

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.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Your countrymen in Paris venture to address 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 their chief title to your attention.

The necessity of order and of defence has given birth to nations. In the course of ages, families swell into communities, and from the intimate relations of origin, language and usages, are derived the feelings and interests which bind a people together.

We have put the case of Poland simply before you. Her cause is so obviously just, as to require no aid from the embellishments of language, or to need any laboured appeal to your charities.

Mr. Rives. The following extract from a letter of the O. P. Q. Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, makes honorable mention of our Minister at Paris.

has quite recently been effected, more by a strong exhibition of your feelings, than from any other cause. Your great example is silently wearing away the foundations of despotism.

We have put the case of Poland simply before you. Her cause is so obviously just, as to require no aid from the embellishments of language, or to need any laboured appeal to your charities.

To our gentle Countrywomen we confidently apply in behalf of the suffering. They are the companions of men taught to consider force as a subject to reason.

Paris, July 16, 1831.

Mr. Rives, the talented, amiable, and respectable Minister of the United States of America in this country has just concluded, on behalf of his Government, a treaty with France,

ment, with unexampled ability, industry, economy and success, which has baffled the deep laid plans and triumphed over the crinating designs of the political inquisitors of the opposition.

TO THE PEOPLE.

READ—REFLECT—BELIEVE.

What I am about to lay before you is worthy of your perusal, and of your consideration—nor will I degrade myself, or insult you, with one word of untruth.

He rescued New Orleans from destruction, by his matchless victory over the disciplined bands of Europe.

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

He has placed our foreign relations on that lofty eminence, becoming a proud and gallant people, and we now enjoy that admiration and respect of other nations, which of themselves are a tower of strength.

He has opened to us the trade with Turkey, by means of an excellent treaty—and instead of the American merchant cowering for protection, under the flag of England or of France,

He has given every possible encouragement to commerce, the great source of national wealth, by the treaties he has negotiated—by reductions of the duties on tea, coffee, salt, molasses and cocoa, amounting to three and a half millions of dollars annually.

He has prevented a civil war with Georgia, (threatened by Mr. Adams) by recognizing the undoubted rights of that State; and the Indians have now the option of becoming citizens, or of emigrating, at the pleasure of the Government.

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

He has fostered and invigorated our military force, and maintained it, in admirable preparation, for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or as the rallying point of such additions as public emergencies may require.

He has detected frauds on the Treasury to large amounts, and prevented their repetition by the establishment of such checks as will defy the most artful depredator.

He has brought back into practice the republican doctrine of rotation in office.

He has reduced the duties on the necessaries of life, to the great benefit of the body of the people.

He has introduced, by precept and example, economy, industry and vigilance in the management of the public business.

He has reformed numerous abuses in the government.

He has boldly and honestly recommended to the people and Congress to fix upon a certain foundation, unsettled constitutional questions of great magnitude, and not leave them to the fluctuating opinions of Congress, the interested views of scheming politicians and nominated corporations.

He has restored the government to its original republican character, limiting its powers, contracting its patronage and recognizing the sovereignty of the States.

He has reformed all those who committed those abuses, as the people have reformed those who permitted them, whether knowingly or unknowing.

He has extended the mails more than a million of miles beyond any former period.

He has increased the expedition of the mails on numerous routes, reducing the time of the delivery of the mail between New Orleans and Baltimore, from 28 to 13 days.

He has saved by the renewal of mail contracts, nearly \$73,000, and doubtless as other contracts expire, further savings will be made.

He has increased the Post Office revenue upwards of \$143,000.

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

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 not have had the means of paying more than the law required.

He has broken up the grand project, which was in train, of expending countless millions of dollars on roads and canals, and thus saved you from endless taxation and a permanent debt.

He has checked unconstitutional legislation, and we are fast returning to those simple and pure elemental principles which shone out with so much lustre under the administration of Jefferson.

He has proposed a modification of the tariff; of duties on imports, for the purpose of reducing the burdens of the people, and the benefits of the manufacturer, to a republican equality.

He does not endeavour to forestall or influence your opinions as to his successor—or countenance the doctrine of "safe precedents."

Such are the acts of Andrew Jackson.—What more can you desire from any President? What other man could, by any possibility, have accomplished more than he has done?

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

What has been left undone, that ought to have been done? Nothing. Why then do you utter this clamour and bitterness of opposition?

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

What has been left undone, that ought to have been done? Nothing. Why then do you utter this clamour and bitterness of opposition?

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Why then should there be discontent?—What man has been wronged? Not one.—What sound republican principle has been violated? Not one.

Ninth, an obedience on the part of the representative, to the will of his constituents.

These are the great maxims of the Republican 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.

These doctrines are directly antagonist to those of the many headed hydra cycled National 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.

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 tail of a hurricane, we stood a chance of feeling the effects of some very dirty weather.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.

A schooner, lying on her beam ends, was seen in Parataria Pass, lying being captured in the gale, name not known.

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 crops were entirely destroyed.

We are happy to learn, however, that no lives were lost.

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 in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Dr. M. was one of the most laborious and useful men our country ever produced. Deeply imbued with the love of science, he was incessantly employed in watching and promoting its growth.

EDUCATION IN OHIO.—The general Convention of Baptists in Ohio have voted to establish a College under their direction, as soon as practicable, and to commence a school for teaching the higher preparatory branches.