our admiration of his valour. It is a simple stone; it is not fretted by any of the ambitious efforts of art; modest sincerity makes it; but it will, doubtless, speak more soul felt gratitude to coming centuries, than the stately Mausoleum, which rears its haughty summit to the heavens, leaving the world in doubt, whether

it is erected to immortal Fame, or to Great Deeds.

The monument stands in the new Presbyterian church-yard, on De Kalb street. It occupies a central point between the church portico, and the church yard gate; strikes the eye of the passenger with inviting effect.

The base covers a square of four feet, and is composed of two or three massive blocks of granite, so arranged, as to rise, gracefully, by four flights, to the height of five and a half feet.

On the corner stone is engraved:

Fædus. Esto perpetuum.

On twenty-four other blocks, is engraved the twenty-four states, which now compose the Union.

The twenty-sixth block covers the vault which contains the remains, and has this inscription: "This Stone was placed over the remains of BARON DE KALB, by GENERAL LAFAYETTE, 1825"

The superstructure of the monument is of marble, and presents a square pedestal, tastefully ornamented, from which springs an obelisk or pyramid; the whole height of the monument, is about nineteen feet.

On the pedestal is a chaste inscription from the pen of Dr David Ramsey, the American Livy: The inscription is as follows:

"Here lie the remains of BARON DE KALB, a German by birth, but in principle, a citizen of the world. His love of liberty induced him to leave the Old World, to aid the citizens of the New, in their struggle for INDEPENDENCE. His distinguished talents and many virtues weighed with Congress to appoint him MAJOR GENERAL in their REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. He was second in command in the Battle fought near Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, between the British and Americans, and there nobly fell covered with wounds, while gallantly performing deeds of valour, in rallying the friends, and opposing the enemies of his adopted country.

In gratitude for his zeal and services, the citizens of Camden have erected this monument.

The design of this monument was,

gratuitously, furnished by Robert Mills, Esq. who officiated as attendant architect, when Lafayette laid the corner stone.

The granite part of the monument was prepared by Messrs. Clark and Cleverly; the marble superstructure, by Messrs. Fr. & Co. of New-York; and the whole erected by Cleverly & Co.

The rare, and beautiful granite which forms the base, was procured near White Oak creek, about twelve miles from Camden, and is composed of flesh coloured feldspar, green quartz, and black mica.

The passing traveller may, now, find without a guide, the spot where the hero, rests. The inhabitant of distant regions, and of future times, may, ever, here find a land mark, sacred to the brave.—And, all who visit it, will kindle with holy enthusiasm when they remember, that the ground on which they tread, was sanctified by the presence of the immortal friend and commander in arms, of the Warrior we honor,—who with *Him*, visited our shores,—who, with *Him*, struggled for our freedom—who, with noble sensibility, deposited a stone over his ashes—and with dignified sorrow, thus spoke over his grave.

"In the revolutionary army, which offered a perfect assemblage of every civic and military virtue, Major Gen. DE KALB, took a conspicuous part. His able conduct, undaunted valour, and glorious fall, in the first battle of Camden, form one of the remarkable traits of our struggle for Independence and Freedom.

Devoted to our American cause, and while his public and private qualities, have endeared him to his contemporaries, here I remain to pay to his merits on this tomb, the tribute of an admiring witness, of an intimate companion, of a morning friend."

But, in the midst of all our hearty

prayer, how vain is adulation! No flattering stone can cheer the dumb-ear'd ashes;—no thought which Genius breathers, can soothe the dull cold ear of death." All this, is sound Philosophy. Still, the mute Urns of departed greatness, speak a silent language to the living, more inspiring than the notes of "angels trumpet to-god;" they fix the eye of Emulation on the steep.

"Where Fame's proud temple shines afar," and, while they teach the living they must die, assure the chosen sons of Genius and of Valour, they may live forever!

Distressing Accident.—It is with sincere regret we learn the serious injury caused on board the Susquehanna at Baltimore, which is communicated in the following letter from J. W. Patterson, Esq.

Balt Gaz.

BERWICK, 2d May 1826.

"An hour since the boiler of the steam boat burst, and six of the persons on board were badly scalded—two or three were apprehensive will die, but as we have not yet been able to procure a physician for them, hope their case may not be so bad as is apprehended. We came too off this place, and Mr. Elliott, Mr. Morris, myself and some others, landed to see her run up the Falls—she entered the Falls, and not being able to stem the current, Captain Cromwell was dropping back, to attempt it at another place, when, as she was drifting down, she touched a rock, and the boiler exploded."

The National Gazette announces that Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have in the press the new novel of the Unknoun—called Woodstock.