

vion, invite the Goths and Vandals from the northern shores of the Pacific to overrun her territories with rapine and desolation.

Such an apprehension is not a mere chimera. Russia is extending her dominion over a vast length of territory; and the sun, in his course, may yet behold the Columbia stained with the mingled blood of the two great nations of the earth. Already has our jealous rival beyond the Atlantic, trusting to that power for a check on our rising greatness, thrown out the taunting admonition, "Look well to Russia." We may cut down the wilderness to make room for our population, but without *virtue*, we shall only be weakened by magnitude. Let, however, a nation stretching itself from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, and from the gulph of the south to the lakes of the north, possess the manners and the spirit of the Revolution—and, though every Russian were a Hannibal, and led on the legions of the world, their utmost efforts were impotent and harmless: they should find every strait a Thermopylae—every plain a Plataea.

No, fellow-students, if ever America shall be subjugated, it must first be by her own degeneracy; and pardon me for believing that, under the mask of refinement, that degeneracy has already commenced.

The question is, therefore, whether by our example and influence we will help to fear away the flood-gates of an overwhelming torrent; or, so far as our united efforts can avail, help to bar it out for ever.

It is not the business of an address to point out the precise measures and mode of operation proper to be pursued, nor will I answer for the ultimate success and reputation of our undertaking; the one is staked upon the other. If its measures be judiciously framed, and steadily pursued, with a manly and patriotic firmness, the influence of this association, however limited its sphere, will be witnessed and acknowledged by the lovers of simplicity and order; and its members, long after they shall have left these consecrated walls, will cherish its name among the choicest mementos of their collegiate life. If it should give rise to similar societies in other colleges, and combine the influence of all the youthful literati in our country in favor of plainness in dress and manners, who will say that it may not eventually lead to the introduction of a national dress, and be instrumental in perpetuating the happy influence of national pride and love of country?

If America is destined to be the Empress of the West, till time itself shall be no longer; if the world is to behold her a mighty and magnanimous nation, civilized without corruption; wealthy without avarice; powerful without arrogance; in the full possession of freedom without the curse of licentiousness and insubordination—who can tell if she may not be indebted to the majesty of her character to the early influence of such associations as we contemplate to-day?

Finally, whatever be the success of the undertaking, if its object be to associate the character of the patriot with the name of the student—if it contribute its *mite* to the treasury of our country's virtues, and cherish in her young men a veneration for her ancient simplicity—if it oppose a single barrier to the progress of ridiculous ostentation and luxury; if such, I say, be the object of the undertaking, whatever its success may be, it is an undertaking worthy of a Lycurgus, a Cincinnatus, a Franklin.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 20.—The ship *America*, Capt. Rosseter, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in 59 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our European Correspondents, London Papers and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to July 9, and Liverpool Papers and Prices Current to the 11th, inclusive—a few days later than before received.

THE QUEEN.—The *Englishman*, (a London paper,) of July 9, states, that the Monday previous, the Addresses of the Borough of Southwark and of the Common Hall, were presented to her Majesty, on which occasion a number of persons of distinction were presented to the Queen. After the departure of the deputation, the Queen showed herself in the balcony, and was warmly cheered by the populace. Much amusement was excited by the appearance of two green bags, carried on the end of a long pole. They were scaled, and one of them had a label, on which was written, "Britons, protect your injured Queen against the filthy contents of the green bag." On Thursday, the Westminster Address was presented by the High Bailiff, Sir F. Bartlett and Mr. Hobbouse. Her Majesty returned answers to the addresses.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her Majesty with a copy of the Bill of Divorce which had been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Liverpool. The Queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the Bill, she said, "I am sorry that it comes so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his Majesty; but as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next," (pointing her hand towards Heaven, and then adding with great emphasis) "where justice will be rendered me." She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the King.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the Queen that the most liberal supplies of money would be afforded her, to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

ITALIAN WITNESSES.—A riot took place at Dover on the landing of 12 Italian witnesses, (11 men and one woman,) against the Queen. The witnesses were all of the lowest orders. The mob fell upon them and beat them most unmercifully. The magistrates were obliged to disperse the mob.

The Queen has taken the Villa situated on Barne's Terrace, belonging to Mr. Ball, for her summer residence.

The revenue of Great-Britain has considerably improved the last quarter. The surplus over the corresponding quarter in 1819, is £743,225.

The Coronation is not to take place on the 1st of August, but is fixed for a later date, and the name of the King is not yet determined.

At Constantinople, on the 17th June, a fire broke out

in the quarter of the Jews, which, in the course of four hours, destroyed 300 houses.

The noted Count Pergami is by some asserted to be a female! and by others, to be of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our Theatres. Alluding, as we suppose, to these rumors, a morning paper says:—

"If, in the present instance, this charge against her Majesty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe than any thing which has occurred since the beginning of the French Revolution, when laughing went out of fashion—nay, we will even go further—if this solemn charge produces ultimately any thing but laughter against the fabricators and believers in the supposed intercourse, we shall be content to be reckoned the greatest dupes that the whole land contains."

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the Queen, either in the Cabinet Council or in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Lord Dacre presented a petition from her Majesty, which expressed her extreme regret that her former petition had not been received. She had now to state, that she had received a copy of the Bill brought into the House, which appeared to be founded only on written papers, and that no witnesses had been examined.—Her Majesty also complained that no list of witnesses had been presented to her, and was anxious to enter her solemn protest against the proceedings which had been instituted, and to pray that she might be heard by her counsel.

After some objections on the part of the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed that the Queen's counsel should be called in to ascertain upon what points they wished to address the House.

Mr. Brougham then appeared at the bar, and expressed the strong objections of the Queen to the mode which had been adopted of proceeding by a secret investigation, and that the report of the Committee, which was founded on no evidence, was calculated to prejudice the case of her Majesty. He lamented that her Majesty had not been heard the preceding night, as it was his intention to have contended that a bill ought not to have been introduced, and that he had strong and weighty matters to object against the bill being now proceeded with.

The counsel then withdrew, and after some debate, it was determined that the Queen's counsel should be again called in, but that they should be instructed to confine themselves to the mode and time of proceedings. Counsel having been called in, and informed by the Lord Chancellor to the above effect:

Mr. Brougham commenced his address by expressing his regret that he was confined and tied down to this one point only, namely, the time and manner in which they were to proceed with this bill. It, therefore, remained only to proceed to the second reading with this specific bill; for he was not prepared to propose any fanciful or new mode of proceeding, such as that the bill should be read a third time before it was committed. He could understand that he might argue the time of proceeding to the second reading of this bill, but nothing else; and if he did so, it might be said that it was not for the counsel to attempt to direct the House as to the mode of proceeding. But the question of time was an important one; and her Majesty had informed her counsel to call for no delay at all, but is ready to enter at once upon her defence this evening, if they could, or to-morrow; and let them also proceed to prove the report, and the strange preamble of the bill that very night, or next day. She was even clamorous for this speedy mode of proceeding. What, therefore, he had to ask was, that the Queen should not be injured by having this bill hanging over her; he therefore had to ask that the bill should either be thrown out or, at all events, read a second time immediately, in order to go as speedily as possible to the examination of the charges. He implored the house to make every allowance for the advocate, and not attribute it to the illustrious person so materially concerned. He was bound to believe that some of the *dicta* given out of doors had influence on that house; and it had been said that she was to be dealt with as the lowest in the realm. God grant that she had been the humblest, and not the highest; she would then have had no proceedings against her, because she would have been fenced round by the triple shield of British justice. Then a bill of divorce and of pains and penalties could not have been brought against her, until the verdict of a jury had gone against her by twelve honest, conscientious and impartial Englishmen, at whose door the influence of the other party might have flattered for ages before one single particle of it could have entered. This was his first reason for calling for the smallest possible particle of delay.—There were many other reasons pressing for the same, if he had strength and health to urge them—see what a situation this illustrious lady would be placed in if they granted any delay to the proceedings in this case. He was bound to suppose that their lordships had decided that there could be no impeachment, from the colour of the transactions, or they would not have made themselves acquainted with the evidence in a case in which they might soon be called upon to judge. This, in justice to the consistency of their lordship's proceedings, he was bound to believe; but how could he tell whether her Majesty did or did not, when sailing about the Mediterranean with this person, commit adultery in Gibraltar, or in Malta, or in some other of the King's dominions, which might render an impeachment necessary. He took it for granted that the House had made up its mind that no impeachment should be laid for adultery on board a king's ship.

The Lord Chancellor said, the House could not offer counsel to assume any thing as to the course of proceeding it had pleased to adopt; the house might, if it pleased, hear such objections, but

he would not sit on the Woolsack and hear them.

Mr. Brougham said, no power under Heaven should prevent him from attempting to do his duty to his illustrious client; but he might be put down.

The Lord Chancellor—"The House is just when it makes an order to point out the course which counsel should pursue."

Mr. Brougham then continued.—He asked for the immediate second reading of this bill, in order that it might be instantly thrown out. He had a right to assume, that public justice, or whoever was the party for whom the attorney-general was to attend, could not be unprepared to bring forward their witnesses, for public justice must have foreseen the necessity of bringing forward witnesses on charges examined into in March, 1819, on a bill brought into that House in July, 1820.—But the attorney-general being the counsel for the crown, he had a right, perhaps, to consider the King's Ministers were the parties against him and his client; and they ought now to be at the bar with him, instead of sitting in judgment in that House. Ministers would never have surely offered her 50,000*l.* a year if they had believed one-tenth part of the charges against her. He then proceeded with his argument against any further delay in this proceeding; and implored the House to mark the painful situation in which the Queen was placed. Various steps have been adopted, all tending to stigmatize her—and a sentence inflicted before it was passed; or even before evidence had been heard against her. She therefore thought she had a right to complain that the first step towards her trial was to deprive her of that privilege of our law, that all were innocent till proved otherwise. From all violence and oppression, from every species of party feeling, her Majesty now appealed to that House. They were now trying her by bill; and might soon have to try her by impeachment; but she appealed to them for justice, and she knew that she would not have to appeal in vain, since the House was composed of the most illustrious peers, both spiritual and temporal, in Europe.

Mr. Denman said, he was at a loss to know how to address the House, since the orders of the House so much differed from the instructions he had received from his Royal Client. Upon the question of time, however, he could have no difficulty in stating, that the wish of her Majesty was, that this proceeding should be brought to a speedy and complete termination. She therefore desired that, within these 24 hours, she may be enabled to meet her accusers, whoever they may be. It was impossible, he apprehended that the Secret Committee could have come to its Report, without evidence before them; and, therefore, it could not be difficult immediately to produce those witnesses; and for the accuser to proceed to prove the charges. He trusted he was not guilty of disrespect, when he said that he found in all their Lordship's proceedings against the Queen no analogy to those of Courts of Justice; nevertheless, that illustrious Lady called on the House to suffer her to meet her accusers. They were told by the bill, that that with which she was charged had been continued for six years; why then were not these charges made before? In ordinary cases of divorce, it was customary to inquire what had been the moral conduct of the husband; and even if that had been correct, there might be an abandonment on his part, which would deprive him of the remedy he sought for. She, however, waived all claim to such inquiry, in order to see at once at the bar all that her accusers could bring as witnesses against her. The names of all the evidences in every criminal case were endorsed on the back of the Bill presented to the Grand Jury; they were examined on oath in open Court; and was her Majesty to be the only person in the land who was denied this right and justice? All former cases of this kind had been attempted to be justified on grounds of state necessity; but if that had been the case in the present instance, would it have been allowed to sleep over six years?—There was no spurious issue or probability of any, charged to make it a matter of state necessity in this case. Her humble and distinct application is, that all the evidence in the green bag should be communicated to herself and the public: for she was convinced that the more they were sifted the more false they would be. He intreated that her Majesty should, as in the lowest courts of all, have in that (the highest) the power of vindicating her conduct at the bar of that House, by overwhelming the witnesses against her, and by shewing that all the duties of man and wife had been violated, as with respect to her. It had been said that this was but a Bill of Divorce, and not of Pains and Penalties; but he knew of no heavier pain, no severer penalty, than to be hurled from the highest rank in life to the pit of infamy, and that, too, by the Report of a Secret Tribunal.

The earl of Liverpool said, the question was put by the learned counsel, whether they could proceed to the second reading immediately, or put it off for the ends of substantial justice. He could assure the house that no unnecessary delay should take place in the progress of the bill; but on Monday next he should fix the day for the second reading. He therefore moved, that the house be summoned for that day.

Lord Holland said, the illustrious person asked for immediate inquiry; and this being an extraordinary proceeding, partaking of the nature of acts of attainder, and bills of pains and penalties, in all such cases delay is extremely unusual; the noble lord could not, therefore, call on them to delay proceedings simply on the nature of the bill.

The earl of Liverpool admitted that this was a bill of pains and penalties, but not a bill of divorce; one for the relief of the state, if it was aggrieved, and not one from a private individual,

praying for redress. It would be absurd to think that they were to bring on the examination of the witnesses at seven o'clock to-morrow.

Earl Grey said he saw no reason why they should not proceed to-morrow, as well as on Monday, and moved accordingly.

Earl Darnley also wished that the house should proceed to-morrow. He also implored ministers to defer the coronation for the present.

After a few words from Lord Belhaven, the house divided; for Lord Liverpool's motion, that the house be summoned for Monday, 55; against it, 19—majority 37. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 6.

The report of the proceedings in the house of lords on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, relative to the Queen, were read.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to explain the course he was about to pursue; but it was objected that another motion took precedence of his lordship's.

THE MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. Ferguson then rose to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Milan commission. From a review of the course pursued by ministers towards the Queen, he said it was manifest that her majesty's great crime was landing in England; for immediately on that event taking place, the green bag was produced. As the house of commons had refused to open that bag, he could only speak of its contents from conjecture and report. This bag, he said, originated with the vice-chancellor of England, who had sent out a gentleman practising in his court to Milan whose principal recommendation seemed to be, that he understood no language but his own.—This gentleman collected a number of facts, and put them together in the bag. He (Sir R. Ferguson) strongly objected to this mode of proceeding: he complained of the appointment of a secret committee, and of a bill which condemned her majesty unheard. This Milan commission, he said, had cost the country an immense sum of money the first five months—a sum sufficient to destroy the character of any man or woman existing in Italy.—The gallant General concluded by moving for a copy of the commission and instructions issued for taking the depositions on the continent since her majesty's departure from England, and the sums expended, and by whose order issued.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the information asked for could not be consistently given at present. The commission was sent out in consequence of information which ministers had received from the continent, and which they could not pass over without inquiry. He defended the conduct of the vice-chancellor, and of the gentleman sent to Italy, and complimented the purity of his manners—(a laugh.) He should be ready to give every information when the proper period arrived. After some further observations, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Crevey contended that the present was the fit time for bringing forward this motion.—The house had a right to have the vice-chancellor before them; as, but for such intermeddling, the whole of the differences might have been settled. It was the officious Mr. Leach that had kept these unhappy differences alive, and the vindictive spirit of the king—(Order, order, order.) Ministers had negotiated with the Queen at St. Omer's, and afterwards in London, after they had been in possession of these most serious charges. The question betwixt the king and the queen was a private matter; and the king was to be put in the same state as any other man who applied for a divorce. To be entitled to that remedy, the king must come with clean hands into court.... (Order) ...on such an occasion.

The previous question was then carried, without a division.

Lord Castlereagh must express his strong sense of surprise and regret at the speech of the honorable gentleman, (Mr. Crevey,) in which he had thought proper to make a personal attack on the sovereign. Such epithets no man was entitled to apply to that illustrious personage; for to no one could they be less applicable. Nothing could be less vindictive than the conduct of his majesty. He (lord C.) would now refer to the message from the throne, which he intended to have done in the earlier part of the evening. In the house of commons, the question, he thought should be kept open, and in a suspensive, not a concluded state. Though the house of lords would probably send down a bill to that house, yet, by possibility, the bill might be thrown out in the other house. He should move that the order of to-morrow, for resuming the adjourned debate, be postponed to the 15th of August, if the house was not sitting, as there was no likelihood it would become a lapsed order.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that the question before the house was not a private, but a public one; and, according to his view, the parties were the public on the one hand, and the Queen on the other. He regretted that the address to the Queen had not been acted upon—but ministers had acted wrong in recommending a compromise, if they thought the charges against the Queen well founded. Was it consistent with justice to keep a second court of inquiry hanging over the Queen, should she be acquitted by the first? He should move that the first order be discharged.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that no criminal proceedings could be founded on the green bag that had been laid on the table.

Mr. Bennett stated, that the country would go along with the sentiments that had been delivered by his honorable friend, (Mr. Crevey,) and the ministers were bound to stand up for the character of their master; as, by their advice, he had entered into a compromise with a woman against whom such odious accusations had been brought. One, however, of the ministers, differed on this