

VOL. LXXIV.

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FORNIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

On Saturday afternoon arrived at the harbor the French frigate Eurydice, commanded by Capt. Menard.

His Excellency Hyde de Neuville, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, has arrived in the frigate, with his family and the following other passengers:

M. de Valvaise, Consul for N. Orleans; M. de Valvaise, Consul for Baltimore;

M. de Valvaise, Consul for Boston; M. de Valvaise, Vice-Consul for Portsmouth;

M. de Valvaise, Vice-Consul for Legation, Bourgoeny, attached to the Legation;

M. de Valvaise, Vice-Consul for the United States.

The Minister landed yesterday morning from the Eurydice, under the salute of 17 guns, which was returned from the Fort on Governor's Island.

The Eurydice sailed from Brest the 17th ult. but has brought no French papers.

The following summary of news have collected from the passenger.

London, April 26.

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most honorable military order of the Bath, admiral of the blue squadron, and commander of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian Slavery, his highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the powers of Europe (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace), declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate in the palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Christ 1816, and in the year of the Hegira 1261, and the 19th day of the Moon Jumed Oneil.

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domestic tranquility which our country enjoys, and on all the circumstances which give interest to the return of this political season. Among the most auspicious of these circumstances, your Excellency will permit the Senate of Massachusetts to consider the elevation of your Excellency to the chair of state. It is in the opinion of the Senate, not among the least of the many causes of gratitude to the great author of all good, that he has, in the course of his Providence, for such a length of time preserved in usefulness and influence so many of the statesmen and heroes, who achieved our Independence. This sentiment cannot fail to be deeply impressed on the minds of the people of Massachusetts called, as they have been, now to witness one of the patriots of our revolution on the friends of Washington and the associate of his councils, bidding adieu to public life, full of years and honours, and carrying with him, into retirement, the respect and affection of the multitude of his fellow citizens, succeeded by your Excellency, another of those patriots, also distinguished by the friendship of Washington, his associate in arms, and one who shared largely in the dangers and glories of his military career. Events of this kind are not only honourable to those individuals, who are also among the happiest omens of the future prosperity of our country; in as much as they indicate the steady virtues of the people of Massachusetts, and their continued attachment to the principles and character of our revolution; and are thus among the surest pledges for the continuance of our republican constitution, and among the best evidences of the capacity of a people for self-government.

The Senate of Massachusetts are impressed, not less than your Excellency, with the greatness and vital importance of those principles relative to the nature of civil government and its only legitimate source, the will of the people, which your Excellency has been pleased to enforce and illustrate. They also reciprocate your Excellency's sentiments concerning the objects and doctrines and principles of our political constitution; and to the blessings we enjoy under it. And it will be the pride and pleasure, not less than the duty of the Senate of Massachusetts, to co-operate with your Excellency, and with the other branch of the Legislature, in transacting into our proceedings the same enlightened spirit, in which that instrument originated and was perfected, and which, in so great a degree, the conduct of preceding Legislatures has evinced.

Touching the constitution of the U. States, the Senate coincide in the opinion of your Excellency, that it is "without precedent and without parallel;" and that from the extent of its fiscal, executive and other powers and influences, that it is a government of "efficiency and coercion." The Senate of Massachusetts are aware, not less than your Excellency, of the greatness of those concessions of power made by the people to the government of the U. States. And in the nature and amplitude of those concessions, while, on the one side, they can see no necessity for any enlargement of those powers by construction, which, as your Excellency intimates, our system is framed as far as possible to prevent, so on the other, considering the nature of all power and its inevitable tendency when unlimited, to terminate in despotism, the people and the states will find in this condition of things, new motives to watch over those powers, and portions of sovereignty which are yet retained by them; and in the maintenance of which the spirit and the hopes of liberty, under our complicated frames of government essentially depend.

As, in common with your Excellency, the Senate of Massachusetts, "from the experience they have had of the operations of the National Government, infer its efficiency," so also, they have no doubt, that if administered in the true spirit of the Constitution, not only a great and united people may be made happy under its influence, but "that its continuance may be protracted for ages." We concur with your Excellency, "that Massachusetts will

be the last to impair the union of the states." And we also trust that she will be always among the first to vindicate and maintain those just limits of the constitution, by the preservation of which alone that union can be perpetuated.

The regulation of commerce, to which your Excellency has alluded, as it has been recently exercised in establishing a new tariff of duties, being within the fair and unquestionable limits of the powers granted by the constitution, has been viewed by the Senate of Massachusetts, in that just & liberal light, in which it has been contemplated by your Excellency. They hope that in executing on an extensive scale; and in a complicated state of affairs, that difficult and delicate task of reconciling relief of commerce with protection of manufactures, "as much has been done, as a due respect to justice and the good of the community would allow." In canvassing the measures of the general government, while on the one hand, the people of Massachusetts will yield nothing to any usurped authority; so on the other, they will never fail to extend to the exercise of powers within the undoubted limits of the Constitution, every liberal construction and manly support.

The Senate of Massachusetts will ever rejoice at any evidence of a disposition in the national government to resort to the principles and systems which characterized the happy periods our country has enjoyed, since the adoption of the constitution. Among these they will be ever disposed to consider attempts to provide for the national debt, and to place the credit of the United States upon a better basis than recently existed; the abandonment of a system of national security, resting on a mere love of justice, and the adoption of one, which has for its foundation a competent and well instructed force; the consequent patronage of the naval and military establishments of our country; the formation of respectable depots;—and, in general, a liberal spirit, in relation to the endowment of institutions of a really permanent and national character.

The Senate of Massachusetts, also reciprocate the assurance of their readiness, to concur with your Excellency, in all your efforts to promote the public good.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 10.

The following Answer to his Excellency the Governor's Speech, was reported, read and accepted; & thereupon ordered to be presented to His Excellency.

ANSWER

Of the House, to the Governor's Speech.

May it please your Excellency:

The House of Representatives respectfully reciprocate your Excellency's congratulations on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and tranquility.

It is a subject of no ordinary gratulation, upon the commencement of the new political year, to find that the suffrages of our fellow citizens have designated your Excellency as the successor of him, whom they have long delighted to honour. The confidence which they have so frequently reposed in your Excellency's predecessor, by repeatedly electing him to the highest office in the government, has at once evinced, the intelligence requisite to the discernment of their own best interests, and the disposition gratefully to repay the labours which have so essentially subserved them. From the theatre of public life he has voluntarily retired to the bosom of domestic privacy, there to enjoy, for the residue of his days, the rich reward of the patriot and christian, the consolations of a life well spent in the promotion of the happiness of his fellow citizens.

In his successor, as well from the tenor of your Excellency's past life, as from the exposition of your Excellency's views of public policy, developed in your communications, we recognize a patriot of the same school. It was indeed to be expected that one who had so ably contributed to the establishment of a free and enlightened form of government, should be intimately conversant with its elements, and ardently attached to its principles.

As, in common with your Excellency, the Senate of Massachusetts, "from the experience they have had of the operations of the National Government, infer its efficiency," so also, they have no doubt, that if administered in the true spirit of the Constitution, not only a great and united people may be made happy under its influence, but "that its continuance may be protracted for ages." We concur with your Excellency, "that Massachusetts will

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