took place on the 16th inst. being the fete of Napoleon, in the hall of the public sittings of the institute, under the Presidency of his excellency the grand master of the University. The institute and several members of the principal authorities in the state attended this ceremony. The provisors and the other members of the lyceums, accompanied by their pupils, and the professors of the five faculties of theology, of law, of physic, of sciences, and of literature, were assembled at 11 o'clock. At twelve o'clock, the grand master entered; he was preceded by the inspector generals, by the counsellor secretary general, by the counsellors titulars and by the treasurer and chancellor. All the officers of the university, and also the three titularies, wore the dresses which had been decreed by his majesty on the 31st July last.

His excellency the grand master, delivered the following speech:

"YOUNG GENTLEMEN—This solemnity, which always terminates and crowns your annual labors, receives at this time an additional splendor and interest from the day and the place which call you together.

"The triumphs of your first years are going to be proclaimed before the statues of the great men who, in their turns, took their seats in this sanctuary of the sciences and of literature.—Bossuet, Fenelon, Corneille, and Descartes are, in a manner, present before you, and from your very first advances in the career, they point out to you the object which you must reach.

"But if the aspect of a place which is yet inhabited by their shades must excite your enthusiasm, the day which we have chosen for this interesting ceremony does not awaken less glorious recollections. It succeeds, it is linked in some measure, with that solemn day in which the fete of the monarch is that of all France. The chief of the state, to whom the public admiration has just been offering so much homage, and for whom it has been offering up so many prayers, appears to be beaming round your youth in all the rays of his glory.

"This double epoch will never be forgotten by you. It will never cease recalling to your mind that you owe to your prince the exercise of the talents, the first fruits of which you have just offered to us. It is for him that they ought to be developed. To serve him well, in whatever career your destiny calls you, is your paramount duty. And how great is his claim upon your devotedness! Many among you are indebted for the benefit of your education to his munificence.—From the banks of the Danube which he has subdued, he casts his attentive looks upon your schools. It is in order to secure the course and the progress of proper studies that he has been pleased to place at their head a great body in which wise traditions may be maintained. In this creation is discovered the stamp of that universality of genius which he possesses in order to repair and to aggrandize every thing.

"We will dedicate our efforts to the success of the vast establishment which has been confided to us; but, young gentlemen, it is also in your hands that the future destinies of the university are placed. Contribute as far as it lies in your power, to the fame of the French schools by the purity of your morals and your sincere love of labor and of learning. Second the care of the respectable men who direct your youth, and may the glory of the pupil one day become that of the master.

"You are more fortunate than your fathers were. They beheld all society overturned, and you are now witness of its re-establishment. You are stepping into life after long storms, the shocks of which you never felt. Each of you may quietly follow your career under the safeguard of the laws. Distinguish yourselves by some merit and you are sure to be distinguished by the monarch. His triumphant hands hold in them crowns for all kinds of talents. May his looks encourage you, and may a generation worthy of him rise up from among you! May men every way illustrious, continue hereafter to accompany him and remain in his suite when he descends to posterity and takes his place above the greatest kings, whose different glories, as a vanquisher of nations, as a restorer of the laws, a protector of literature, as a founder of empires, he united in his own person."

This speech was frequently interrupted by applauses. The greatest enthusiasm was always displayed in the assembly upon the grand master expressing the public gratitude towards the founder of the imperial university.

In the evening his excellency gave a grand entertainment, at which were distinguished the pupils who had obtained the first prizes. Music, illuminations, and all the accompaniments of a fete, closed in a worthy manner that day on which the masters and the pupils had received the reward of their labors for the year.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

It is with satisfaction we state, that the hope expressed in our last paper that the honorable portion of the federal party would at this juncture rally round their government, has been already in part realised. The prints edited by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Relf at Philadelphia speak a language truly American, a language worthy of every class of citizens actuated by honest motives.

The Political Register says, on republishing the statement given in this paper on Monday—

"The circumstantial nature of the preceding article, leaves no doubt that it has proceeded from the Cabinet, and is intended as an official annunciation of what has passed between the Secretary of State, and the British envoy, Mr. Jackson. As such, it must claim the serious attention of every real American. Viewing the statement as correct, we should consider it a dereliction of our duty not to express our approbation of the course which has been adopted by the administration, in refusing to receive any further communication from a foreign minister, whose first act, in his negociation, was to stigmatise the government with false and dishonorable proceeding—And, much as we deprecate an increase of differences with any nation, or even a protraction of their adjustment, any result ought, in our opinion, to be preferred to the tolerance of such indecorum."

The Philadelphia Gazette observes—

"The refusal of the British Government to ratify the act of its regularly authorised agent, besides being almost without example, was attended by circumstances of a highly aggravating nature.—It produced, as similar acts always will, an universal and instantaneous burst of reprobation in this country: and even among the enlightened and liberal of that nation, it was pronounced perfidious.—It was hoped however, after the first gusts of indignation had subsided, that a conduct more manly, candid and sincere would be observed:—that the British Goverment, not utterly regardless of the laws of civilized society, would not only in substance fulfill her part of the rejected arrangement, but also satisfactorily apologize for her abrupt refusal in the first instance—Unfortunately however, even these charitable expectations were no sooner conceived than dissipated.—In the character of the man who was selected to be the bearer of these renewed overtures, the American people fancied they could perceive no pledge of sincerity or conciliation. Indeed the nomination of this offensive character, to the mission of peace, was by many deemed hostile in the highest degree. But these prejudices had no influence with our Government. As far as we know he was received as every other foreign minister would be received by the executive; and from the period of his reception down to the present moment the public mind had been amused with a variety of fluctuating reports, touching the progress and direction of his discussions with our Government:—and now indeed the light has burst in upon us! The following brief statement, which we deem completely official, contains the *denouement* of this political drama.—The determination of our Government to close all intercourse with this insolent negociator is strictly regular and manly. It will meet the undivided approbation of every reflecting mind; while the unwarrantable and indecorous conduct which provoked it, will receive universal reprobation.

"We cannot believe that this abortion of the negociation, will have any tendency to widen the differences between the two countries. Our Government have very properly made the case entirely personal to Mr. Jackson; and in refusing to receive any further communications from him have at the same time expressed the readiness with which they would listen to any other agent.—A line of conduct more manly, dignified and temperate, could not have been pursued.

"Those who apprehend that the recent step of our Government will add to the difficulties in the way of a final settlement with Great Britain misconceive the true nature of the present case. Great Britain will have no cause to complain of the treatment of their Minister.—The law of nations prescribes three modes of proceeding on these occasions—1st, we had the right to request the recall of Mr. Jackson—2d, to refuse all further communication with him; and 3dly, to order him to quit the territory of the United States.—Mr. Madison very wisely adopted the middle and most temperate course. Unless gross misrepresentation were set forth, there is nothing further to apprehend from the *suspension of the negociation*, than a still further and unexpected procrastination of a final adjustment."

Such are the firm and temperate terms in which these prints, both strenuously federal, express themselves. It is not to be doubted, that they correctly interpret the sentiments of the most respectable federalists of Philadelphia. Such of the other federal prints as we have received are either totally silent, or content themselves with recommending to their readers a suspension of any judgment until the meeting of Congress, except the Federal Republican of Baltimore, which, having been the steady organ of the most virulent abuse of the administration, altogether destitute of truth, naturally on this occasion, as promotive of the same purpose, seizes the first moments to instil into the public mind sentiments derogatory of Americans, supported by alledged facts without foundation. We subjoin the article, without envy for the rare honors it confers on its author. We shall add a few words to make good our charge of the unfounded nature of the facts assumed.

From the Federal Republican.

"The intelligence from Washington, places us in a more critical situation as respects England, than all the arts of Mr. Smith's predecessors were able to accomplish. Our country has been precipitated to the very brink of war, and the transition from prosperity and quiet to misery and bloodshed has been rendered easy.

"To decide upon the merits of the personal disagreement, between the British minister and Mr. Smith, before we are possessed of all the facts, and peruse the correspondence between them, would be presumptuous and unjust. It would be equally indiscreet and unfair, to suffer our passions to be inflamed by the false coloring of an *ex parte* statement in a ministerial paper, devoted to French views, and the inveterate enemy of England.

"But let us take the statement in the National Intelligencer to its utmost extent, and what appears? A disagreement as to matters of fact. The British minister spoke of Mr. Canning's despatch to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January, with a remote intimation, that the despatch had been communicated to our Cabinet. Mr. Smith positively denied that the contents of the despatch were communicated to him. "Mr. Jackson," says the Intelligencer, "in his next letter indecorously used a language *implying*, that Mr. Erskine's instructions, were, at the time made known to this goverment." Mr. Smith, in his answer, "distinctly intimated," that such "insinuations were inadmissible." Mr. Jackson, again repeated his *insinuations*, upon which he was precipitately dismissed.

"Such are the simple facts, as stated in the government paper, which it cannot be presumed, would "extenuate ought" in favor of the British minister. The main question, which presents itself, is, whether *a disagreement as to facts, is good ground for the dismissal of a minister*. Even admitting that Mr. Erskine never did communicate his despatches to our government, although authorised by his government to do so, and although he has frequently and solemnly declared that he did communicate them, was it politic, or did the interest and honor of the nation demand, that the British minister should be dismissed for using language, "implying" what was stated to be an error, and afterwards repeating that *implication*. The real matter of contest will prove to be, a dispute as to *veracity* between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, for the present British minister knows nothing of his own knowledge, but derived all his information from Mr. Erskine. The true merits of the misunderstanding will rest upon the relative credibility of Mr. Smith and Mr. Erskine.

"But it seems that the avowed cause of Mr. Jackson's dismissal is, that he *indecorously* contradicted Secretary Smith, by *implication*. Administration had the power to chastise that insolence, which would not consent to a supposed mistatement of facts and to gratify the resentment of Robert Smith (well known in Baltimore) the power was exerted by the dismissal of the refractory minister.

"Will any one be so bold as to contend, that a mere disagreement as to facts, with Robert Smith, is a sufficient justification for such an important step as the hasty and insulting dismission of a foreign ambassador? Is a foreign minister, because (to use a vulgar phrase) he comes upon *our own dung hill*, to treat with us, to have no rights? Is he to take the representations of our ministers for granted, and to assent to whatever coloring may be given to things, upon the pain of having his functions suspended? This to be sure is a very noble and magnanimous rule of action. But let us see whether it has been adopted by any other government than this.

"The case of Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning is precisely in point. The former communicated to this government the substance of his conferences with the latter, and did it in language which was considered by Mr. Canning as not warranted by fact, and conveying a meaning entirely different from that intended. The ministers very politely contradicted each other, and yet Mr. Pinkney was permitted to remain at the court of St. James', and was never threatened with a dismissal.

"But let us go a little further. As the British minister has been dismissed for *impliedly* contradicting Secretary Smith, and thereby insulting the government, it may be well to look a little into the behavior of the ministers of other governments. Is it supposed that we have forgotten the conduct of the Spanish minister Yrujo? Spain was then the ally of the emperor of France, and the Marquis was quietly permitted to abuse and insult our government with impunity. Turn to the papers of 1806 and read his publications, whence it will appear what indignities were borne patiently where Napoleon was concerned, even after a *brutum fulmen* had been discharged, which threatened mighty resentment. Mr. Randolph on the floor of Congress declared that the Marquis Yrujo had 'bearded the President at his Capitol.' And yet we discover none of the genuine consequences of that nice and lively sensibility to the touch of honor which Mr. Madison has now affected to manifest.

"In precipitately discarding Mr. Jackson, the reflecting part of the community may think with one accord, that our government has been guilty of reprehensible rashness and indiscretion. But the hasty publication of the rupture is not less impolitic. Possibly the breach might have been healed, but by giving an unnecessary and hasty publicity to the disagreement, the door to adjustment was intentionally closed, and our relations with England placed in a situation of greater difficulty and embarrassment than ever before existed. A war may be the consequence."

We shall pass by the declaration that this paper is devoted to French views and the inveterate enemy of England with contempt, as totally unworthy of notice.

An awkward effort is first made to paralise the public feeling by suggesting the fairness of waving all positive judgment until the whole correspondence is submitted to Congress. This is manifestly founded on the hope that the American people have lost all confidence, not merely in the measures, but also in the veracity of their government; otherwise it would be worse than puerile to entertain the hope that in an affair so interesting to their honor they should neither feel sensibility to insult or express it.

We are next told the affair is a mere disagreement as to matters of fact, which is represented as totally unimportant as to the substance of the pending negociations, as if it were possible for a government grossly insulted by the reiterated insinuation of a doubt of its veracity to proceed in a negociation with a minister so flagrantly forgetful of the respect due to himself and to those with whom he was treating. It were worse than idle to say any thing by way of refutation of remarks so preposterous.

As to the cases referred to there is no analogy between them and the present. In the first case referred to, the variance between Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning altogether related to the nature of several conversations between them, in their relation of which both depended on their own memories, and which conversations, moreover, directly implicated themselves. In the case of Mr. Jackson the reference was altogether to the conduct pursued by Mr. Erskine, of which Mr. Jackson could not have that personal knowledge, which our government had. For the insinuation made by him, his only authority could be that of Mr. Erskine, in whom the *confidence* of a minister sent to supercede him for an alleged violation of instructions, one would imagine, would not have been implicit. But there is the strongest reason to believe that Mr. Erskine never said that he had communicated to our government the dispatch of the 23d of January. Further, a recurrence to the letters of Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning will shew that there was not on either side any impeachment of veracity.

As to the case of Yrujo, so far was our government from submitting to his indignities, that they actually refused to treat with him, and, further, forbid him the territory of Columbia, proceeding a step further than in the present instance. These essential facts are studiously *omitted by* the Federal Republican.

"The *hasty* publication of the rupture" is next inveighed against, and "the door to adjustment" is said to have been "intentionally closed." To this a plain fact will be the best answer. *Mr. Jackson on the Saturday preceding the publication alluded to applied to the office of State for his passports.*

Remarks of the Whig of Baltimore.

"MR. JACKSON,

"Having insulted our government most grossly, it becomes a question, whether our functionaries ought to have treated him more or less mildly or severely than they have done?—We have been induced to give more consideration to this case than we yesterday had opportunity to do; and we find that the proper or usual course has been followed. Writers on the law of nations, particularly the rights, privileges and immunities of ambassadors, &c. do not bear us out in the opinion that a minister may be *peremptorily* ordered to quit the territory of a nation:—so, we bow to high authority, and "stand corrected," for for a hasty expression. But, we only mistook the *order* which usage has established, of proceeding against public ambassadors in cases of misconduct. His constituent must be *first* notified of the mal-conduct of the minister, and requested to order him home; if his master refuse to do so, *then* the government wronged or insulted, may order him to depart.

Jackson, then, may hover here a while longer, and witness his rude contempt repaid by the indignant scorn of a free people; he may make the tour of New England, and give Canning on his return, more correct information of the public mind in that quarter of America than a certain letter writer gave him sometime since."

Strictures on Mr. Jackson's conduct.
From the Aurora.

It must be gratifying to the American people, that the confidence which has been reposed in its executive, with a decision of numbers and declaration of principle, as the foundation of that confidence; it must be peculiarly grateful, after the examples of forbearance and magnanimity so long and repeatedly given, that the executive, has at length marked the point beyond which insolence should not be suffered to travel after injury, and aggravate it.

Had the tenth congress behaved with the same firmness towards the traitorous conspirators to the eastward; had that body spurned the degrading spirit which preached up the *humiliation of the nation and the degradation of the laws*, before the frowns of a profligate combination of foreign emissaries and domestic traitors, the neutral rights of America would now be untrammelled on the ocean, and we should have maintained the high character of virtue which the administration of *Jefferson* had established.—*Madison* has however fulfilled the expectations which were formed from the *school* in which he was bred, and the talents which in his former station he had displayed; and the country has been placed on high ground by the magnanimous candor with which he closed and acted upon the agreement with Mr. Erskine; the voice of *faction* and the fears of the timid were alike tremulous, on the arrival of the British minister, Mr. Jackson; the *factious*, fearful of the rejection of an emissary so notorious, and thereby the blasting of their hopes and the cessation of their stipends; the timid, those wavering beings, whom every wind disturbs—whom every rumor ruffles, vibrated between the apprehended dangers of the refusal or the reception of such a character; forgetting that just men, and virtuous people, never have less to fear than from the agency of men *who are so notorious*; it was by the supple, simulating, secret, intriguing insidiousness of a *Liston*, that we were so long disgraced; *Merry*, schooled in iniquity as he was, could do no harm, for he blundered forth his contumacy as if he had been a man of war's purser or a paymaster; Erskine came with the weight of his father's reputation, and a good stock of private worth of his own; these men were known; and their various modes of action also; but when *Jackson* came, the *negociator of Copenhagen*, then indeed it required little sagacity to perceive that in the *very effort of Canning to strew contempt upon us by employing such an agent*, our own government was doubly fortified in its justice and in the confidence of the people.

Jackson has endeavored to treat the American government with insult, he expected it would have been again borne—it was repelled and could be borne no longer. The course pursued is equally honorable to Mr. *Secretary Smith*, and creditable to the virtue and independence of our country. If the *eleventh Congress* acts but with equal dignity, our national character regains what it had lost.

From the Freeman's Journal.

We long since assured the public that Mr. Erskine's instructions were not communicated to the Executive of the United States; in other words,