again, and to get the other sister into the same service; but that the appearance of loose letters had driven her into the making of this statement, served to place her character in this most disgraceful light rather than meet discredit in the tale which she had invented since they were written, for the purposes of this case. He came now more particularly to drew their attention to the witness Sacchi. And first of all he would say something by way of observation on what had been stated by the other side, for the purpose of increasing the estimation in which the witnesses in this case were held. It shewed, indeed, how the age was improving. He remembered well that but a few years since the mere circumstance of a man holding a commission in the French army under Bonaparte, and having been raised by him from the ranks, was considered sufficient in itself to establish the worthlessness of that man's character. But now that very circumstance, as affecting this witness, had been adduced, by those too who had swallowed volume after volume of what had been written to enforce the doctrine he had alluded to, for the purpose of exalting his character, and claiming for him a higher degree of credibility. For his own part, he did not mean to contend that there was any thing to derogate from the character of the witness, in the mere circumstance of his having entered as an Italian soldier into the French army, and of his having so conducted himself as to induce his commander to raise him from the rank of a private French hussar, and to give him on the field of battle a pair of colours or a commission; but he certainly must be allowed to say, that he could not consider it as the best possible evidence of his being a sincere and plain-dealing man or a respectable witness.

(To be Continued.)

The Message of the President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. James Monroe, Jun.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labours, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends: and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here.—The station too, which we had to support through [illegible]ng conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, [illegible]e a party to it with a principal power, [illegible]e great exertions, suffer heavy losses, [illegible]ct considerable debts, disturbing [illegible]urse of affairs, by augmenting, to [illegible] circulating medium, and thereby [illegible]ne, the price of every article, [illegible] and depressing it at [illegible] its due effect.

[illegible] of which we [illegible] great measure, [illegible]en, we take into [illegible] condition of our [illegible]cumstances which [illegible]ion—every individual [illegible] all his rights; the [illegible], and rapidly rising to [illegible]al government, which [illegible] effect in every part, [illegible] except by the ample [illegible] and under state go[illegible] their equal share, according [illegible] of power between [illegible] public happiness—it is [illegible]so gratifying, so glorious a [illegible]eing penetrated with the [illegible]teful acknowledgments to [illegible] of all good for such manifold [illegible]essings. Deeply impressed [illegible], I cannot regard the prese[illegible]e adverted otherwise than in [illegible] and instructive admonitions; [illegible]ers to be shunned in future; [illegible] of economy, corresponding [illegible] and purity of our institutions, [illegible] their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigour, to the political, opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On that adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain, that if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of Sate, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favour of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been dispatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice, which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation, which is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the Colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favourable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Augostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to the government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote that result by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars.—If to this sum be added the amount of five percent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty-nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordinance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject into view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be adviseable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavourable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets, in the collection of materials, and the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Islands, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-Rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the Harbour of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they were intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favourable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war, a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes.—Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labour—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progresss made for carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favourable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct controul over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of commerce in the Indian Sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in these quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington Nov. 14, 1820.

WALKER & MACARA,

Surgeons and Druggists,

TAKE this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to their Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement they have received since they commenced business, and beg to inform them that they have imported in the Dawn, from London, in addition to their Spring importation, a general assortment of Medicines, Spices and Perfumery, Indigo and other Dye Stuffs, Oil, Paints, and Water Colours, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Shop Bottles, &c. All of which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

N. B. W. & M having formed a correspondence with the first manufacturing Drug Houses, and have received their supplies direct from the East India house and Apothecaries Hall London, the public may rely on their medicines being genuine. Liberal discount will be given to Country Practitioners and Medicine Venders.

☞ Shop North West corner of the Market Square nearly opposite the Hon. Wm. Black's house

St. John, Nov. 7, 1820.

LONDO[illegible]

OCT. 8.

From Bell's Weekly Mes[illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S DE[illegible]

In our preceding papers we have me[illegible] neral outline of the Queen's defence, [illegible] amongst those who have the means of [illegible] paper of this day we have to produce t[illegible] fruit of this defence, and we shall pref[illegible] that this defence, and the evidence by [illegible] supported, is, so far as it goes, almost [illegible] vour of her Majesty. It does not, indeed [illegible] pel the facts alleged by the witnesses a[illegible] because, for the most part, it refers to [illegible] and to different places; but it enabl[illegible] defenders to employ an argument of mu[illegible] the time of the English attendants leav[illegible] her Majesty, her conduct was perfect[illegible] and was already in her household, a[illegible] because her station. The case, the[illegible] adverts entirely and exclusively upo[illegible] acquit, and her Majesty is guilty or n[illegible] these witnesses are entitled to credit. [illegible] into be given to men of whom General [illegible] ister and favourite of the King of I[illegible] ly asserts, that they have all their pric[illegible] price of different sins formerly had [illegible] gence,—and that for a few carlins [illegible] believe any number of Italians might [illegible] any time, to depose to any circumsta[illegible]

So far as respects this assertion, [illegible] marks, that we fully believe it to be [illegible] the Italian character, and that [illegible] had government, that succession of re[illegible] superstitious mummery, by which th[illegible] has unhappily injured the cause of re[illegible] ing this opinion, we have, from the [illegible] This business, considered the witnesse[illegible] as entitled to no farther credit, the [illegible] the daily habit of giving to the worst [illegible] evidence, informers, spies, accomp[illegible] their fellows, &c.—It is candid, how[illegible] other hand, that this character of the [illegible] it may affect their evidence as direct[illegible] dependent testimony, does not dis[illegible] good circumstantial evidence. It is [illegible] ed narratives, which may be compa[illegible] and with facts to be determined by [illegible] This is the sole light in which to con[illegible] the character,—the moral, religiou[illegible] urable character, of the witnesse[illegible] question,—let us assume them to be [illegible] have the greatest part of them to be [illegible] granted (what is certainly undoubt[illegible] came forward from a view to that pa[illegible] not receive at home,—let us suppo[illegible] shall clear the question of innumera[illegible] arrive at the conclusion that their de[illegible] considered as only so much circumst[illegible]

Considered as such evidence, the [illegible] six very main circumstances. [illegible] course of improper familiarity, and [illegible] between Bergami and the Queen, [illegible] adulterous scene at Naples,—the m[illegible] that followed it. Thirdly, to the ba[illegible] Iacca. Fourthly, to the tent scene[illegible] ly, to the indecent exposure of [illegible] contemplation of naked figures; an[illegible] of adulterous conduct in the villa d'[illegible] sixthly, to the scene in Germany [illegible]

The evidence in defence, as yet a[illegible] chiefly to repel the accusation und[illegible] to explain away that withdrawing [illegible] ants, of which the Attorney-Gen[illegible] availed himself in his opening spe[illegible] General's argument, under this hea[illegible] that this withdrawing of her Attend[illegible] strong presumption of the evident[illegible] Majesty's conduct, and is the reason [illegible] none of them in support of the p[illegible] Majesty was, in fact, at the time [illegible] nality, accompanied only by Italia[illegible] therefore the case admits of no oth[illegible] her guilt or of her innocence.—[illegible] stitements Mr. Brougham replies [illegible] Majesty's attendants did not witho[illegible] under any suspicion of her criminal [illegible] cause they did not deem it con[illegible] her Majesty into remote countries [illegible] dence in the defence certainly me[illegible] answers the allegation of the Att[illegible] this head. Under the second point [illegible] swer is, that the proof of her Ma[illegible] up to the moment of the departure [illegible] vants, and after Bergami was hi[illegible] sumption that she could not, so sho[illegible] fallen into such an extreme state o[illegible] exceedingly suspicious that no cas[illegible] against her whilst she was surroun[illegible] ses;—by people of unsuspicious ch[illegible] but that in the moment in which s[illegible] of those who can be hired at so m[illegible] any thing, she is instantly, and [illegible] made to appear the most gross a[illegible] adulteresses.

This is Mr. Brougham's prese[illegible] certainly is not without great wei[illegible] other arguments of presumption, [illegible] contradicted by a state of facts [illegible] sumption itself. All criminality [illegible] mencement, and it is certainly [illegible] charge of a precise crime at an[illegible] to that period,—that is to say, be[illegible] not committed. Perhaps, it ma[illegible] temptation did not before prese[illegible] restraints were too strong, and t[illegible] crime only arose upon the oppo[illegible] committing it. All these are th[illegible] side; and with this statement o[illegible] leave the decision with our read[illegible] this species of defence and reas[illegible] of previous character has a weig[illegible] doubt of the case—it has no w[illegible] the direct testimony of two or mo[illegible] nesses depositing to a precise act [illegible] of time, place, and circumstance[illegible] dence, it is one of the circumst[illegible] the consideration, and to be allo[illegible] deducing the natural inference f[illegible] the facts proved with the matter[illegible] most perfect degree, it is still po[illegible] indeed, in no case can have any[illegible] direct testimony, or the cohere[illegible] numerous alleged facts, with a [illegible] other unimpeachable witnesses.

Since we have written the ob[illegible] part of our paper, the evidence i[illegible] ty has proceeded in a very subst[illegible] conceive it to belong to candour [illegible] tinue our remarks.

The evidence of Lady Charlot[illegible] posed, as we have before asserte[illegible] dence of the Italian witnesses—th[illegible] gami lived in a state of the most [illegible] and to a degree totally unwarran[illegible] and manners of Italy. Her Lad[illegible] poses, that up to the period of qu[illegible] saw nothing of this kind. That [illegible] habits of Italians to be familiar [illegible] a degree which would be deeme[illegible] glish manners. That she saw no[illegible] her Majesty exceeding this deg[illegible] reports, which she did not belie[illegible] fected her own reception and qu[illegible] (Lady Charlotte Lindsay) with [illegible] Italy, and that, in consequence, [illegible] she herself saw nothing but the a[illegible] manners, and that more relaxed [illegible] and distance, which the necessit[illegible] urgencies of travelling, occasion[illegible]

This is the substance, and we [illegible] of the deposition of Lady C. Lin[illegible]