KOSCIUSKO AND LAFAYETTE:

A meeting, of a nature highly interesting to the friends of liberty in every country. was held in Paris on the 11th of Feb. commemorate the birth of Gen. Kosciusko. The Poles in France, ardently partaking of the feeling common to their countrymen. and at once bewailing the degradation of their country, and cherishing the fondest aspirations towards its future re-establish ment in independence, have, for many years been in the habit of assembling on this day, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the brightest ornament of Polish liberty. Peculiar interest was, however, felt on this occasion, from its having been announced that the venerable Gen. Lafayette would attend the meeting, accompanied by several distinguished friends of universal liberty. The party assembled about eight o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Leonard Chodzko, the author of the well known History of the Polish legions in Italy, where Gen. Lafayette, his son, M. Benjamin Constant, M. David, the sculptor, General Jullien de Paris, the Editor of the Revue Encyclopedique, M. Victor Hugo, and numercus other distinguished the the balling of the Poles now in Paris. An admirably executed portrait of the Polish hero, engraved on steel by M. Antoine Oleszczysky, a Pole, was presented to Gen. Lafayette, with the following address:

"Your presence here, General, confers a true honor on us; it will be appreciated by every friend of liberty, and especially by the Poles; for our country, always justly sensible of the illustrious virtues of the living places your name amongst the brightest of those which the glory of patriotism has illu minated; on our shores it is never pronounced without a sentiment of religious emotion. Poland, the constant friend of France, will always hallow the bonds which have so intimately connected the two nations by the community of glory and misfortunes. More while Poland was divided, and disappeared. and the heroic Kosciusko, the companion year. of the perils of our youth, has entwined its earliest chains with unperishable laurels. In the time of the Republic, of the Consulate, of the Empire, to forward the high destinies of France. Now condemned to console ourselves with recollections only, we gladly seize the opportunity afforded by the return of an epoch so dear to us-the eighty fourth anniversary of the birth of Kosciusko. () blige us, therefore, by accepting this por trait of our illustrious friend, a work o Polish art, and off-red to you in the name of all my countrymen."

The reply of General La Fayette was delivered with an emotion which proved the sincerity of the sentiments he expressed. I was couched in the following terms:

usiaction and gratitude that I receive the portrait of my old brother in arms, the il of his name among you, than to the magic have justice and " mercy too!" of their triumphs and the force of their arms; and, to win him to their cause, of | ten, for I have spoken in candor. Accordfered him every thing except the only two ing to your laws I think that I am qualified bands-independence, and the liberty of hic, of which the State of Mississippi is a his country. You say, Sir, that the Poles component part; and I could yield to no can only console themselves with reccollecticitizen in point of devotion to the laws and tions; but they have still the consolation constitution of the same. of hope. I feel my whole heart engaged If, fellow citizens, after examining my in their cause, and I thank you for a pre pretensions, and impartially comparing sent which is the more agreeable to me as them with others, who will be my oppobeing the fistiring of Polish talent, and nents, if you vote for me, I will serve you. off-red me by the hand which has recorded I have no animosity against any of my with so much vigor and talent, the glories white brethren, who enter the list against of the Ponsh legions during a course of me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you years so honorable to them, and which would elect me a member to the next Conhave served to cherish that spirit of nationally which you have so nobly preserved amid all the vicissitudes to which you have been subjected; it will one day consutatthe salvation of your country."

lis painiste, Sowinski, displayed his bril dinner was given to the Hon. John Ranliant talents in the execution of several national Polish airs. The interests excited at meetings of this description is important, because, while the feelings which they are designed to inculcate are supported by the strong band of nationality which peculiarly distinguishes the Poles, however dispersed, and are also assisted by a corresponding sympathy evinced by leading men of other countries, it is impossible to avoid the refi ction, that the time may come when this degraded and trampled country may resume her situation among the powers of Europe. - In the mean time, it is satisfac tory to know that many of the richest priprietors and most influential men of Polacia, are dispersed in the various countries of Eu tope, and employing their whole time in a diligent examination of the most important national institutions of every country, that may be prepared to make the regeneration of Poland, whenever it may take place, a example of rational liberty and highly cul tivated civilization.

From the New York American. West Point .- The annual examination of the Caders at this national school close about ten days ago. It was satisfactory is

an eminent degree to the board of visitor. and creditable to the institution. The rumors which disappointed maligning has been so busy in circulating relative to

the manner in which the effairs, fiscal and others, of this noble establishment are conducted vanish like the morning mist before the voice of truth, and the test of full and impartial scrutiny; and each successive yea and every new board of visiters add their testimony, to the merits of the Academic staff, and to the value, in a national point of view, of the school itself.

We annex a list of the Cadets, which according to a regulation for the govern ment of the Military academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets. not exceeding five in each class to be re ported for this purpose, at each annual examinination, is to be attached to the Arm

Register:-Reported at the Examination in June, 1830

*FIRST CLASS 1. Alex'r J. Swift, surger, Georgia. 3. Walter S. Chandler, D. of Columbia 4. Francis Vinton, Rhode Island. 5. William N Penilleton. Virginia "SECOND CLASS.

1. Roswell Park, New York. North Carolina 2. James Allen, 3: Henry Clay. Kentucky. 4. Richard H. Payton, 5. William A. Norton, New York. "THIRD CLASS.

1. Robert P. Smith, Mississippi. 2. Benjamin S Ewell, New Jersey. 3. Goorge W. Ward, Massachusetts. 4. Jacob W. Bailey, Rhode Island. 5. Lewis Howell. Pennsylvania.

FOURTH CLASS. Ma-sachusetts. 1. Frederick A. Smith, New York. 2. John H. Allen, 3. Francis H. Smith, Virginia. 4 David B. Harris, Virginia. 5. William H. Sidell, New York.

" The first class is composed of the cadets who have been four years at the institution, who have fortunate, or more powerful, France fell not, graduated this year and commissioned in the army. The second class have served three years, Its fall, however, was not without glory; third class two years, and the fourth class one

From the New York American.

We mentioned a day or two since, the singular fact of a Choctaw Indian efferiehimself as a candidate for Congress from the State of Mississippi. According to the laws of that State, the Indians residing within i limits, are entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

The address of the Choctaw to the voters, as given in the Port Gibson Corres pendent, is frank, manly and independent and this "son of the woods" has given worthy precedent to other stump candidate for similar occasions. It is as follows :-

To the Voters of Mississippi. FELLOW-CITIZENS: - I have fought for you, I have been by your own act made. nature my parent. I have been told, that the term "a Roman citizen," was once Justrious Kosciusko, the perfect type of passport throughout the world. According courage, of honor and of polish patriotism to your laws I am a American citizen, the Our friendship takes its date from a period greatest and the purest representative reof fifty three years since, when, during the public that has ever existed. In my youth American Revolution, we had the honor to I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior, I combat side by side, under the Republican always battled on the side of this republic standard of the U. States. History has My feet now fail in the chace, and my arm conserrated the epoch when Poland, at can no longer bear the burthen of my bow the voice of Kosciusko, rose to regain her While in a state of nature my ambition was independence—when the hero would have alone in the shade—my hopes to be interunited all her citizens in one common red in the mounds of my ancestors.—Bu cause—and when the glorious, but melan-| you have awakened new hopes; your laws choly day, of his captivity blasted the nobie have for me brightened my prospects. I undertaking. From that time, he was know no man who has suffered more than seen projidly rejecting the proffers and myself, whether you or myself, time will caresses offered him by turns, by two Ent. I tell. I have been told by my white brethperors, who, in the summit of prosperity lien, that the pen of history is impartial, and would have trusted more to the influence that in after years, our forlown kindred will

This, fellow-citizens, is a plain talk. Lisboons he would have accepted at their for a seat in the councils of a mighty repub-

gress of the United States.

MUSHALATUBBA. Choctaw Nation, 1st April, 1830.

WELL DONE JOHN RANDOLPH!

During the evening, the celebrated Po On Saturday last, at Nortolk, a public dolph. The Norfolk Free Press, of Tuestay, asserts that the intention to give it was "kept as secret as possible," and that the eighty persons who attended were exclusively Mr. Randolph's political friends. B. this as it may, the history of the entertain ment is exceedingly pleasant. According to the Norfolk Herald, the new envoy was "in fine spirits and gratified the company with a liberal display of his colloquial pow-

ers." When he was toasted, "He responded to the teast in a brief bu thy address, in which he gave the true ouch of his own peculiar manner, but out ecollection does not assist us sufficiently for us to attempt even an outline of it. W to remember, however, that he spoke of the ynasty of the Stuarts, (meaning thereby we presume, the Adamses,) and warned he countrymen to beware of " restoration go vernments." We also understood him i in substance, that his mission was special one and that in accepting it he wa actuated solely by the desire of evincing his they are reviews.

intiqued confidence in an Administration o which he had originally given his support, and not by the paltry consideration of

outfit." Mr. Randolph proposed himself, six or seven toasts, and amended several offered by quiring a good education, (which would no others. We proceed to quote some of them: By John Randolph of Roanoke.-The and of John 2d, of Emanuel, of Gama, or Albuquerque, of Castro-May her exiled ons be speedily restored to her bosom

By T. G. Broughton .- John Randolph low ver we may sometimes differ from in, we cannot say that he ever gave a voice mpose a burthen on the people, [10 which, at Mr. Randolph's request, was addi] or to abrige their liberties.

By Mr. Randolph .- Prosperity and sucess now and forever to the ancient Boough of Norfolk.

By John Randolph .- Home: The patri best and only country œlum non animum mutani qui trans mare cur-

By John Randolph of Roanoke.-The People: may they bear in maind the advice of Polonius, is to thine own self be true, and musi follow, as the night the day thou anst not then be false to any man."

By John Randolph of Roanoke - The wo modern discoveries :-- The non intermuse act, buying without selling; and the ariff act, selling without buying. In other ords - Husbands without wives, and wives ithout husbands.

By John Randolph, of Roanoke .- The n-mory of Heriwether Jones, editor of the Examiner, in the reign of terror-thshield and spear of the old Republican party in the darkest day that I ever saw since the invasion of Arnold and Phillips.

By John S Millson .- The ultimate ope ition of the " American System," seeming splendour and actual want - Midas starving tentiary. At a quarter before eleven, the in his colden banquet.

With his asses' ears- [Amended by Mr. Randolph]

By W. E. Cunningham - The birth day of Thomas J fferson-May its anniversary to witness this awtul scene A large pro celebrations aid in bringing back the go portion of them averted their heads when ernment to the principles of '98.

Mr. Randolph remarked-It will require stronger physic to do that.]

The Herald mentions that "Mr. Taze ell also contributed largely to the fund of atellectual entertainment in a remarkably reat and interesting speech, chiefly in reerence to his social and political connexion with the distinguished guest of the compay " The Beacon says that Mr. T. "allofed most touchingly to the early intimacy and attatchment between himself and the morable guest. Mr. Randolph-told, in an affecting manner, some anecdotes of their early boyhood."

by T. J lvy-John Randolph of Roanike; may his mission to Russia, (as mi doubt it will be) pronounced Butsha dobia.

W. W. Sharp - Benj Watkins Lamb. name to illustrate his unappreciated merits. By Walter F. Jones, 1st Vice Presidentthe Tariff Law-about as little founded on ight as the Colonial Tribute demanded up n Tea. The struggle against the one fills be as reasonable, as merciful and as effectu he brightest page of our history-shall reistance to the other be branded as treason- doning or reprieving after hanging. But

From the N. Y Evening Journal. COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. We have on hand, and which we shall north publish, a full and biographical -k-tch of this distinguished philanthropist; and by comparing them we find that the account of Colonel Johnson's age, as pubtished to-day, is not correct. He was born in 1781, and is consequently but forty nine years of age. From our sketch we supply the following particulars:- The first fit teen years of his life were spent in as intustrious labor upon his father's farm as his vears would permit. He then applied him self to study-was educated at the college in Lexington-studied the profession of the law, and engaged in its practice till public life diverted his mind entirely from it; but while in practice of the law he cultivated his own farm, and is now a practical farmer. He was in the Legislature of his own State as early as his age would constitutionally entitled him to a seat, where he continued ill ne was twenty five years of age, since which time he has been a member of one of the Houses of Congress. He was in the Senate ten years. His general habits are those of close application to business and udy. He never drinks ardent spirits, or lays at any kind of game.

To these, we may add the following ex act of a letter from Washington to a geneman of this city, in answer to some in quiries respecting Colonel Johnson. The writer of this letter, who has known him for seventeen years past, and been intimately equainted with him while in Washington very winter, says: "I have never heard 'um use an expression that would offend the ear of modesty or piety. I never saw his qual for application to business or study. citis usual habits are worthy of universal anulation."

The RAIL KOAD - The United States Gazette of ye terday morning mentioned nat JAMES PORTER was to be hanged be tween 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. It ready known that George Wilson's pun siment has been commuted to imprison ment for life. The U.S. Marshal called on the citizens by summons, to aid him in the performance of his duty.

Why are soldiers, forcing their way thro n enemy's fortification, like tailors? Beuse they are making breaches, Why are periodical publications more fi

military men than civilians? Because

EDUCATION .- The following just remarks on Education, are taken from the last New bern Sentinel. It is true, that there are very few States in the Union, whose citzens have greater means or advantages, for ac be a shade below any in our country) than he State of North Carolina-yet sorrowful and more than shamefut to tell, this subject scarcely ever disturbs the repose, or startle within them a spirit of enquiry. We wish that the people would consider their best interests-their only reasonable hopes of uture greatness, and the miserable condition we shall be placed in, if this subject is not attended to. The Sentinel says, " there is one man among us of whom we are justly proud-who could certainly do something or us." We presume it alludes to Mr Gaston. Yes friend Sentinel, there are many men among us, who could do much or us, if they would Where is our Gaston, Iredell, Badger, Owen, Ruffin, and a hundred other talented and influential men in the State? Where are they, we say? Why the most of them are dabbling in politics and other such stuff, and remain silent on he most interesting and important subject connected with the State .- These things pirit in the land, which would waken up our long slumbering citizens, to action and energy.- Edenton Gasette.

Porter, the man-robber, was hung this morning, conformably to his sentence. At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the procession moved from Arch street prison, headed by the high constable, and escorted by a detatchmen, from the Navy Yard, of the marines, and by some hundred mouned citizens. The gallows was at Bush till, a short distance from the new peni rope was tied, and the culprit sooh ceased to breath. Two clergymen were with him reciting prayers. A vast crowd-including a great number of females-had assembled he tatal drop tell. Disturbance, and even in attempt to rescue, were apprehended before the execution, but no disturbance of any kind took place. It is to be hoped nat all public discussions concerning Poret's fate will cease; except so far as it may be held up as a warning to malefactors, or deemed to furnish an argument against the expediency of capital punishment in generai. - Nat. Gaz.

Murder - I e good sense of the commu may has of late been convinced that death is not a proper punishment for any crime

The popular voice is against it, and we rejoice that it is so, but at the same time regret that in consequence thereof the would therefore suggest the propriety of early petitioning our legislature to abolisis the sanguinary punishment of death, and it lieu thereof substitute solitary imprisonmen for life without reprieve or pardon. It wil al as the present mode, for there is no parthere would be this difference in favor of the plan above suggested; if notwithstand ing the exertions of counsel—the honourable impartiality of the bench and the comparison of the Jury, they, from the evidence here produced should feel themselves in good conscience bound to convict the prismer, yet, if after all this (and it is a possible case) evidence should afterwards comto light which would indobitably have cleared the supposed criminal, the Legislature could pass a special act authorising his release and making him such other reparation as justice and the feelings of the community should dictate.

Another advantage would also follow the proposed change; nine out of ten of the nurderers and villains who now escape the allows (owing to the repugnance of the people to the punishment that follows conviction,) it solitary imprisonment for life was to be the result would be certainly convicted—it is the certainty of punishment more than the severity of it, that has a tendency to deter crime.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another steamboat explosion occurred in the Western Waters on the 21st inst. but without any injurious consequences to hose on board. The Wheeling Compiler states that about one o'clock on the marning of that date, immediately after stopping to and a passenger, thirty miles shove Marietta, the flue of one of the boilers of the steamboat Citizen collapsed while under way. No person was injured by the accident, and after a del . f of six hours, the connexion of the injured boiler with the other having been stopped, the boat again proceeded on her way up the Ohio.

Hugh Moore, late of South Carolina, has been arrested in Tennessee, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, charged with traudulently drawing from the Treasury of the United States a pension in behalf of John Nelson, a revolutionary patriot, who died some twenty years ago. It is said that he has succeeded by an artful system of fraud and forgery, in obtaining about \$1800.

From London Papers,

A proud man and a humble man wil both admit that " humility is a virtue." Nothing is more common than a similarity or sentiment in opposite characters. I dare say a fox and a goose, if they could speak, could both concur in saying that poultry ought to be well fed.

Why is a ned of the head like a balloon going up? Because it's an assent (ascent.) ..

What is that instrument with which every ooth in your head may be drawn, not only without pain, but without perception of the peration, provided you only open your mouth and keep your eyes shut? A black ead pencil.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES. July 3. Principal Exports from the South.

COTTON. - Uplands, per lb. 82 to 11: New Orleans, 101 to 121; Alabami, 9 to 12 : Tennessee, 10 to 101.

LUVBER-Plank, Geo. Oak, per thou. sand feet, 30 to \$35; Scantling, pine, \$15 to 16; do. oak, \$20 to 25; Timber, oak, 20 to 25; do. Georgia, yellow pine, 20 to 22; Shingles, cypress, per M \$3 25 to 8 50; do. pine, bdle. \$2 50 to 3 00; Staves, White Oak, pipe M. \$40; Do. hogshead, 34 to 36; do brl. 25 to 26; do. Red Oak, nogshead 24 to 25; heading, white oak, 37 to 38; Hoops, 25 to 30.

NAVAL STORES .- Tar, per brl. \$1 31 to 1 50; Pitch, 1 50 to 1 75; Rosin, 1 25 to 13; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, ught not so to be. Oh! for a redeeming 2 371; Do. North County, do, 2 00; Spirits of Turpentine, gal. 27.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

COFFEE. - Cuba, per lb. 11 to 12 cts.; La Guayra, 114 to 124; Porto Rico, 114 to 12; Brazil, 11; Java, 14 to 141; St. Do. mingo, 103 to 11.

COTTON BAGGING.—Hemp, 19 to 21; Flax, 13 to 18.

DOMESTIC GOODS .- Calicoes, blue, Taunton, per yard, 13 to 15 cts; Fancy, do. 12 to 22; Shirting & brown, 61 to 81; Do. 7-8 bleached, 8 to 114; Do. 7 8 brown, 7 10 10; Do 4.4 bleached, 10 to 18; Plaids, 11 to 13; Drabbetts, 17 to 18; Stripes, fast 10 to 13; do. fancy, 14 to 16; Fustians, 16 to 20; Sattinet, 45 to 1 50; Millinets, 35 to 1 00; Checks 3-4, 8 to 12; Do. 4 4, 12 to 22; Cotton Yarn, 5 to 10 cts; Satinet Warns, 35; Troy blue Prints, 14 to 151; Dark fancy do, 14 to 16.

MOLASSES .- English Islands, 27 to 28 cts. per gallon; Havana and Matanzas, 21 to 24; Trinidad, 26 to 27; N. Orleans, 28 to 31; Sugar House 38 to 40.

SALT-Turk's Island, per bushel, 45; St. Ubes, 41; Cadiz, 40; Lisbon, 41 cts.; Liverpool, ground, 38.

SPIRITS .- Brandy, Otard's, gal. 1 18 to \$1 25; do. Bordeaux, \$1 00 to \$ 1 06; do. American, 30 to 33; Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof, 1 15 to 1 30; do. St. Croix, 3d proof, 90 to 95 cts; do. Antigua, 3d do. 85; do. Windward Island, 3d proof, 82; do. New England, 1st proof, 30 to 33; Gin, Holland, 1st proof. 87 a 98 cts; Whiskey, rye, 22 to 221; Cider Brandy, 28 to 32. cua . Ditan Islanu, per lb. 82 to

6 to 8; Havana, white, 11 to 131; do. brown, 7 to 8; do. Muscovado, 7 a 8; Porto Rico, 7 to 9; Brazil white, 9 to 10; do. brown, 61 to 8; Manilla, brown, none; Lump, 151 to 16; Loaf, 171 to 19. TOBACCO.—Richmond & Petersburg. per lb. 31 to 6; North Carolina, none;

o 10; St. Croix, 9 to 11; New Orleans,

Kentucky, 3 to 61; Cuba, in parcels, 16 to 25; St. Domingo, 8 to 16; Manufactured No. 1, 10 to 12; do. No. 2, 6 to 8; do No. 3, do. 5 to 7; Ladies' Twisi, 14 to 17; Cavendish, Myers, do. 12 to 80 cis.

WINES-Madeira, per gal. 1 75 to \$3; Sherry, 1 50 to \$2 75; Teneriffe, L. P. 90 cts. to \$1 25; do. Cargo, 75 to 80 cts.; dalaga, dry, 48 to 52; do sweet, 5040 55.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT. ID. C. ID. C.

ARTICLES.	D. C.	D. C.
BEESWAX, Ib.	18	20
BUTTER, do.	20	25
CANDLES, do.	12	14
COFFEE, do.	12	14
CORDAGE, cwt.	15 00	16 00
COTTON.	8 25	8 50
COTTON BAGGING-Hemp pervd.	, 50	25
Flax, do.	18	204
FLAX, per lb.	12 1 2	15
FLOUR, bbl.	5 00	6 50
Corn affeat, bushel.	70	
GRAIN-Wheat, bushel,	75	
Corn, bbi.	1 50	1 75
IRON-Bar, American, 1b.	5	. 6
Russia anu Sweedes, do.	6	6 \$ }
LARD, do.	6	7
LEATHER, Sole. do.	22	25
Dressed bydes, do.	7 00	10 00
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1-4 inob, M.	6 00	12 00
Inch boards, do.	8 00	8 00 .
Scantling, do.	16 00	9 00 1 2
Salare Timber, do	1 25	1 50
Shingles, Cypress, do.	16 00	18 00
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. Do. R. O. do.	7 00	8 00
Do. W. O. barral, do.	8 00	000
Heading, hhd. do.	18 00	20 00
Bo. barrel, do.	8 90	10 00
MOLASSES, gallon,	27	52
NAILS-Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	7	
4d. & 3d. 1b	8	
Wrought,	15	20
NAVAL STORES-Tar bbl.	75	80
Turpentine, de.	1 50	
Pitch, do	1	100
Rosin, de.	1 00	2.2
Spirits Turpentine, gallon,	.:0	00
Varnish, do.	25	2 .
OIL6-Sperm. do.	90	. 00
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40
Linseed, do.	75	
PAINTS-Red Lead, 1b.	1,5	18
White Lead, ground in all, cwt.	15 00	16 00
PROVISIONS.—Bacon, 1b.	6 1-2	5
Beef, do.	1 . 2 . 2	
Pork, mess, bbl.	12 00	13 00
Do. prime, do.	9 00	10 00
Do. cargo, do. SALT—Turks Island, bushel,	60	11 00 60
Beautort, do.	50 40	45
Liverpool, fine, do.	75	1 00
SHOT-cwt.	7 00	8 00 .
SPIRITS-Brandy, French, gall.	1 50	1 75
Apple, do. do.	40	45
Peach, do. do.	50	80
Rum, Jamalca, do.	1 20	1 25
Do. Windard Island, do.	80	95
Do. Newbern, do.	40	45
Do. New England, do.	35	40
GIN, Holland, do.	. 1 25	1.50
do. Country, do.	1	45
Whiskey, do.	30	. 35
STEEL-German, lb.	16	18
do. English blistered, do.	10	12
SUGARS-Loaf, 1b.	22	25
Lump, do.	IS	-201
TEAS—Imperial, do.		1 80
	1 60	1 80
	1 60	
Biack, do,	1 50 80 1-2	103
rallow, do.	9	
WINES-Madeira, gallon	8 00	5 5
Thronto.	2 00	