CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POLES.

A meeting of American citizens was held in Paris on the 9th July, the objects of which are sufficiently explained in their address, which we publish below. The amount subscribed by the Americans in Paris was 6,500 francs; and Gen. Lafayette, on the application of the meeting, had consented to transmit to the Poles the amount of all donations which might be made in their behalf .- Boston Adv.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

dress you in behalf of the ancient republic of Poland. (Their position, comparatively near the scene of a disastrous war, their means of intelligence, and a desire to be useful, form come, however, the advocates of humanity,

given birth to nations. In the course of ages,

families swell into communities, and from the

familiar with your philanthropy.

intimate relations of origin, language and usa which bind a people together. Next to the tie by your liberality, than in the noble hope of country at heart, you cannot fail to support the squandered on unprofitable local projects, or of blood, that which unites man to his country is the strongest. The sentiment of patriotism or solaced by your sympathies in defeat. is among the purest that adorn human nature, and experience has shown that it cannot be destroyed without bringing with its loss a moral debasement that disqualifies its subjects for all aspiring and noble enterprises. In every charities. We do not conceal from ourselves public purse and credit were bankrupt. Flush- and as money is an indispensable instrumen case in which distinctive character and habits the delicate relations which exist between our ed with victory, he submitted to the civil authori- in its conduct, he is of opinion that we could have been formed by social organization, national virtue. Conquest falls upon a people that Russia, by her wisdom, foresight, and ed to repay him this sum, he said, "no! give it He has broken up the grand project, which like a blight, checking the currents of generous ambition, and withering its hopes for ages. We cannot find an extensive territory which numerous interests to keep them friends; there has been brought, by violence, from the high are some which might easily render them allies. Province, which does not furnish manifest know he is the subject of circumstances, of with the British Colonies—the effects of which pure elemental principles which shone out a candidate. proofs of its bad administration. The restraints which Poland is unhappily the victim. As have been to infuse new life into the whole in- with so much lustre under the administration that are necessary to secure an ill-gained as- our philanthropy is not quickened by national dustry of the Union-to repeal the English of Jefferson. The constitution itself, is becendancy, and the impositions which the weak interests or national dread, we can do justice "Corn Laws," as regards all the States border- coming the guide of our statesmen, and not the sustain from the strong, are among the more equally to the assailant and the assailed. In this ing on Canada; and thus, in fact, affording us vain and extravagant theories of speculators, obvious evils of the calamity. To these must exemption from personal accusation, we have almost a monopoly of the great market of Great and the admirers of splendid establishments. be added, the downward tendencies of defeat, pleasure in including the two mild Princes, Britain. In no period of a general peace, have He has proposed a modification of the tariff, personal humiliation, and personal corruption, who, in common with the Czar, have been the our productions borne so high a price as they of duties on imports, for the purpose of reduwith their train of depressing consequences. inheritors of a false system entailed by former have done, under the administration of your cing the burdens of the people, and the be-Such a fate, befalling the smallest community, reigns. But while we revolt at heaping in- present Chief Magistrate. would be entitled to-and we are certain would juries on others, who may find themselves awaken-your pity; but when Poland was enthralled by opinions different from our own, overcome, the fifth power in Christendom was we bow to the majesty of truth. The wrong trodden upon. There are circumstances of un- exists, and we should be false to our origin, our mitigated wrong, of peculiar aggravation, that principles, and that mild religion in which we must be added to the picture. The crime of are nurtured, could we hesitate between Po-Poland was too much liberty; her independent land and her enemies. existence, in the vicinity of those who had reached their thrones on arbitrary will, was not | ly apply in behalf of the suffering. They are to be endured. Fellow citizens, neither the the companions of men taught to consider force ancient institutions nor the ancient practices of as a subject to reason. The blessings they Poland have been understood. The former themselves so eminently enjoy, can never had, in common with all Europe, the inherited become general, until the power of the defects of feudal practices, but still were they strong shall everywhere be taught to yield among the freest of this hemisphere. The lat- to the persuasion of the good. We appeal ter, as ever has been, and ever will be the case, to them for succour to the fatherless and until man shall generally enter into the posses- the heart broken: we ask for their countesion of those rights of which he has so long nance to encourage the desponding, and to conbeen deprived by political combinations and firm the bold. We call upon them to appear lettered monopolies, were calumniated and dis- as charitable mediators in this holy cause, and

to uphold the detested a liable to be viola-- rnicious sway of strangers. Against the injustice of their lot, a., ... ther accumulation of their manifold wrongs, the Poles have arisen before God and man. They have proclaimed their sufferings;they have asserted their rights; and nobly have table Minister of the United States of America they staked every worldly interest on the issue. in this country has just concluded, on behalf soms of our gallant mariners, and our glorious Under the most adverse and disheartening of his Government, a treaty with France, on large light state of discipling and off must attract the appearance of every large of a character, that when fairly considered, in the gale, name not known. The dead body circumstances, they have shown themselves the subject of the claims of the former on the clime, for its high state of discipline and effithe sea,—environed by a specious neutrality,— vessels seized and confiscated in execution of He has detected frauds on the Treasury to ground work of endless durability to our happy sacred justice of their cause, they have elevabeen made by the American Government ever by the establishment of such checks as will demand the maintained under the guidance of such doctors and a shore, captain W. is apprehensive that she We make no appeal in the spirit of propagan- leon evaded it-Louis XVIII. shuffled it offdism; Warsaw, the government of the country | Charles X. always talked of a more convenient | lican doctrine of rotation in office. and all the essential immunities of sovereign season; but the Government of Louis Phillip

as the companions of their greatness, while

tions of the Greek republics, while we search

in vain for even the names of most of their

contemporary despotisms. But we need not

examine the annals of antiquity in order to es-

timate the value of these calumnies, or to in-

You too are accused of living in the midst of

anarchy and lawless confusion-you are said

to be tired of liberty,-you are reviled as for-

getting God,-you are quoted as pining for a

monarchy! What you know to be false, as res-

dental to the differences in the ages and the

of the State itself. Nor was this all; allegi-

ance was not only transferred, but it was divi-

ded. Pole can be summoned, at the word of

again conquer Poland.

has quite recently been effected, more by a vernment will ratify it with pleasure, and the ment, with unexampled ability, industry, oco-

Your countrymen in Paris venture to ad- do not lose a brother who is enlisted in your and Great Britain will soon be bound together own noble enterprise. Your gold will assuage by a Treaty of Commerce on a broad and contracts expire, further savings will be made. many griefs, healmany wounds, purchase much liberal principle, which shall destroy jealousrelief from suffering and sorrow; but your ies, remove prejudices, and lead to an alliance upwards of \$143,000. sympathy will be dearer than all. Let it not in favor of liberty and civilization. their chief title to your attention; -as they be said, that while cold and heartless traffickers in human rights are combining their they forgot the smallness of their number, and means to overwhelm twenty millions of men, urge their requests with the confidence of men struggling and worthy to be free, that thirteen millions, animated by the same qualities, looked The necessity of order and of defence has coldly on, because an ocean lay between them. But for this ocean, you too would be assailed, that of your perusal, and of your consideration—the law required. The Nationals sneer at all another pernicious example might be destroyed nor will I degrade myself, or insult you, with this as unnecessary, and would prefer keeping Thousands of bleeding hearts look to the suc- one word of untruth. If you are patriots, if you you, in the treasury yoke, accustomed to the cess of this appeal less in the wish to benefit be men of intelligence, or have the good of your payment of taxes, that your money might be being cheered in success by your acclamations, re-election of Andrew Jackson, because-

friendship and esteem of America. There are who have fallen in your defence."

To our gentle Countrywomen we confidenttorted to serve the ends of the few who desire to take the lead in doing good with the fearto live on the toil of the many. Poland was ac- less generosity with which their sex is instinct, cused of faction and anarchy. The free trans- whenever the principle of right is invaded by mit their errors and their virtues to posterity, the wantonness of force.

Come then, people of America, to the relief the sluggish vices of the slave sleep in the of this much injured and gallant people eternity of the obscure. We hear of the fac- Your aid will be offered to those who are willing to sacrifice all for Liberty; to those who are willing to work out their own redemption who have already shown themselves worthy of their ancient fame in twenty fields, and who will never yield until resistance shall have vestigate their motive. People of America! been carried to extremity.

(Signed) J. FENIMORE COOPER, Ch'n J. A. WASHINGTON, Sec'ry.

MR. RIVES .- The following extract from a pects yourselves, was, with the exceptions inciletter of the O. P. Q. Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, makes honorable governments, also false in respect to Poland. mention of our Minister at Paris. We give it With the liberty of Poland fell the sovereignty to our readers, because in the early part of this gentleman's mission, the most violent and unmeasured attacks were made upon the adminisinstice to the man requires it at our manus.

We add to the remarks of O D the expreshis master, to contend with Pole, and in this very war of existence, all the deep sentiments miration of the talents and ind-ry of Mr. Rives.—N. Y. Standard. From a letter of O. P. Q. to the Editor of the

Morning Chronicle, dated

Paris, July 16, 1831. Mr. Rives, the talented, amiable, and respecpower, are already regained; and before Rus- has done justice to the claims of the Federal of life, to the great benefit of the body of the they are to conduct their private concerns, and sia can ever again rule in Poland, Russia must Government. The claims have been ably as- people. serted and vigorously defended by Mr. Rives, The constancy with which this heroic nation who although he labors under the disadvantage economy, industry and vigilance in the manhas clung to its recollections, its martial promp- of speaking the French language most imper- agement of the public business. titude in rising in its own defence, and its entire fectly, has yet written the most able and confrankness and dignity, since it has resumed the vincing letters, and which, when published, government. sword, excite our esteem. The kingdom is a will do him great justice, as they have done camp; its men are in the field, its women in the the State some service. The claim, as you to the people and Congress to fix upon a cerhospitals. While, in his own case, neither know, is not made on behalf of the State, but tain foundation, unsettled constitutional quesrepay certain French citizens for the losses nied corporations. People of America! Of all the nations of the they also sustained in consequence of seizures He has restored the government to its oriorth you are most favoured. You dread no made by the American Government. In return ginal republican character, limiting its powers, enemies; you anticipate no famines; you hold at for these concessions on the part of France, contracting its patronage and recognizing the comband every bounty which a beneficent the American Government has consented by sovereignty of the States. Providence has lavished upon man. The self its Ministers, to a reduction for ten years on He has reformed all those who committed turn of peace, security and happiness. To you, then, do we apply, to contribute from your other foreign wines. France, on the other He has or abundance to the urgent wants of this wronged hand is to admit long and short cottons into relieving the unfortunate but honest creditor has been as a state of the government whose liberty was heretonation. Remote from the scenes of this hemis- her ports on paying the same duty, which will of the government, whose liberty was heretophere, you are not amiliar with the great advan be advantageous to American commerce. The fore completely at the mercy of the governtages you possess, not with the moral power you basis of this treaty is mutual concession. It is ment. wield. The religious enancipation of millions just, honorable and wise. The American Go-

strong exhibition of your feelings, than from French Chambers should receive it with satisany other cause. Your great example is silent- faction. It is the first act of M. Sebastiana laid plans and triumphed over the criminating ly wearing away the foundations of despotism. that I can unhesitatingly approve since he has designs of the political inquisitors of the op-That moral ascendancy, of which others boast, been named Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it position. you exercise, and exercise only, because you is a treaty which reflects great credit on the are the true repositories of the persecuted zeal, patriotism, and talent of the American lion of miles beyond any former period. rights of human nature. Be not, then, unwor- Minister at Paris, Mr. Rives. This treaty will thy of your trust, by coldly withholding your- have the effect of yet farther endearing France on numerous routes, reducing the time of the selves from an exhibition of your real senti- to America, and will tend to cement that union delivery of the mail between New Orleans and ments. Remember that not a freeman falls, in which ought to exist between two free and Baltimore, from 28 to 13 days. the most remote quarter of the world, that you enlightened nations. I will hope that France,

From the Baltimore Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE. READ—REFLECT—BELIEVE.

We have put the case of Poland simply be- by his matchless victory over the disciplined to relieve you from all useless burdens, and to fore you. Her cause is so obviously just, as to bands of Europe. He pledged his own ample let these stock-jobbers provide for themselves. require no aid from the embellishments of lan- fortune to raise the means for equipping the It is too, a part of his policy to keep the coun guage, or to need any laboured appeal to your hardy sons of the West for battle, when the try always in a state of preparation for war own country and Russia. We do not deny, on ty, by paying a fine of \$1000, which it impo enter on war with a better prospect of success the contrary we have pleasure in publishing, sed on him-and when a grateful people offer- when clear of debt, than when saddled with one. liberality, has established lasting claims on the to the widows and orphans of those brave men was in train, of expending countless millions

He never sought the Presidency, or practi- you from endless taxation and a permanent debt

sed any art to obtain it.

He has recovered our claims on Denmark. He has recovered our claims on Brazil.

He has recovered our claims on Colombia. He has recovered our claims on France. All of them had defied every effort of former Presidents—but have yielded to the energy, deci- whole life, and with his every principle. sion and frankness of Gen. Jackson. The paylions into the pockets of our countrymen.

stantinople, under his own stainless banner.

people, and we now enjoy that admiration and and Pleasants, and other detractors of the day

are a tower of strength.

to commerce, the great source of national millions of dollars annually—by the repeal of America. the duties on tonage and entries of vessels trading abroad, on the licenses of bay craft and coasters, and on Mediterranean passports-and What sound republican principle has been vioof holding out the hope of still greater amelio- lated? Not one. What error in judgment has rations. When he came into power, our ves- been committed, in the management of our fosels were rotting at the wharves, now the build- reign relations? None. What inroad has ers can scarcely supply the demand, and this been made, on our domestic policy? None. property has risen one third in value.

and jertile regions beyond the Missis-

He has paid off the just claims of several States, for expenditures incurred by them during the late war.

force, and maintained it, in admirable prepararection, or as the rallying point of such addi- their own deformity the more hideous. tions as public emergencies may require.

He has infused a renewed ardor into the bo-

and deserted by all but their courage, and the the Decrees of Berlin and Milan. This claim has large amounts, and prevented their repetition institutions. If the liberty of man cannot be

He has introduced, by precept and example, the of their power as possible.

He has boldly and honestly recommended person nor means are withheld from the public on behalf of American merchants, and has been tions of great magnitude, and not leave them to down to the lowest possible point. necessities, the Pole disdains deception; he finally settled at one million sterling; from the fluctuating opinions of Congress, the intersees the danger, he proclaims it, and he meets this sixty thousand pounds will be deducted to ested views of scheming politicians and mo-

He has originated the benevolent design of

He has conducted the Post Office Depart- engagements.

He has extended the mails more than a mil-

He has increased the expedition of the mails

He has saved by the renewal of mail contracts, nearly \$73,000, and doubtless as other He has increased the Post Office revenue

He has paid off more of the public debt than any one of his predecessors in the same length

It must not be said that this is the mere operation of law, for, had he not been economical and saving in the public expenditures, he could What I am about to lay before you is worthy not have had the means of paying more than He rescued New Orleans from destruction, roads and canals. He on the contrary wishes

of dollars on roads and canals, and thus saved

He has checked unconstitutional legislation, He has obtained for you the profitable trade and we are fast returning to those simple and

nefits of the manufacturer, to a republican

He does not endeavour to forestall or in fluence your opinions as to his successor-or countenance the doctrine of "safe precedents." Any other course would be at war with his

Such are the acts of Andrew Jackson.ment of these almost hopeless claims, puts mil- What more can you desire from any President? What other man could, by any possi-He has made advantageous treaties of com-bility, have accomplished more than he has merce with Colombia and Mexico, and freed us done? If he had "filled the measure of his from an oppressive and insulting duty of dis-country's glory" before he became President, rimination, which the former had imposed on as was said by Mr. Jefferson, you must now admit, that this "measure" is overflowing. He has opened to us the trade with Turkey, kind providence has, in all time, extended over by means of an excellent treaty—and instead this blessed land, its protective care, and if we of the American merchant cowering for pro- are permitted to judge this care, by unrivalled tection, under the flags of England or of France, success, unbounded prosperity, and unalloyed he can now boldly sail into the harbour of Con- happiness, then, it will not be deemed presumption to say, that we are now most espe-He has placed our foreign relations on that cially favored. And when the names of Clay lofty eminence, becoming a proud and gallant and Simpson, Holmes and Barton, Chambers respect of other nations, which of themselves are forgotten, or only remembered as false to all principle, or as pertubators of the public He has given every possible encouragement peace, that of Jackson will be classed with those of Washington and Vespasian, Jefferson and wealth, by the treaties he has negociated-by Titus. His administration will form one of the reductions of the duties on tea, coffe, salt, mo- many bright pages of our history and will be lasses and cocoa, amounting to three and a half blazoned by posterity, as the golden age of

Why then should there be discontent? What man has been wronged? Not one .-What has been left undone, that ought to have He has prevented a civil war with Georgia, (threatened by Mr. Adams) by recognizing the undoubted rights of that State; and the Indianal desperate and malignant few, have now the option of become stitzens, or of emigrating, at the process of the Government, their unholy ambition, or that they may plunder and squander the public terrile regions beyond the Missis. der and squander the public treasure; and because their rage is lashed into fury by the utter hopelessness of their cause, and by the the late gale. The Isabella sailed from Mobile pure, disinterested and triumphant administration of the man, who has so signally falsified was driven ashoreon the morning of the 17th He has fostered and invigorated our military their dark predictions. If he were to commit some capital error, they would be less envention, for repelling invasion, suppressing insur- nomed-but the beauty of his career, makes

CARROLL.

citizen. They seem to me too, to form the Isabellalay. A brigsailed from Mobile on the trines, then is freedom a hopeless theory, and a He has brought back into practice the repub- mere Utopian vision. What are these maxims?

The first is, that the people are sovereign, are He has reduced the duties on the necessaries fully competent to manage their political as that they should delegate to their agents as lit-

Second, a close and watchful economy in the expenditure, of the public treasury in order that He has reformed numerous abuses in the no more money may be taken from the hard earnings of the people than the evtgencies of were lost. the government require—that no extravagant salaries be paid-no useless officers retained, and that the governmental patronage, be kept

Third, that there be rotation in office. Fourth, Freedom of the Press, of Elections,

of conscience, and of industry. Fifth, inviolability of the powers retained by

the people of the states.

agreeably to the terms of the constitution, and cessantly employed in watching and promoting denial and hardships of your ancestors are the importation duty on French wines, and to those abuses, as the people have reformed which leads to a prostration of those metes and throughout the literary and scientific worlds the importance of the requited their descendants in a tenfold return of peace security and happiness. Town a farther proportional reduction, should the those who permitted them, whether knowingly bounds, carefully set up, by the framers of our and posterity will take pride in chronicling

Seventh no entangling alliances, but an upright, firm, yet conciliatory and dignified policy with foreign nations.

Ninth, an obedience on the part of the re-

These are the great maxims of the Repub. lican or of the Jackson School, and if any one in our ranks disclaims them, then is he a coalitionist in disguise or a dalgetty, who serves those who pay best. Our party then, stands rooted on these primitive doctrines, and the adversary is defyed to shake our firm position. Let them, if they can, show one single instance of our departure from them.

These doctrines are directly antagonist to those of the many headed hydra ycleped Na. tional Republicans. Now, to these gentry, if they have any principle at all, and there is much skepticism on the subject, we should ascribe the purpose of melting down the diverse parts of our system into one homogenous mass of bringing the State Governments into disrepute, by denying to them all but mere corpo. rate functions of vesting in the Federal Go. vernment the power of making Roads and Canals ad libitum-of regulating the industry of every man in the community—and in fact of making the Constitution a mere tabula rasa on which any demagogue may inscribe such diagrams as shall please his fancy. Is it unjust to so define the doctrines of the Nationals? There is abundant proof to the contrary, to satisfy any one who has patience to attend to their orators, writers and brawlers. There is one other attribute, to which they are most largely entitled-an intense desire to get into office. with an absolute recklessness of the means, be they fair, or be they foul. An alliance with Satan has been deemed justifiable. A disre. gard of truth has also been shamelessly proclaimed as part of their tactics. And the Ma. chiavel, of the National Gazette, laments that a distinguished individual, did not conceal his opinions on a great question, in order that the public might be deceived, and the forlorn and destitute opposition grope into our ranks for MACON.

GREAT STORM AT N. ORLEANS.

From the Advertiser, Aug. 22d.

We gave in our last number a concise account of the rain and winds by which we had been visited from the 3d to the 16th inst. We are not superstitious, but must confess that at the time our editorial article was written, (late on the 16th) for the 17th inst. we were most sensibly impressed, that if we were not about to experience a storm, or as the seamen term it, the head or the tail of a hurricane, we stood a chance of feeling the effects of some very dirty weather: hence the commendation we ventured to award to some of the captains for their praiseworthy exertions for the safety of their vessels; how happy should we have been on the morning of the 17th to have found ourselves deceived in our calculations! How glad should we have been to have seen our Levee, in the same proud condition, that it offered to our view but a few hours beforeour paper was distributed: courted and decorated by the flag of our nation and that of the western or eastern hemisphere! But a short space of time previous we had seen some of the finest shipping in the world, majestically smiling under the burden of the richest freights that the shipping of the United States and the countries in amity with her, are destined to transport from our happy shores, riding in almost perfect safety. The morning of the 17th, however, discovered to us an awful and melancholy scene which few of the best marine painters could faintly describe upon canvass. and which we shall therefore hardly pretend to do upon paper. We are bound to state that our Levee from the Port of Orleans to the lowest extremity of the Faubourg Marginy, presented but one uniform scene of wreck and dessolation, and we are sorry to say that amidst the sad exhibition of destruction we discovered scarcely a vessel that had entirely escaped this dreadful visitation, and but few that had not been injured by it. The loss in river craft, flatboats, &c. is estimated at \$20,000 that of rafts. timber, &c. at the same amount; the dreadful loss insurred by the owners and shippers and all conterned, time and circumstances

alone can develore. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.

Captain Wilder of the schooner Isabella arrived in town vesterday from Barrataria, and informs us of he loss of his vessel, during on the 14th for spalachicola, in ballast, and on the Grand Tere, Two miles westward of the pass of Barratarn, where it is apprehended she will be totally lost, as her hull was nearly buried in the sand when captain W. left. The crew were all saved.

A schooner, lying on her beam ends, was has been lost in the gale.

The Island of Barrataria was completely inundated, the water having risen six feet. Two sugar houses were blown down, the cane was all prostrated, and the corn crops were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants were obliged to seek for safety in their boals and canoes, in which they were obliged to lodge during the night in the woods, until the water receded. We are happy to learn, however, that no lives

We are under the painful necessity of announcing says the New York Gazette of yesterday, the death of SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, LL D., who expired on Wednesday morning,

Lousiana Adv.

in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Dr. M. was one of the most laborious and useful men our country ever produced. Deep. Sixth, the administration of the government ly imbued with the love of science, he was inhis researches and his talents.

EDUCATION IN OHIO.—The general Convention of Baptists in Ohio have voted to establish Eighth, a speedy and an honest discharge a College under their direction, as soon as of the National Debt, and of all other public practicable, and to commence a school for teaching the higher preparatory branches.