WASHINGTON CITY:
*MONDAY, JULY 11.*

M. DE DIAMBURY, Chargé des Affaires and Consul-General of the Emperor of Russia to the United States, arrived here a few days ago. We understand that he has been recognized by us as the President of the U. S. and has received his exequatur as Consul-General.

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[The review of the following performance has produced to the Republican friends of the National Intelligencer for its intention to malign its opinions, he has just concluded "that it may not be all respects the most fair and candid of the kind, it does certainly does look. Much as he always expressed and still continues to hold up of many of the leading measures of Mr. Adams's administration, he has always avowed that methinks as an honest man, and patriot, he could have his merits, to be the complete him rather as the revolutionary patriot, than the President. We, indeed, wish that the young democrats which he has known down of the fire of indignation in the matter, Politics, by the, being high minded virtuous thought and acted in direct opposition to them, not, not at the or cause to consider the statement and hopes of the revolution, and to conclude the cause of respect of the American people.]

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*"Be thou a Spirit of Health or Goblin damned!"*

The communications of Mr. Adams originally printed in the "Boston Patriot" have excited no inconsiderable degree of curiosity. Those who know who has failed to forge a speech in the eyes of the world, whose flagrant perjury within a few years has been so clamorously contested with the highest of our country, cannot but feel a pause before the public as a writer in the newspapers, we seek with eager inquisitiveness the object of his purposes and wait with anxiety the development of some interesting discovery. After a long regime, we could have disturbed the retirement of the President. What object of public interest is he seeking, what is the purpose to hurtle the arrows of destruction on his enemies, or merely to hold the shield over his breast? On this point we begin to rise from the oblivion of a long and tedious catalogue, and in this way through enemies and friends!

"*By the interest, whether of charitable, Or, if you have no such, a somewhat dearer That I will speak to thee!*"

The combined object of his communications is to vindicate himself for proposing and effecting a second mission to France.

This act of his administration required no justification, for the clamors of the Federal administration were drowned in the general voice of the nation and the applause of his country. Let him rather defend his con, or explain if he cannot defend, the vacillating principles of his administration to introduce and perpetuate monarchical and aristocratical establishments. Let him vindicate himself from the almost traitorous propositions which his hand taxed his stamp and his sanction to his alien & sedition laws and the dangerous system of executive influence which he introduced were established to establish. Let the good might be of service to the decaying splendor of his name, this might be of service to his whitening locks of his glory. But at this late period of life to come again before the public, who if they have been imperfectly forgetful of his services had nearly forgotten the injuries of his public life in order to atone, at least the only measure which required none, either evinces a perfect audition of an impudent conscience.

In one of his publications he calls on Mr. Madison for assistance, in compliments on the zeal and ability of that honorable gentleman and a short, but ill-directed, attack upon those who neglected him. The list of Mr. Adams's communications covers a letter from Portugal, not a publication in which the French minister indulges himself in abusing the character of Talleyrand, but a letter to Mr. Madison explicitly stated by the ex-President that the charges of Talleyrand against Mr. Gerry were the proofs of pure sterling and unconquerable patriotism which the American nation have always found in this able advocate of its independence and firm supporter of its rights. The conduct which "Talleyrand's indefatigable" was the consummate art of a great diplomatist, and to avoid a collision of force to the minister or the Directory and yet avoiding from accepting to the proposition of the Envoy.

It was ungenerous and unfriendly in Mr. Adams to give color to a charge of ineffectiveness and indolence to his gentleman, without declaring the charge to be contradicted by the tenor of his whole life, by his conduct as one of the committee of public safety in Massachusetts at the dawn of the Revolution, a member of it little diligently and proper, by his conduct as a member of the revolutionary Congress, by his and and therefore on the committee of finance, by his bold refusal to subscribe the constitution as it passed the convention and before it received many made to it, which refusal, whatever might be thought of its consequence in other respects, exhibited nothing like indecision or want of firmness. The history of this dignified and able patriot of our revolution was exhibited in the very letter of Talleyrand to Pichon, for to develop the character of Gerry was a task of considerable glory, and yet Talleyrand was received by mistaking the indefatigable and able diplomatist who effected the object he propondently his very name.

The character of an unsuccessful minister like that of a recreant general can not be the object of Mr. Adams which should add to his fame. The retreat of Moreau, therefore no speculator of the nature of the Philosophy perhaps evinces more military skill, and the conduct of Gerry though not so brilliant, more consummate wisdom. Jay has accomplished ten times as much for his country. It is unfortunate for Mr. Adams, that the service of his country—we sincerely hope his great talents may be again in our service—Jay's talents, we could find few men in the United States more deserving of public confidence, and who combine in a superior degree the talents and integrity necessary for a great statesman.

FRANKLIN.

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*To his Excellency JAMES MADISON, President of the United States.*

SIR,

With all that respect and esteem which long and faithful public services are calculated to inspire, the City Council of Boston, beg leave to approach you, and to tender their congratulations on your elevation to the Presidency of the United States.

Under the guidance of your illustrious predecessor, we have seen our country advanced to safety in times the most perilous, and our country in the enjoyment of peace and plenty while the other nations of the earth, by the tyranny or weakness of their rulers or governments, are groaning under *the pressure of the concomitant calamities.* As one of the principal agents in that political and happy system, we have seen the able statesman, whom we now have the honor to address, and his past conduct convinces us a guarantee that the interest of our common country could not have been committed to an abler or more virtuous citizen.

We should be wanting in gratitude, were we not here to acknowledge the blessings of prosperity, within the territory of Orleans, and this City in particular, which have accompanied the section with the U. States. In population, agriculture, commerce, and the arts, we have seen the rapid growth, the improvements have been immense; nor are we, a loss for gratitude, to the Author of all, to the influence of a free government, founded in wisdom, and administered by virtue and talents. Under these impressions, sir, the City Council of New Orleans, pray Almighty God to continue the Constitution of the United States, which is the pride and the boast of every faithful citizen.

That your valuable life may long be preserved to the service of a grateful country is our ardent wish.

We are respectfully, sir,
Your ob'dt servants,
Humble servants.
CHARLES TRUDEAU, Pres.
*By the President.*
M. BURNORS, Clerk of the City Council.

*Approved, New Orleans, June 26th, 1809.*

JAS. MATHER, Mayor.

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*To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.*

SIR,

I will thank you to insert in your paper the following, the following extracts respecting a pause which appeared in your paper of Wednesday last, under the head of Commerce of the 4th inst.

The place I have reference to is that where I stated that the Mr. Gamble made at the Virginia Manufactory of Arms.

"Mr. Gamble, Mr. Gamble, the Superintendent of Cannon was prepared and put up under my immediate direction, and I believe I have received $2000. Although I am satisfied the expense of the cannon, nevertheless I do not left an impression on the minds of all that I have received a compensation for my services in my individual services as an individual, and I have no hesitation in making and presenting it Richmond.

"Mr. Gamble, I ought to be understood that the contract with the state of Virginia, runs thus:

"I am to make at my works in Georgetown, for my expense, all the machinery of every description necessary for the Boring and Boring Mills, consisting of wrought as well as cast iron, and I am to furnish every apparatus and implement needful to carry the works into operation, the machinery to be delivered at Richmond at my expense and risk, I have engaged no one my hands from leaving me, nor to put up the machinery and set the works in motion. And further to prove satisfactory that there was nothing wanted to make the work complete in all their parts, I agreed to cast, bore, and turn a Cannon with my hands and at my expense in these works to show I should be satisfied upon was mentioned above, the $2000.

"Yours, &c. JOHN FOXALL.

Georgetown, July 15, 1809.

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A Gold Mine has been discovered at Pantanoque, A bag of 100 ounces gold, upwards of fourteen and a half ounces troy, found by a hole boy on Stewart's Neck Hearth, has been taken to the mint to assayed; its quality is more than 22 carats, which is the standard of the gold coins of the U. S. and G. Britain.

*Philadelphia, July 14.*

On Monday last, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania appointed *John Redman Coxe*, M. D. professor of chemistry in this university in the place of Dr. James Woodhouse, deceased.

*Philadelphia, July 12.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated May 27, 1809, ult. "I affectionately congratulate you on the Patriots have been blessed with uncommon success, in almost every attack on the overbearing tyrants of this part of the world. Yesterday authentic accounts arrived of the Patriots at Oporto being completely routed, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. Soult is wounded and taken prisoner by the British at that place, Portugal was lately consumed with the most sanguinary battle ever fought, Soult set on fire by the French and then treated. The Austrian army, forming a corps of from 40 to 50,000 men, have already taken the field; hostilities commenced on the 12th April. Intelligence has just been received, that near Venice, the advanced guards, of the Austrians, the Italians, were repulsed by the French, but that archduke John having come to their assistance, the latter with a force of 60,000 men, completely defeated the French, who were 50,000 strong, under command of Eugene, viceroy, viceroy of Italy, who was wounded. The loss of the French is 20,000 men, the Austrians, it is said, have scarcely the remainder prisoners, besides the whole of their artillery and baggage. Hostilities also have begun on the Rhine.

"May 28th. News has just arrived from Seville, announcing for a certainty that the Russians and Prussians have joined the Patriots against France.—All the bells in this place are now ringing, as also firing of cannon and rejoicing on the occasion."

*Statement and situation of the Austrian Force.*

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| Army of Germ. | Men. | Chief. |
| Bohemia, | 180,000 | Archduke Charles. |
| The Danube, | 40,000 | Gen. Keller. |
| Poland, | 120,000 | Archduke Ferd. |
| Italy, | 100,000 | Archduke John. |
| Dalmatia, | 30,000 | Gen. Vlaskovich. |
| Tyrol, | 30,000 | Gen. Chollan. |
| Reserve, | 96,000 | Emp'r in person. |
| Total, | 590,000 | |

*Boston, July 11.*

Yesterday arrived the brig Lucy, Capt. Howland, in 34 days from Lisbon.

We are informed by this that certain intelligence had been received at Lisbon that the Spaniards, under Romana, had defeated the French near Bilbao and made prisoners of 6,000 French troops. It was stated that Corunna had fallen into the hands of the patriots, but this was not confirmed.

Some time before capt. H. sailed, it was stated that a French army was advancing from the northern frontier of Portugal, with an intention to join Soult; that gen. Beresford, alarmed at the accounts of the French approach to the Regency at Lisbon, to furnish him with all the aid they could command; that the Regency had given blessing of the surrender of Oporto and the retreat of Soult, was returned by Spain.

The accounts of Soult and his army were vague. It had been reported that he was by a detachment of British joined and was taken; but this account was doubtful.

At Lisbon, the alarm occasioned by the advance of the French into Portugal, had in a considerable degree subsided, but the fate of Oporto was still considered as uncertain and precarious.

The emperor Alexander returned to Petersburg from Finland on the 13 to fix the purpose of being present at the marriage of the grand duchess Catherine.

*Lisbon, May 27.*—It has been confirmed by official notice, that the French army of Marshal Soult, broken up by the patriots of Oporto, has fled with precipitation, abandoning artillery, baggage, &c. and losing a great number of soldiers in the Austrian prisoners. All our provinces of the North are freed from the Vandals, who consequently great colonges in their flight.

The Marquis of Astorga is appointed President of the Supreme Junta in Spain.

The Patriots continue to resist the French in Arragon.

The French in Barcelona appeared to be preparing to withdraw from that place.

Accounts from Seville are to May 15. The anniversary of the succession of the citizens of Madrid by the French on the 2d of May, had been commemorated.

It was reported, that troops had been drawn from Naples by the French to reinforce the army of the Po; and that there was an insurrection of Calabrians; and that gen. Stuart, with a mixed army of 30,000, was ready to assist them.

*The following very interesting accounts were communicated to the Editors of the Boston Gazette, on Wednesday morning last, by a gentleman from Hanover, where papers had been received from London, to the 1st of May.*

FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

*Dated Head Quarters Sachs, April 17.*

"On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial highness the archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Prussia by Pronsten, Cilenbie and Gotrz, and, after a strong opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Taglamento. The enemy retired across the rivers in order to join with the troops in that quarter. This junction, which probably took place at Sacile, made the loss the army of Italy sustains, very trifling. On the 14th, his imperial highness proceeded with the advanced guard of the Prussian, to the remainder of the army followed at day break. The enemy's advanced guards were in retreat, and his army was posted between that place and Sacile, near Fontanafredda. The cannonade was commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated in the complete defeat of the Italian, the king of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisive that the enemy could not rallying themselves behind the Livenza, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave. The prisoners amounted to 6,000, among whom are generals Pino and Broussier. More are daily arriving. The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number, we have taken 16 cannon and three eagles."

LONDON, May 15.—There have arrived since our last some more Spanish papers, brought from Corunna to the 5th inst. They do not amble to add a single important fact to the intelligence exclusively published by us on Saturday, relative to the successes of the Austrians in the Tyrol, in Italy and Poland; and therefore in our may's army to Germany the accounts by this conveyance are but very trifling. Some articles which we also gave in our last from the Third Bulletin of the French army. The French and Spanish papers attempt to give a different colorline to the results of this affair, but the statements which we have inserted, the tures of truth, that credence cannot be denied them in preference to the obviously unwarrantable statements of the enemy. The Austrians give geographical proofs of their having to the first position considerably advanced in rear with all the pretensions of the enemy the utmost they can assert is that they maintain a position on the Piave. Italy therefore affairs wear a promising aspect on the part of the Austrians, the more especially as the improved state of the Tyrol (as described in our last) is so highly favorable to their cause. We have nothing to add to the account we gave on Saturday of the capture of Warsaw by the Austrian army of the Archduke Ferdinand, except that a Polish regiment from Lublin, in Poland, has declared that the garrison of Warsaw, on its retreat to Kalisch, had been pursued for two days, & that many prisoners were taken.

In Germany, we learn by advices received on Saturday, that a Prussian messenger who left Heilgenlaa on the 7th inst. that the Archduke Charles so late as the 5th, continued on the Rogen between Cham and Stollsingen, where he was joined by the Archdukes Ferdinand and Hollingen, and a corps of reserve under Gen. Norman. The division of Gen. Hiller, Mr. Vincent and Kienmayer had also joined him, and thus augmented the army under his immediate command on the 3d, the duke to one hundred and sixty thousand men. Wurtzburg is reported to be in very advanced state of fortification under count Kleinau, and it was added that another corps had taken possession of Dresden.

We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements, but hope they will prove authentic. At all events, we trust that Bonaparte will shortly have to report of his enemies by having attacked in a manner the formidable army of the Archduke Charles in his rear, and this hope, we are encouraged by all the advices received by the last conveyance. The Emperorss of Germany, we are happy to find, is not the least disgusted by the result of the first operations in Bavaria. His imperial majesty has issued a proclamation from Linz, in which he calls out the second or reserve militia of Austria, intending to place himself at their head. The Hungarian insurrection army had been arrested at Presburg and every measure of his government was determined and energetic and every corresponding with the danger which menaces his throne.

Private advices state, that the insurrections in Hessia has become very formidable. One account says: "At Cassel, Hanau, Fulda, and in some other places, the people had disarmed the military, and hanged some of the French officers, and have charged with the execution of the obnoxious decrees. Some squadrons of hussars, which had been sent to the camp at Hanover, and a division of infantry which had been ordered to Elze, have been recalled by forced marches. The spirit of discontent is manifested by Holstein, extends through Hanover and Brunswick, Wetterawia, and Thuringia, and only wants a leader to unite in a formidable insurrection. Col. Dornberg, of the Westphalian Rangers, crossed the mountains of Thuringia, and he represents the arrest, but other accounts represent him at the head of a numerous and well organized force."

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*Boston, July 6.*

SPAIN.

*Copy of a Decree in Favor of the Commerce of Spanish America.*

1. In consequence of urgent instances of the minister of his Britanic majesty, the commerce of Spanish America, and the ports of the kingdom, and the royal name of his majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, shall be, and the citizens thereof, and in all the privileged custom houses of the province, the same goods shall be received, without any limitation or restriction, and that the duty shall be paid for the same at the rates only by which the were charged before the war in 1801. By order of the majesty.

(Signed) SAAVEDRA

*Seville, February 20, 1809.*

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MARRIED, at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 8th instant, HIRAM LAMPHIER, of Hartford, to Miss MARIA G. BUTLER, of New Haven.

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WASHINGTON THEATRE.

For the Benefit of
MRS. WOOD AND MR. WARREN.

*On Tuesday Evening, July 11, 1809,*
*Will be performed the Comedy of*
*SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;*
*Or,*
*THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.*
*Tickets to be had at the Office of Mr. Wood.*

*The Comic Song, "Evening Star, or Pimpkin, was never clever." Mr. Warren.*

*Hornpipe, Mr. Blake.*

*Mr. Jacobs.*

*To which will be added,*

*An entire new Piece, in two acts, Never before performed here, called*

THE
PORTRAIT OF CERVANTES;
*Or,*
*PLOT AND COUNTER-PLOT.*
*Written by Charles Kemble.*

*The Boxes, Dollars; the Pit, Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

*Tickets to be Children at 50 cents.*

*Tickets to be had at the Office of Mr. Wood, and Cooper, Alexandria, near Georgetown.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain Can Shortly Before Seven o'clock.

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WANTED TO HIRE,

*A Servant of Color for a small family.*

IT is expected that the Person will produce evidence of honesty and sobriety—a slave would be preferred. The Person will be found in plain cooking, washing and ironing, and for this a good wage will be given, and be liberally well clothed. To such as one like, there will be given apply the printer.

July 11—3t.

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ONE HUNDRED CENTS REWARD.

RAN away on the seventh inst. an apprentice to the Hatting, aged about 18 years of age, bound to the above subscriber, had on when he departed a blue cloth jacket, white pantaloons and a good round hat; he is a very fair boy, with light hair, and has no other smoke, will wear if he can, and a very good boy, and behaved very well while at the business.

I do hereby offer the above reward to any person or persons who will bring him to me, or secure him so that I may get him, it is better looking than the thing, he will quickly pass in a large crowd, and is very genteel. I will pay the above reward to any one who will secure them as aforesaid, or any person who has had or shall harbour, if brought home to me, free of charge. Baltimore, 4th of July, 1809. Baltimore, 4th of July, 1809.

JOHN MINCHIN.

July 11—4t.

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JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, AT C. WEIGHTMAN'S, Washington, and Alexandria, Georgetown, Fredericktown, Gray's Alexandria.

*Cordials of Superior Quality*

To be had with

*The Musical Instrument for Ladies, Piano Fortes, and Harpsichords.*