ers themselves—Major Young in my poor opinion very correctly chose the first.—Sangston thinks he ought to have chosen the last, and as Sangston is *learned* in the law I shall leave him to settle the question to his own satisfaction.

I shall however take the liberty to place this part of the subject in another, and a much less favorable point of view. It appears from Sangston's own account, that "the Major never did apply for an "order" (to bring suit against either the Bailiff or the Collector,) "that I [Sangs-"ton] ever heard of, and if he had the "board would *of* paid no attention to such "stuff, as *thay* were gentlemen, and *new* "their business *to* well to spend the pub-"lics money for foolish 'law suits.'"—That Major Young never applied for such an order is more than probable, and for this plain reason, that he knew full well there existed a community of interests in a majority of the board, directly opposed to the passage of such an order. The board was composed of five members and, if I am not mistaken, at the time alluded to, three of them, which constituted a majority, stood in the following relations to the Bailiff and Collector, and to each other. The first named was a very near relation, and one of the securities to the bond, of the Bailiff and Collector, who was implicated as a defaulter; the second was Sangston himself the Treasurer of the corporation, who was also implicated as a defaulter; and the fourth, was the confidential friend & humble tool of the two first. Such were, if I am correct as to the men, the respective situations of a majority of the board. By voting then, for the passage of the order in question, the consequence would have been, the first would have voted for a suit against himself and the detection and exposure of the alledged fraud of his near relation. The second would have voted for the detection and exposure of his own alledged fraud—and the fourth would have voted against his bosom friends—and consequently, all of them, being in a greater or less degree concerned, were individually interested to prevent a suit against the Bailiff & Collector, & thereby shield themselves from public reprehension. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise, that Maj. Young never did apply for the order, if indeed such an order was necessary to the prosecution of a suit; and therefore with reference to a majority of the board, Sangston is correct in saying "they *new* their business *to* well" to pass an order, which in all human probability if prosecuted to judgement, would have resulted in the developement of their own nefarious conduct, and consigned them to merited [illegible], and still is a considerable deficiency, in the funds of the corporation unaccounted for—and I cannot but believe, without some evidence to the contrary, other than that which rests on bare assertion, that the subject of this deficiency was agitated by the board of Commissioners at or about the time when Major Young instructed his attorney to order a suit on the Bailiffs bond—if so the Commissioners could not have been ignorant that there was a deficiency, and if "they *new* their business *to* well and were too much of *gentlemen*" to pass an order to commence suit for the recovery of it. I would beg to be informed how these *gentlemen* commissioners disposed, at the time, of their oath to "*diligently and faithfully* to the best of their judgement perform the duties of Commissioners without *favour, partiality* or *prejudice*?" To "spend the publics money in foolish law suits" would indeed be folly, but I cannot see much *folly* in spending it in the prosecution of a suit instituted for the purpose of wresting the public money from the pockets of a peculator, supposing the peculator to be solvent; it is, at all events, an every day's practice. But according to Sangston it appears that a majority of the board were "*gentlemen*:" Now if by '*gentlemen*' he only means to compliment himself & his brethren of the majority, there can be no objection to his use of the term—nor shall I cavil at the propriety of his application of it, if he uses it ironically, and only intends to say that they were men destitute alike of veracity, honor and honesty. But if he uses the term in its legitimate sense, and means to say, they were men of integrity, honor and honesty—men of virtue, truth, justice and magnanimity, then in that case, beside entering a QUERE, I pronounce without any hesitation that James Sangston was not a member of the board. "Blush O monster for shame if you ever did" exclaims Sangston, with mingled real mortified feelings, and affected exultation. "Blush O monster for shame," he cries, "if you ever did." Well! at what must I blush? why forsooth, "at such barefaced statements," alas poor Sangston! and what pray are these barefaced statements? why neither more nor less than the expression of my belief that Sangston has pocketed some of the funds of the corporation of Denton, to which he is not entitled. No, no. I beg pardon that is not it—it is the error I fell into in speaking of Major Young's defeated expectation of a re-election. Well then! I am indeed ashamed of this error—I am ashamed to have been so careless as to leave any thing for the noodle Sangston to correct—I am indeed ashamed of my negligence, and the treachery of my memory; but I acknowledge no violation of truth, and therefore have no cause to blush for that. An error of memory is no breach of veracity—if it were how would Sangston himself stand? He affects to consider my error an enormous crime: What then will he think of the man, who not only intentionally made *a false statement*, and after it had been proved to be false, swore on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God to the truth of it? He may probably further on find an instance of such a wretch: At any rate when in want of such a character he had better look at home first, before he goes abroad in pursuit of him. He next makes some observations too nonsensical to notice. I have shown him Major Young's order, or his attorney's order to bring the suit—which amounts to the same thing, and which he says he "should like to *se*"—he afterwards proceeds "Cannot you manufacture something that has *som* shadow of truth on the face of it, against your neighbour, if not perhaps you had better call on *som* friend or neighbour to help you out, if you can find one of your own stamp." He will soon find enough already manufactured to my hand, which I suspect he will wish had been at the bottom of the great Pacific Ocean before he gets half through with the examination of it. But is not such language the consummation of impudence, from a wretch, who has submitted to be branded, on the public green of Denton, with the ignominious epithets, rogue, rascal, liar, scoundrel, and almost every other term of reproach in the nomenclature of opprobrium with a cognominal *damn'd* to each of them? who has borne these degrading appellations with such unresisting meekness, and for so long a time, as to have established an indisputable title to them by right of possession? and who has, subsequently, ratified and confirmed the justice and validity of his right by a virtual acknowledgement of the fallacy and fraudulence of the whole iniquitous transaction, on which their application to him was chiefly if not entirely predicated? Is it not, I ask again the consummation of impudence? Let us proceed—"as to your opinion or belief (says Sangston) of the money stated by you to have been paid &c. it is *to* contemptible even to notice." Well for Sangston if it should turn out so—But my "statement of the money "rec'd for the last fifteen years comes "nearer to the truth then any you [I made,] "it is a little more then half the amount "stated by you [me] to have been rec'd" well; if my estimate is too large let him correct it by an exhibit of the amount actually received, and disbursed. All I want to know, is, that the funds of the corporation have been legitimately appropriated, and not *embezzled*. Let him show how much more than half of my estimate has been collected, and what has become of it. Sangston closes [illegible] "only *can* get [illegible] "meanness towards me, you may depend "on it I will score you for such base and "wicked charges." Now, I am inclined to believe that he has entirely failed in a very diligent search for such proof, a circumstance, which, to any other person, but Sangston himself, would go very far to establish the fact, that no such proof exists, and that the rascality and meanness he speaks of, are only the gloomy companions of his own distempered imagination, the fantastic representations or character of his own haunted conscience.—But he will find further on abundant evidence of corruption, falsehood, rascality and meanness, in which too, he cuts a very conspicuous figure and, therefore, I recommend it to his careful and attentive examination.

JO. RICHARDSON.

(*To be continued.*)

Latest from England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10

At a very late hour this morning, and when our paper was nearly ready for the Press, we received our files of papers by the packet ship New York, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st of October and to which date inclusive we have papers, Shipping List, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Courier intimates that the opinion that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Peers, is gathering strength. Bets to this effect, are offered at odds of two or three to one. The same paper adds:—"It is earnestly said, that, if contrary to expectation, the bill does not pass the Peers, Parliament will be immediately prorogued."

The American Minister, Mr. Van Buren transacted business with Viscount Palmerston on the 28th September.

FRANCE

Paris papers are to the 27th of September, inclusive. Every thing was perfectly quiet in the capital. Some disturbances have taken place at Tulon, Lyons Grenoble, Aix, and other towns, in the south of France. The news of the capitulation of Warsaw produced a strong sensation in the former city, and about 150 individuals ran about the streets singing patriotic songs and uttering cries of an inflammatory tendency. The authorities, however, were on the alert, and by ten o'clock the parties had dispersed and all was quiet. At Aix they commenced in consequence of some persons of the Carlist party having been elected as officers of the National Guards. During the dispute, a cry was raised that the 'Carlists were armed with pistols!' and a brace having in fact been found on a Sieur C———, he was, with some difficulty rescued from the fury of the populace by the police. A few blows with the fist constituted the extent of mischief done. These trifling difficulties, & other scenes of disturbance, in a few more provincial towns, have been promptly suppressed and no serious consequences are apprehended.

It is stated from La Vendace, that the Chuans are very much reduced in number. The National Guards requested permission to march against them, but the Government very properly refused, for they knew that the National Guard would not spare a man. They were anxious to prevent such an act of excitement. The refusal made them of course unpopular, but they have been steadily endeavouring to put down the Carlists by legal means, and although many of the leaders have shamefully abused the *saufsconduits* which were given to them, the system has on the whole been beneficial.

POLAND.

Some of the German papers still flatter themselves that the cause of Poland is not lost. According to one of these the taking of Warsaw by the Russians is only the result of a plan conceived by the Poles, who wished by this means to weaken the Russian army by at least 30,000 men, the number necessary to occupy Warsaw, and to leave to it also the care of keeping down the rising population of the city. The defence of the Poles had for its object only to involve the destruction of as many Russians as possible. They are now only about 10,000 troops and National Guards which took part in the defence."

Another German editor, maintaining the same opinion, says:—"Gen. Szembeck is stationed at Sandomir, with 20,000 men, on the rear of the Russian army, to whom the destruction of the bridges of the Vistula; near Gora and Otsick, has cut off all communication with Russia. Plock is free and Gen Ramorino, who obtained a briliant victory over General Golowin, occupied Lublin. In Cracow, the landiturn is under arms. This body is numerous, and is supported by 10,000 regular troops."

Such favorable views accord so well with the public wishes, that we may be led to hope the state of the case to be better than it actually is. One thing, however, appears to be certain:—Notwithstanding the general supposition to the contrary, it is rendered certain by the annexed Proclamation to the Polish army—unless the document should turn out a forgery, it does not look like one—that the Polish army which evacuated Warsaw *was not included in the capitulation of that city*. The Messager de Chambre of Sept. 28, thinks the hopes which some of the papers are attempting to revive, will prove baseless and illusive; but the London Courier thinks all may [illegible] Military gentlemen of experience in the Peninsular War, with whom we have conversed, think that the Polish insurrection resembles, in a great degree, that of the war in Spain and may be carried on by the Poles in the same way. They consider the situation of the Poles as very far from being desperate, and found their opinions on the following circumstances:—The hatred which may be called national, of the Poles against the Russians, similar to the Spaniards against the French during the Peninsular war.

Our own impression, however, is that the contest is in the main ended. The following is the proclamation above referred to?

Proclamation issued by the Polish Commander in Chief after the army had retired from Warsaw:

Head Quarters at KUNOW, Sept. 12.

Poles! Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of our wives, sisters and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20 thousand of the enemy, and the entrenchments which were formed by the labor of your fellow citizens have now become the grave of the invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital. The cannon, ammunition, and all implements of defence the Government, the Deputies, all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander in chief and the army to Modlin. Gen Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.

In consequence of an armistice, hostilities are for a moment suspended; but my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existance and independence of Poland.

Is Warsaw alone our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes,—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation, dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug and the Dwina, did not present, to us the inheritance of our fathers, which again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn to shed the last drop of blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land?—No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he is still able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty who calls himself a freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence, and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favor of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, loose their capital—and, notwithstanding, was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country—our common mother. Her existence is ours—we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath that we resolve to be a free people—that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be "Death or victory!" And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the country!" and thus will we conquer.

ROZISKI

The Messager de Chambers of Sep. 28, affirms that the first acts of the Russian Authorities at Warsaw, have not been characterized by that rigour and vengeance which we at first feared would be the case. But it is added in order to form a correct judgement of the clemency of Nicholas, we must wait till the fate of the Polish army shall have been decided upon, to know if the amnesty will not include conditions calculated to make it almost null. The men, the deeply compromised in the Revolution, having followed the army to Modlin, the Russians did not find in the capital any of their decided enemies, and consequently the opportunity did not offer itself either for forgiveness or severity."

"A private letter from Warsaw of the 15th Sept. gives copies of the several proclamations and other public notice issued by the Russian authorities since their entrance into the city. The first is from the President of the Municipality, and announces the appointment of General Count Witt to be Governor of the city, and Major-General Baron Dorff, to be Commandant of the citadel. The second is a proclamation calling upon all the citizens to deposite in the arsenal all the arms in their possession which belong to the Crown. All persons having arms belonging to themselves are allowed to retain them, provided they form part of the National Guards. The third proclamation is from Baron Korff, announcing that the officers belonging to the Polish [illegible] provided that within twenty-four hours they present themselves at his office, and deposite a declaration that they will never again bear arms against the Russian troops.—All who neglect to do this will be considered and treated as prisoners of war. The fourth is by General Count Witt, giving notice that all officers and persons attached to the Polish army intending to quit the capital must leave it by two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th, and cross the Vistula; in default, they would be considered as prisoners of war. The fifth and last, is from the President of the Municipality, by order of the Commandant, enjoining all functionaries, and other persons employed in the administration of the hospitals, as well as all the functionaries and other persons employed in the municipality of Warsaw, to continue to exercise their several functions under the penalty of being tried by a court martial.

Jewels of the Princess of Orange.—Our readers remember the facts announced some weeks since that a man had gone off with the supposed wife of Polari, carrying with them a considerable portion of the jewels brought by Polari to this country The precious couple left this city in the mail of the 19th of August last, for Philadelphia, under the assumed names of Robert and wife and sailed on the 20th for Liverpool in the Monongahela. Mr. Raymond, one of our police officers, who had been conversant with many of the projects of Polari and the wife after his arrest up to that time, sailed in pursuit on the 24th, by the ship Sylvanus Jenkins for Liverpool, and arrived there the same day with the Monongahela. Under the directions of the Dutch Consul there, warrants for the arrest of *Monsieur Robert and Lady* were issued. Being surprised and separated they mutually accused each other. The lady being given to understand that there was no disposition to injure her further than obtain the property which she and Polari on the morning after the seizure in this city, had buried in a wood in King's county; and which some six or eight days after his imprisonment she had dug up & carried off; & to procure from her what information she was possessed of as to certain occurrences in Brussels. She immediately consented to surrender the property and to go to Holland to disclose all she knew. Mr. Raymond started the same day with her to London, whence she was to proceed under the direction of the Dutch Ambassador there, to Amsterdam. The gentleman was brought up for examination the next day but being unable to answer satisfactorily certain embarrassing questions, it was thought proper to send him to London in charge of two of the Liverpool Police Officers.

From the Portland Courier.

"FRANKLIN W. LEE."

The Louisiana planter or a game at high life.—This distinguished personage in his career through the country appears to have come to a pause in New York. A friend has furnished us with some account of the gentleman's late sojourn in this town, from which our N. York and Baltimore friends will learn that we Portland folks have some cause to sympathise with them.

He arrived here from the west, an entire stranger, and without letters; called himself Franklin W. Lee, a planter from Louisiana, travelling for his health. He very soon let it be known that himself and a younger brother owned two sugar plantations—the average income of which was some ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. These were startling facts to let out, away down East here, and when taken in connexion with a pair of *large gold mounted spectacles* that bestrided his nose, were considered sufficient evidence that Mr. Lee was a very wealthy, and of course a very great and worthy man; a first rate gentleman. The good people of Portland soon gave him to understand that such was the opinion they entertained of him, and they should treat him accordingly. Mr. Lee was aware of the importance of following up his advantage; he played the gentleman to perfection—gave dinners—affected the epicure—knew every body's friends and acquaintances in the south—and thus managed to get himself into the first society in that place. There was nothing like Mr. Lee the great Louisiana planter; there was no having a small or a large party without him.

These things went along smoothly for a few days when all of a sudden, Mr. Lee, was numbered among the missing having left some of his new friends *minus* a few hundred dollars.

He pretended to have large deposits in the United States bank for the convenience of drawing through the several Branches as he travelled the country; he accordingly drew for $1000, deposited the check in the branch bank for collection, and being a little short, obtained a few hundred dollars of some friends, until the check should be paid.

The Sunday preceding his departure, rumour reached town of an insurrection among the negroes in Louisiana This was alarming news to Mr. Lee, his younger brother was on the plantations and might be murdered by the blacks while he was in the north, drinking champaign for his health. It was too much for his tender sensibilities—it entirely unmanned him—he walked the room in agony, until, at length a flood of tears came to his relief. Under these distressing circumstances, he determined to start the next morning for the west; and accordingly did so, leaving his creditors to receive their pay when the check was paid which in due time came back *protested*.

After leaving Portland, he was first heard from at Lowell, Mass. where he passed by the name of Jones; and subsequently at Providence where he had resumed the name of Lee; and lastly at N. York, where he was arrested by the name of Bernard Watson, and where, it is presumed, he will find it convenient to exchange his gold spectacles for a pair of goggles, to keep the *granite dust* out his eyes, during a visit to the States prison.

MADAWASCA.—An official account is published of the proceeding of the Governor and Council of the State of Maine dated on the 7th inst. A special session was held to take into consideration the late proceedings in the Madawasca settlement. The Council speak in strong terms of reprehension, of the conduct of the British authorities. They recite the transactions, as they have heretofore been detailed, and the view taken by the National Administration of the matter, as explained in an article in the Globe. They come to the conclusion that all constitutional measures in the power of the Governor of the State have been used by him, to effect the release of the prisoners, and that the State cannot constitutionally take more efficacious means, without the concurrence of the General Government. The following General Order was issued:

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Portland, Nov. 8 1831.

GENERAL ORDER:—The security and defence of our rights as citizens of a free State, being dependent on our Military establishment, it is not less a duty than the privilege of the Citizen Soldier to be at all times prepared to repel the invasion of those rights, & afford his aid in the due execution of the laws of his country. The exposed situation of the frontier settlements of this State, and the dangers to which they are subjected by continual encroachments from a power, having, in the opinion of the Executive Council, rendered it necesary that the Militia of the State should be reminded that events might occur which would require their services: The Commander-in-chief therefore Orders that the several Divisions of the Militia be in readiness to meet such requisitions as circumstances and the laws of the State may require and as the President of the United States may deem necessary, for the protection of our citizens and the territory.

The Major Generals will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective Divisions.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

SAMUEL G. LADD, Adjutant Gen.

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