

Harry Crowell, printer and editor of the Balance, a federal paper, has been tried and convicted of a libel on General Thomas, state treasurer of New-York—damages as found by the jury—\$400.

Several resolutions were passed by the Aldermen and Liverymen of London, on the 31st of May, against the House of Commons for rejecting their petition relative to Sir Francis Burdett,—openly charging them with violating the principles of the constitution; and adducing from the history of former times, various facts and decisions to confirm the accusation.

SUMMARY

Of Foreign and Domestic occurrences. The English privy council has issued an order to capture and condemn the whaling and fishing vessels of all nations which exclude British ships from their ports, or are under the influence of Buonaparte.

MUNGO PARK, the famous traveller, whose loss was supposed to be certain, there is some reason to believe, is yet living:

The whole of the suite attached to the enterprize, above 50 in number, with the exception of 3, are said to have perished. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope soon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ship Favorite, of London, captain Truman, arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Wandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park as far into the interior as Sego and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maxwell, the governor of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should be immediately fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows:

“Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mungo Park, which I was favored with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa, to his embarkation on the Niger. He states that the king of Sego had shewn much favour to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination there, was untrue. He had passed far along the Niger, without any molestation whatever, from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken about four months provision for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo, in the night by water.”

The brig Caesar from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia in 37 days, brings English papers to May 25; their contents said to be unimportant.

A late Montpelier (Vermont) paper contains the particulars of the removal of the waters of a Pond two and a half miles in length, one in breadth, and 100 feet deep, from a part of the Green Mountains to the lake Mempremagog, a distance of six miles, devastating the country, and affrighting the inhabitants through which it passed;—covering the elevated grounds with trees, and stones, and rubbish from ten to twelve feet deep; and sweeping into the lake two saw-mills, a grist-mill, blacksmith's shop, five bridges, a horse, and a large number of sheep. The scene is said to have been awful, and that the history of America does not record a more uncommon event. No lives were lost. The catastrophe was occasioned by digging a canal through a quicksand soil, to communicate the waters of the pond to mill dams below. The pond was completely drained.

The Baltimore brigade paraded at an early hour, marched out of town thro' Pratt-street, fired several rounds in honour of the day, returned and dismissed. Ranks thinner than before Mr. Madison disbanded the 100,000 volunteers, on the word of a British minister.—Separate companies of artificers; tradesmen, &c. manifested their attachment to “glorious independence,” by marching through the town with appropriate emblems, flags, &c. Enough of patriotism was manifested on the occasion to prove that our dishonour is not the fault of the people, but of the congress who misrepresent them.

The Circensian Sports, or the performances of the Harper Corps at the Circus, are said to have been vastly amusing and nation fine—but, we are grieved to hear that some of the ladies were frightened,—the redoubtable captain having more men and women under drill than could well be manœuvred on the area; as tickets had been given out in all directions, many of them to democrats.—The arena or pit, was occupied by the Old England Corps, miscalled the Washington Society; the music were described with classical taste, and mathematical precision, but some were willing, it is said to break over them.—Many wished to get in, and not a few wished to get out; husbands bleated for their wives, and wives were concerned for their husbands, daughters, &c.—for, as there were cannon in the house, the idea of danger accompanied the view of great guns. A wicked corps who held tickets and resolved to get in, are said to have forced a door, and a breach being thus reported practicable, several of the ticket men entered parchment in hand.—Captain Harper, apprehending an attack on the most delicate part of the garrison, ordered a corps of “choice spirits” to take a position in front of the ladies. A parley ensued, then a calm—and the Captain read his speech, like a unsterroll. We say no more at present, as an official Bulletin will probably appear in the Court Gazette of this morning.

COMMUNICATION.—I went to the Circus, on the 4th of July, and was delighted to see the laurels of Washington; I was enchanted with a peep at a most charming cluster of ladies, ornamented by youth, beauty and gay costume—but, all was not right, I think—Captain HARPER, the president of the Washington Society, stood with his back towards the cannon's mouth; judge you what sort of wound he must have got if she had gone off!—There was a gun there: I wonder if it was one of Harper's RIFLES?—Some of the boughs, too, it is rumoured, were Washita willows, instead of American Oak.

A CONNOISEUR.

A Piece, with respect to the Seminary, is unavoidably postponed till tomorrow.

FROM ENGLAND.

A mercantile friend has favoured the editor with a few English papers; but we find nothing in them of great importance. Party spirit ran extremely high—resolutions are every where passed, pro and con. by the friends and enemies of reform: and truly, the public mind seems to be preparing for an eventful crisis. Government was mustering its pensioned hosts, contractors &c against the people. The money jobbers and the yeomanry there, appear to be distinct races of men! an useful warning to the eleventh congress and to the state legislatures. The following we select on a hasty perusal:

LONDON, May 16.

The following is a copy of the resolution of the Roman Catholic prelates, in synod assembled, at Dublin: Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given to the Right reverend Dr. Milner, bishop of Castalaba, for the faithful discharge of his duty, as agent to the Roman Catholic bishops of this part of the United Kingdom, and more particularly for his late apostolical firmness in dissenting from, and opposing a vague, indefinite declaration or resolution, pledging Roman Catholics to an eventual acquiescence in arrangements possibly prejudicial to the integrity and safety of our church discipline.

Signed by order, O. RYAN, Bishop of Germanica, &c.

A German paper states, under date of Semlin the 18th ult. that the campaign between the Turks and Russians had been opened by some skirmishing, and that the army of each power was estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Mr. Pitt's birth day, the 28th inst. is to be celebrated this year with unusual splendour; and it is, we understand, in-

ments are given on this occasion a stupendous device formed of paper, to represent the amount of the national debt at the commencement, and at the termination of the administration of this great statesman; and from the summit is to float a blood-coloured flag, bearing this inscription—“The immortal statesman, that adorned the power of France, in the same proportion as he extended the liberties of his native land”—and exhibiting on the reverse this memorable sentiment of “the great man now no more”—“Without return in the Commons House of Parliament, no honest man can retain the situation of minister in this country.” [Leeds Mercury]

The Loan was contracted for this morning by the firms of Baring & Co. & Goldsmid and co whose bidding was the same, on the following terms: 12 millions for England, 1 1/2 for Ireland, do. for India company's ex. bills. For every 100l. the contractors are to have 130l. in the Reduced—and 101 7s. 6d. in the Consols. The payments to be made as under: May 18 10 per cent. June 2, 10 July 15 15 Aug. 17, 10 Sept. 14, 10 Oct. 19, 15 Nov. 16, 10 Dec. 14, 10 J. n. 17, 1811, 10

France has sequestered and condemned a number of our vessels. The British courts of admiralty, under Judge Scott has done the same. The British have impressed our men; the French have not. The British have murdered our men; the French have not. The British have wartyonely run down our vessels at sea; the French scorn to descend to such mean ness. The British government passed the first restrictions inimical to neutral rights. The Decrees of France were retaliatory. Notwithstanding this great inequality in the injuries of the two nations, we placed both France & G. Britain on an equal footing by the non-intercourse act! At the court of France, we have a minister who uses the bold and nervous language of a freeman; at that of Great Britain, we have a man who speaks as if he represented a posse of slaves! How long is this state of things to continue? In the name of mercy, if we must have foreign ministers, let us have one in England like Gen. Armstrong, who will use the language of an independent nation, and boldly speak to the government of that island, the injuries she has inflicted. (Boston Chronicle.)

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Extracts from London papers to the 23d May, received at the office of the Democratic Press, by the brig Mason's Laughter, in 22 days from Portsmouth.

LONDON, May, 22. SMITH, MAYOR.

In a meeting of assembly of the Mayor Aldermen and Liverymen of the several companies of the city of London, in common hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said city, on Monday the 21st day of May, 1810.

1. Resolved, That the rejection by the house of commons of our late humble Address, petition and remonstrance, appears to us a violation of our constitutional and indisputable right to state our complaints and grievances, and to call for relief and redress.

2. Resolved, That such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the commons house of parliament—and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that honorable house.

3. Resolved, That we have viewed with mixed sentiments of indignation, concern, and pity, the address of certain persons, styling themselves “an adjourned meeting of Liverymen, held at the London Tavern, the 4th day of May,” inasmuch as the statements contained in that address, imputing to the great body of their fellow citizens, in common hall legally assembled, motives and designs to “villify and degrade the legislature,” to “alienate the affections of the people from the government,” to “produce contempt and distrust of the house of commons,” to “introduce anarchy,” &c. to “subvert the constitution,” are false assertions, originating with individuals who derive influence and emolument from the heavy burthens of the people.

4. Resolved, That among the names of those affixed to that address, appear the signatures of contractors, commissioners, and collectors of taxes, of placemen and placehunters; with a long list of their agents, & clerks of their dependants, emissaries or minions.

5. Resolved, That it is undeniable that power, influence, threats and delusions, have been employed to prevail upon many to concur in the said address.

6. Resolved, That whilst we disclaim any imputation against the motives of several who, by gross misrepresentations, by arts of the basest kind, or by downright intimidation, have been compelled to lend their signatures to the said address, it is to us a source of high consolation that the address carries with-

in its own foundation, consisting only of allegations unsubstantiated, and of calumnies, which those who have propagated them must know to be groundless.

7. Resolved, That the said address appears to have for its real object the excitement of civil dissention, the increase of public abuses, and the further and fuller participation in the wages of corruption by many of those who have signed it, and who taking advantage of the present unhappy contest between arbitrary privileges and constitution freedom, have endeavored to confuse and distract the public mind, for the support and continuance in place of a corrupt, weak, and wicked administration.

8. Resolved unanimously, That in the years 1679 and 1680, under the infamous government of Charles the Second, the city of London, and other parts of the country, petitioned the king for redress of grievances and the siting of parliament.

That various counter petitions were presented to his majesty, expressive of their abhorrence of the said petitioning, as tumultuous and seditious, and encroaching on the royal prerogative.

That on the 21st of October, 1680, the parliament met, and its first act were to expel abhorers, and to pass a vote, “That it is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the subject to petition the king for calling the parliaments, and redressing grievances; that to traduce such petitioning, as a violation of duty, and represent it to his majesty as tumultuous and seditious, is to betray the liberty of the subject, and to contribute to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom;” and they appointed a committee “to enquire after all those who had offended against those rights, and accordingly expelled several of its members, and petitioned his majesty to remove others from place of trust.”

That on the 29th of October, 1680, the commons voted—“That sir F. Withers, by presenting to his majesty an address, expressing an abhorrence to petition his majesty for the calling and siting of parliament, hath betrayed the undoubted rights of the subjects of England; and that the said sir F. Withers be expelled the house for this high crime.”

That for the exercise of the undoubted right of petitioning, the City Charters were seized by a quo warranto, and it was argued for the city by sir George Freby, their Recorder—“That the constitution and the law of the land had given to the subject the right of petitioning, and of access to the Supreme Gov. to represent to him their grievances, and to pray a redress to them; and that the same law gave them also a right to state in their petitions those facts and reasons which caused their grievances, provided those facts were true.” And further, “That as there was one part of the constitution which gave the king power to prorogue, so there was another part of the constitution that gave the subject an original right to petition for redress of grievances; and that, therefore, to punish a man for shewing in his petition those grievances which he desires to be redressed, and the causes of them, was the same thing as to deny him the right of petitioning; and that such denial would inter oppression and the most abject slavery; for when subjects are misused, and grieved and are denied the liberty to complain, and pray the king to redress those grievances, or shall be punished for petitioning against them, they must necessarily be abject slaves.”

9. Resolved, That these arguments having been over-ruled by venal judges, judgment was obtained against the city; the abhorers for a time triumphed; the liberties of the people, with the right of petitioning, were subverted; and the succeeding monarch, in consequence thereof driven from his throne and dominions.

At the revolution in 1688, in the Bill of Rights, “the undoubted right of the subject to petition,” was, among other things, “claimed, demanded, and insisted upon.” This right has been of late again invaded, the people oppressed with unprecedented, grievances and calamities, have been denied access to their sovereign, their petitions have been rejected by the House of Commons and their grievances remain unheard and unredressed.

The exploded doctrine of passive obedience has been revived in all its extravagance, and a new race of abhorers have sprung up, who, like the abhorers in the days of Charles the second, by the foulest calumnies, by vilifying and traducing the petitions of the people, are, (in the emphatic language of the then house of commons), “betraying the liberties of the subject, and contributing to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom.” That as the corrupt participators in public abuse, under the mask of loyalty, subverted the liberties of the kingdom, and involved James the Second in ruin, so the corrupt and unprincipled of the present day, under the same legal pretence, would involve the country and sovereign in similar difficulties, if suffered to persist. It therefore becomes the imperious duty of every real friend to the country to resist their mischievous designs, by recurring to the genuine principles of the constitution, and by using every legal means for obtaining a full, fair, and

free representation of the people in parliament. 10. Resolved, That inseparably attached to our glorious constitution, we admire, revere, and will support and defend our king, our lords and our commons, in their respective and collective capacities, with all their just prerogatives, rights and privileges; but we can never consent to grant separately to king, lords and commons a power contrary to, and above the laws of the land, which are and must continue to be the results of their collective wisdom and authority.

11. Resolved, That notwithstanding the rejection of our late petition, we still feel it our duty to give to the house of commons every opportunity of hearing and redressing the grievances of the people, and that an humble address, petition, and remonstrances be presented to that honorable house.

12. Resolved, That the said petition be fairly transcribed and signed by the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and ten Liverymen, and presented to the House of Commons by H. C. Combe, Esq. one of their representatives.

13. Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the right honorable Lord Erskine, Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt. M. P. and Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for their able constitutional and independent conduct on all occasions, particularly for the stand they have lately made in favor of the dominion of the law against arbitrary discretion and undefined privilege.

14. Resolved, That the thanks of this Hall be given to Harvey Christian Combe Esq. Alderman, and one of the Representatives of this city in Parliament for his support in the House of Commons of the right of the Livery to petition the house, and for his general conduct in the house.

15. Resolved, That the thanks of this Hall be given to the right hon the Lord Mayor, for his readiness in calling this Hall, and for his independent and honorable conduct in discharging the duties of his office.

16. Resolved, That the thanks of this Hall be given to Matthew Wood, Esq. one of the Sheriffs of this city, for the independent manner in which he has always discharged the duties of his office.

WOODTHORP.

MR. SAMPSON'S REPLY. On the trial of James Chettham for a libel on Mrs. Margaret Brazier Bonneville.

[CONTINUED.]

Gentlemen, I have been drawn in to say more of religious matters than I could wish to do. Not that such things are not good and fit to say; but I would willingly avoid a topic so sacred, because I am not worthy to discuss it, and because it sometimes is made a cant; and nothing is more odious than a canting lawyer; not even a canting libeller. I have cited to this court these cases where it has been held no justification of a libeller that what he published had before been published by many others, and uncontradicted. I have referred to the statute which does not allow the truth itself to be a justification, unless the defendant can make it satisfactorily appear that he published that truth for good and justifiable motive. I have cited English cases where the good intention of the defendant was not allowed to justify him: for acts that are in their own essence criminal furnish the inference of malice and of bad intention. As well the robber and the murderer might say that some one told him the victim of his fury deserved his death, and upon such villainous suggestion constitute himself his legislator, his accuser, his judge and executioner.

If the defendant's counsel had proved him an idiot from his nativity, or one deranged in his mind, or under the influence of temporary phrensy, they might have excused him: but on the contrary, they have compared him to the great names of Burke and Bishop Watson, nay more, they have modestly preferred him to them both, for they assert that his vile book has been the ablest refutation of the Age of Reason that ever issued from the pen of man.—Was not this gross and rank! Mark but the difference. When Paine was in the vigour of his mind, when his extraordinary writings had partizans and countenance to back them, they attacked him with manly energy. They provoked an answer, and left the world to judge between their arguments, and left behind them a monument of splendid controversy.—Not so this man, who lurched, and dodged, and crouched, till death had done his work, and then came forward, when his adversary's tongue was mute, to prove he was a beast. If he was a beast, even, he was king of beasts compared to this one: but you remember what kind of beast that was that kicked at the dead lion.

But since we are upon the subject of this God like work, this history, which I could never wade through, the very preface is enough to show you what the writer is, and whether he has written faithfully, without deceit or malice. In the 21st page of his preface, this historian states, that on the arrival of Thomas Paine, he was the man of all the community that took upon him to procure a lodging for him, and the first that sat at the same board with him.—“I engaged a room for him in Lovett's hotel, supposing him to be a gentleman.”—And in the 23d page of his preface he says—“My acquaintance continued with