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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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THE *National Intelligencer* will hereafter be conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and JAMES GALES, Jun. and printed at the office of the former, to whom all letters and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in length, are inserted the first time at *Eighteen cents* for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *dollar* is charged. Hereafter but once a week, in addition of one fourth part in each other advertisement charged in the same ratio.

FRENCH DECREES.

Extract of the Note to the Secretary of State's office.

In our Imperial Camp at Moravia, 4th Dec. 1808.

Considering that the Council of Castile, have shown by all their actions as much duplicity as weakness;

That after having published throughout Spain the renunciation of King Charles IV. and the Princes D. Ferdinand, D. Carlos, D. Francisco and D. Antonio to the crown of Spain, and after having acknowledged implicitly our legitimate rights to the throne, they have the baseness to declare before Europe and posterity that they signed these different acts only with mental and perfidious restrictions;

We have decreed and do decree, what follows;

Art. I. The members of the council of Castile are dismissed as cowards and unworthy of being magistrates of a brave and generous nation.

2. The presidents and attorneys-general shall be put under arrest and detained as hostages. The other members of the said council shall be allowed to remain in Madrid or Hagia Madrid, under pain of being prosecuted and punished as traitors. We accept, nevertheless, from the present provisions those of the members of the said council who have not signed the deliberations of the eleventh of August, 1808, which was so unprecedent for the dignity of a magistrate as for the character of a man.

Signed NAPOLEON, &c.

SAME HEAD.

We have decreed and do decree what follows!

Art. I. The court of Cassation created by TH. II. Art. CI. of the constitution of the kingdom of Spain shall be immediately organized.

Signed as above.

SAME HEAD.

We have decreed and do decree what follows!

Art. I. The Tribunal of the Inquisition is abolished, as militating against the sovereignty and civil authority.

2. The property belonging to the Inquisition shall be sequestrated, and added to the Spanish domains, in order to serve as a guarantee for the tithes and other bonds or obligations of the government.

Signed as above.

SAME HEAD.

We have decreed and do decree what follows!

Art. I. One and the same individual can be commandant of only one place.

2. From and after the first of January next, any individual who may be commandant of more than one place, shall make choice of the one he wishes to preserve as commandant; and the cases shall return to the disposal of the king.

Signed as above.

SAME HEAD.

Considering that the friars of the different monastic orders in Spain are too numerous

That if a certain number is useful in order to assist the ministers of the altars in the administration of the sacraments, the existence of a number which is too considerable is hurtful to the prosperity of the state.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

Art. I. The number of the convents which at present exist in Spain shall be reduced to one third

This reduction shall be effected by joining the friars of several convents of the same order into a single house.

II. I. From the date of the publication of the present decree, no novitiate, nor any religious profession shall be permitted until the number of the friars and nunes is reduced to one third of the number at present existing.

In consequence, and within fifteen days, all the novices must leave the convents into which they may have been admitted.

III. All the regular ecclesiastics who may wish to renounce living in communities, in order to live as secular clergy, shall be at liberty to leave their convents.

IV. The ecclesiastics who renounce living in communities agreeably to the preceding article, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of the pensions and other rights which shall be fixed according to their age, and which cannot be less than 3000 reals, nor exceed the maximum of 4000 reals.

V. From the amount of the property of the convents which shall be suppressed agreeably to article I. of the present decree, the sum shall in the first place be taken which is necessary for augmenting the fund of the curates, so that the smallest salary to be paid them may not be less than 2,400 reals.

VI. The property belonging to the convents which are suppressed, that is disposable after the sum as stated in the preceding article is deducted, shall be added to the domains of Spain and employed as follows!

1. The fund of the said property to guarantee the *vales* and other public bonds.

2. The other half to reimburse the provinces, cities and towns for the expenses occasioned by the maleontents of the French and insurrectional armies, and to indemnify the towns and provinces for the damages, loss of houses or any other losses occasioned by the war.

Signed, as above.

SAME HEAD.

We have decreed and do decree what follows!

Art. I. From the publication of the present decree, feudal rights are abolished in Spain.

2. All personal duty, all exclusive right of fishery, or drag or other rights of the same nature upon the crops and fruits. It is therefore all ovens, mills, or inns are suppressed. Every one shall be permitted, upon the footing of the laws, to give a free scope to his industry.

Signed as above.

SAME HEAD.

Considering that one of the establishments which most oppose the prosperity of Spain, is that of the barriers existing between the provinces.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

Art. I. From the first of January next, the barriers existing between the several provinces, shall be suppressed.

The custom-houses shall be conveyed to, and established at the frontiers.

Signed as above.

GRAND DUTCHY OF WARSAW.

Warsaw, Dec. 7.—The university of the coronation of his majesty the Emperor Napoleon has been celebrated in the Dutchy of Warsaw as a national fete. That day had been chosen for the first meeting of the Senate, which meeting his majesty the king of Saxony was pleased to preside in person.

His majesty repaired to the Senate, preceded by his ministers, high officers of his court and aide-de-camp generals; and being seated upon his throne, he delivered the following speech:

"Agreeably to the constitution, before the meeting of the deputies which we shall soon to convoke, I have called the Senate together in order to deliberate on the different functions imposed upon them by the constitution.

Nothing desirous of giving more splendor to the assembly of the Senate, I have fixed for its first sitting, upon the solemn day of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon, my high ally.

"Senators, I might favorably for the opening of your sittings on this day, which is consecrated by gratitude of the nation to him to whom the Dutchy of Warsaw owes its existence, its constitution and its laws.

"It is pleasing for me to call upon men who are well known for their patriotism and zeal, in order to fill places to which they are entrusted by the constitution, being full of confidence that all their measures will tend to the welfare of the country."

The fete was announced the preceeding evening by numerous discharges of artillery. In the evening of the day, the city and palace were illuminated, and there was a drawing room at court.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

Augsburg, Dec. 1.—Some private letters mention in a very positive manner, that his majesty king Joachim has been in Sicily at the head of 30,000 French, Italian and Neapolitan troops. These letters also add that her majesty the Queen has been declared Regent of the kingdom of Naples during the absence of the king. We are waiting with the utmost impatience for the official confirmation of this report.

(Journal de l'Empire.)

Naples, Dec. 10.—His majesty issued the last instant the following decree:

Joachim Napoleon, &c.

Considering that the tranquility which now prevails throughout Calabria happily enables us to revoke the rigorous measures which were adopted in 1806, against that province, we have decreed what follows!

Art. 1. The law of the 31st July, 1806, which declares Calabria in a state of rebellion, is revoked.

2. From this time that province shall be administered the same as the other provinces of the kingdom.

(Idem.)

Copenhagen, Dec. 3.—The day before yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Sound arrested in perfect silence at Amalienburg.

As the cold has for some days past been very sharp, it appears to be every reason for believing that the enemy's vessels will soon leave our coasts.

The clouds with which the Swedish affairs have been covered, begin at length to clear. It is now well known, that the entire defeat of the king's armies in the two provinces of Finland, and the disturbances which have broken out, as well among the troops as among several classes of the inhabitants, have rendered the king undecided in his future determination. It is possible possible that his dissatisfaction at the conduct of his ally the king of G. Britain contributes no doubt to change his system; it is even remarked that the editors of the English newspapers already begin to express their opinion that the government will be at last compelled to abandon the king of Sweden, and to treat with certain himself. It is now said that the disturbances which have broken out in different parts of Scania were the causes of the alarm fires which were remarked a few days ago upon the coasts of Sweden.

Our Official Gazette which has published some news from Sweden as extracted from the English newspapers, confirms the rumor that was spread the king having ordered his regiments of body-guards, which has been the occasion of much discontent among the Swedish nobility. The same Gazette has also published the reports of the Middle-Gregan Gen. Bays and Field Marshal Klingspor of the battles which were fought towards the end of last month, and the news the account of the retreat of the Swedes. These reports tally with those published in the Gazette of the court of Petersburgh.

According to the accounts given by the Swedish arrived from Sweden, the trade of that kingdom is concentrated in the hands of a few houses who do some good business, but the country in general suffers severely from the situation into which the monarch has brought it. It is said that the bank of Stockholm has specie; but it is less money than men that the king of Sweden is in want of in order to defend his provinces.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The general of division Saint Hilaire, commander of the town of Berlin and the Middle Mark, has just published the following letter, which had been addressed to him by Marshal Davoust, Duke of Aversadt:

To the General of Division St. Hilaire, Commander of Berlin.

General, being upon the point of quitting Berlin, the last order that I think it my duty to give you, must do honor to the glorious memory of the Great Frederic, at the same time that it will be a mark of the high esteem of our sovereign and the French army for his brother. As the troops quit Berlin the 3d Dec. you will present at their head the keys of the town to his royal highness prince Ferdinand. It cannot but be pleasing to his majesty the king to receive them from the hands of that prince, to whom I beg you to testify upon that occasion my most profound respect. After this ceremony you will cause the troops to set off for Potsdam, where they will repair to their further destination. As to my general, you can also repair to your post with the certain conviction of your having acquired to yourself that esteem of which an officer of your talents and illustrate sentiments is deserving. As your departure, you will inform the national guards that the French authorities retain the command of Berlin until the evening of the 5th Dec. and that you cannot give them a greater mark of your esteem than by intrusting to them alone the safety and police of that capital. The national guards have under the most difficult circumstances evinced a spirit of order, moderation and patriotism which has gained them the approbation and consideration of the French army. All sensible men who are devoted to their sovereign, owe a very particular acknowledgement to those guards. The French carry with them an honorable remembrance of the conduct of the state and of the municipality.

Make known, general, to the inhabitants of that city, that it was the sowing mistrust and discord, and exciting the two nations to war, which is the interest of the enemy of both to it never to abandon the political principles of a monarch who will ever the glory and prosperity of his country, we see with the more lively satisfaction peace re-established between them, and all our wishes are confined to its lasting forever. At Berlin and at Vienna, whither the fate of arms has led our emperor, the inhabitants cannot refuse us the justice of saying that we never endeavored to divert the subjects from the love which they owe to their sovereign. Here we every where chr we find loyal and men and adventurers, to whom the subversion of order and every change is a hope and wish. Their evil intentions heads have been kept in check. The nobility, the landholders, the clergy, the burgher, the merchants and all the establishments upon which the support of society rests, have been protected and defended against all the attempts of innovators. The French have every reason with the most profound esteem for the sovereign and the nation.

Signed, *The Marshal Duke of Aversadt, Commander in Chief of the army of the Oder.*

December 4.—The Kreuzlagen gazette of the 27th Nov. announces officially the retreat of Baron de Stein, minister of state, who has received his discharge in consequence of a demand which he himself addressed to the king for that purpose.

The garrison of Colberg, consisting of 2800 men, will arrive in this city on the 8th, and remain here in garrison. These troops have received that mark of distinction from his Prussian majesty, for their having, during the last war, valiantly defended the place which was intrusted to them.

The new governor of Berlin, lieutenant de Lauenzy, arrived here on the 3d, the very day that the French quitted our city.

Propositions are now making for the reception of our sovereign. We are still ignorant of the day of their arrival.

5th—General St. Hilaire, upon presenting to his royal highness prince Ferdinand the keys of the town, addressed to him among other words the following:

"At the moment of the definitive evacuation of Berlin, it was natural that the marshal of Aversadt should reserve to your royal highness the joy of delivering yourself to your august nephew the keys of his capital, whether he is called both by his own interests and by the unanimous wishes of his people. I must also depart in the breast of your highness the sentiments of esteem and respect with which I and my predecessors have been inspired by the submitties and a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of Prussia. I have had time to know their sentiments for the house of Frederic the Great, their unbounded attachment to their constitution, and their hatred for the principles which may destroy it. These sentiments are the strongest support of the throne, when sovereigns know how to appreciate them. The greater part of the inhabitants of Berlin have recollected the truth of the system which is to secure peace to the world; they wish to see the union with France more and more strengthened; therein they hope to find the solution of their evils; they no longer wait but until time more than the arrival of their King and Queen, in order to take them for guides in the flight of their patriotic sentiments.—The French, since their arrival in Berlin, have had the illustrious brother of the Great Frederic was their friend. I esteem myself happy to be the organ of their sentiments of gratitude and respect, which I share with the most lively sensibility.

His royal highness returned in substance the following answer:

"I come, monsieur le Comte, the keys of the city of Berlin, which the marshal duke of Aussiadt has charged you to deliver to me, as a particular distinction: I beg you to testify to him my gratitude, and to add, that being convinced of my little merit, I attribute this token of esteem to the happiness of my cousin the brother of Frederic the Great, where renown and glory will descend to the posterity. I have the pleasure of telling the post of commander of this town, yet again with you the extreme and approbation of all my fellow citizens for the order which you have constantly maintained among your troops, and for the justice and equity which have guided all your steps. My sentiments are known to you, Monsieur le Comte, I only renew them to you, wishing you every thing that can contribute to your happiness and satisfaction.

FROM THE MONITOR.

I publish the following, in accordance with the desire of the gentlemen of the Navy, who wish nothing more than that the world should bear witness to the respect in which they have invariably held their chief.

To the hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR,

Your removal from the Navy Department has affected us both pleasure and regret. We are pleased that you have been called to fill a station the most honorable in the gift of the government, because we consider that in this instance, exalted worth has been justly rewarded. We regret your leaving us, because through a long course of years, in which we have enjoyed the happiness of your acquaintance, we have personally experienced an unrelenting conduct on your part, calculated to excite our most respectful esteem and affectionate personal attachment.

Under the influence of these sentiments, we cannot suppress the expression of our regret, that they, in the discharge of the distinguished trust reposed in you, you may exceed the most sanguine expectations of your friends; that your years may be many; the esteem of your country increase with your years; your health uninterrupted, your happiness complete.

Ch. W. Goldsborough,
Thomas Tingey,
J. E. Smith,
Jos. T. Ghiselin,
Conrad Selgner.

March 10, 1809.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Occupied as I am, I cannot for a moment, postpone the pleasure of conveying to you my warmest thanks for the very kind expressions of esteem and solicitude in your note that recei-