The following paragraph, extracted from the Connecticut Courant, has run its course through the federal prints:

"*Economical Defence*—Mr. Lloyd in a late speech in Congress, stated that "a bill had been exhibited to the Senate of *eight hundred dollars* for medical attendance on a single gun boat, for a single month at New Orleans."

The words put into Mr. Lloyd's mouth are capable of being construed so as to mean that such a bill as that which he mentions had been admitted. We understand that such a bill was presented for payment, but immediately rejected by the accountant of the navy; and not a cent has yet been paid upon it by the Department.

Our readers will recollect, that about the end of October last the New York Gazette announced the arrival of the Barque Richard, Capt Odiorne, from Liverpool, and gave an article under the signature of Capt Odiorne, stating "that on the 19th of Sept when beating down channel, Mr. Maury, the American Consul at Liverpool, sent one of his clerks on board the Richard, who verbally informed Capt. O. of the arrival at Liverpool of an express from London, advising of *a declaration of war by France against the United States of America," &c.*

Mr. Maury, on seeing this article, republished in the London prints, with great propriety made the following notarial declaration, which is published from the original now before us. It convicts Capt. Odiorne of a deliberate falsehood; and it will be but an act of justice in editors, by republishing Mr. Maury's certificate, to rescue his veracity from the imputation cast upon it by Capt. Odiorne's declaration.

American Consulate, Liverpool, 8th December. 1808.

Having read in the Globe, one of the London daily papers, the foregoing extract, I feel it incumbent upon me publicly to contradict it, by declaring as I hereby do, that I did not send any of my clerks, or any other person on board the Richard, Captain John Odiorne, whilst in the Channel or at any other time, to inform him of a declaration of war by France against the United States—or to advise him to come to anchor and insure his vessel in consequence thereof—I did deliver to Captain Odiorne, previous to his sailing, some dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for the Secretary of state of the United States, but gave him no instructions whatever about chartering a pilot boat for the purpose of conveying them.

The persons deposing and affirming to the underwritten affidavit were all the clerks or persons I had in my employ when the Richard sailed—except one, then on a visit to his friends in Scotland.

Given from under my hand and *Seal.* seal of office the day and year before written.

JAMES MAURY.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

[Here follow the corroborating oaths of Mr Maury's five clerks, which it is unnecessary to give at length.]

Olmstead's Case. The Marshal for Pennsylvania is preparing to organize on the 18th inst. the posse to the number of 2,000 persons to execute the process in this case.

We possess the 31st French Bulletin, which shall be given in our next. It is without date. It is principally filled with a detail of the English disasters on leaving Corunna, and announces no new event of consequence.

Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

John, W. Eppes is re-elected for Chesterfield district, without opposition.

Thomas Gholson, junr. is re-elected for Brunswick district without opposition.

Nansemond County.

Thomas Newton	339
R. Taylor	68

From present prospects there is no doubt of Mr. Newton's re-election.

Greensville and Prince George.

Col. Goodwyn	321
Col. Ingram	89

Rockbridge County.

Alex. Wilson	338
James Breckenridge	314

Buckingham County.

John Randolph	379
Jerman Baker	192

Caroline County.

J. T. Woodford	314
John Roane	155

Wilson Carey Nicholas is re-elected without opposition for Albemarle district; and John Clopton for Henrico district.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Deane, capt. Vibbert, has arrived at New York in 40 days from Bristol, and brings London papers to the 2d of March, the contents of which, so far as they are interesting, are embraced in the following notice.

The English government have agreed to make a loan of 600,000*l.* to the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Bonaparte had left Paris for Germany. A rumor, not credited, prevailed in London, that Austria had declared war against France.

The examination into the conduct of the duke of York closed on the 22d of Feb.

On the 28th of February a letter was received by the House of Commons from the duke, alledging his innocence of charges preferred against him, and claiming a right to be heard at their bar before any proceedings were adopted in consequence of the late inquiry.

Accounts received in England from Portugal represent the Portuguese as still making the greatest exertions to resist the French.

Russia is said to have manifested some indications of a hostile disposition to Napoleon.

The Brest fleet, of ten sail of the line, had sailed, and admiral Gambier was ordered to pursue them.

Drury Lane Theatre was burnt to the ground on the 24th of Feb.

The advance in woollen cloths has been so great in London, that on the 22d Feb. it was calculated, that 10,000 journeymen taylors had been thrown out of employ. Spanish wool had advanced from 6 to 26s per lb.

3 per cent. consols, for money 67 3-8—do. for April 68—Fine wheat 94 to 97s. Fine flour 88 to 90. Second 80 to 85s.

The ship Catharine, Bickford, who arrived at Salem on the 17th inst. from Valentia, brings papers to the 17th of February.

The Spanirds continued the war with zeal. Saragossa still held out. A letter from Tarragona, February 4, says—"we are expecting an attack every day from the French; but I assure you the place is in a very decent state of defence, and I expect, at most, we shall only have the second part of the play of Sarragossa acted here." A letter from Valencia, dated Feb. 18th says, "unless the report that Austria has declared war against France be true, I fear that this country will soon be in possession of the French. If Saragossa is not shortly relieved it must fall as they must be entirely without provisions; but in order to throw in supplies, a grand attack is to be made about this time, by part of the armies of Catalonia and Valencia; at the same time, gen. Reding was to attack the French in the neighborhood of Tarragona, so that it is highly probable the fate of this part of the country will be decided in a few days.

It is stated in the Spanish papers, that peace is re-established between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.

Those papers also say, that there is every prospect of war between France and Austria; the latter has an army of 600,000 soldiers, and 80,000 cavalry, completely equipped.

New York Gazette.

London, Feb. 32. We have received American papers to the 27th ult.—The greatest confusion prevails in all the principal ports of the United States, and a determined resistance is made to all the restrictive regulations of the embargo laws. The vessels for Europe, particularly England, now put to sea in defiance of the power of the government and the most serious result seems to threaten the Union.

February 24.—The following very interesting account from Spain, is extracted from a Portuguese paper.

"Captain Walker of the 71st regiment, effected his escape from Madrid on the 24th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of general Behard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for, notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibiting the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sun set, numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that general Penque was assassinated by a woman: General Grand Maison was found dead on the 31st of December; General Berthier, the prince of Neufchatel, died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate. It was the general opinion among the French officers that Bonaparte had set off for France.—There were various conjectures as to the cause; the most generally credited was, that a rupture between the cabinet of the Thuilleries and the northern powers occasioned his abrupt departure from Spain. Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of December, was received with a gloomy silence, he was not greeted with a single acclamation in any part of the city. It was currently reported in Madrid, that the duke of Infantado's army consisted of 50,000 men; but nothing was positively known of his position. General Cuesta has routed the enemy at the bridge of Almarez; every thing proves the weakness of the enemy; and the Spaniards continue to display the greatest enthusiasm."

February 25.—The dispatches received on Thursday by the Spanish Ambassador announce, it is said, the result of another battle in Arragon. The letter with the particulars is of the date of the 27th ult. The action was near Sarragossa, was obstinately contested and terminated in favor of the Patriots. Seven thousand French troops were left dead on the field of battle.

It is remarkable that the first intimation of the departure of the Austrian minister from Paris to Vienna, should have been given in a letter from Valencia of the 16th ult. The silence of the French, Dutch and German papers on this event, gives countenance to the report that the departure of Napoleon to the east of the Rhine, was in consequence of an unexpected rupture with Austria. It is also remarkable, that the report of a war between Francis and Bonaparte prevailed by the last advices, both on the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from Gottenburgh, with dispatches from Stockholm. The contents have not transpired, but one fact is stated on the Messenger's authority, which is of importance, at least as indicating the state of the public mind at St. Petersburgh. The disgust which has been felt at the conduct of the Grand Duke Constantine, has at length occasioned an attempt upon his life. The accounts are not exactly consistent concerning the mode of the attack.

Some say that the Duke was shot at, and that the ball passed over his head, and killed his aid-de-camp. Others that a plot was formed to kill him in his bed, and that his room being mistaken, his aid-de-camp was slain in his place: but all accounts agree that the aid-de-camp lost his life contrary to the intention of the conspirators. In consequence of this attempt, the Emperor, it is added, offered a reward of 200,000 roubles, for the discovery of the offender. This was announced by placards on the walls of the city. The following day an advertisement was posted about the streets, offering 400,000 roubles to any person who should assassinate Constantine.

February 25—It is now currently reported, that ministers mean to adopt a mode of warfare, with regard to Spain, more consistent, it is said, with our insular situation, naval preponderance and military establishments. This is to consist in frequent and partial descents on the extensive line of coast from Bayonne to Genoa. Its expediency and advantages were frequently recommended by the great lord Nelson; and the alarm which lord Cochrane kept up, some time ago on the French coast in the Mediterranean proves, if it be pursued on a large scale, that nothing can contribute more to harrass and distract the enemy. By these means, the hopes of the patriots will be constantly kept alive; whilst the invaders will be tormented and worn out by toilsome marches.

We alluded on Saturday to an action before Sarragossa, in which the French were defeated. The Spanish papers to the 10th, contain the official account of it, it took place on the 21st of last month. The enemy are stated to have advanced with seven columns of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a considerable train of artillery, to invest the suburb on the other side of the river. After a hard fought action, which lasted 5 hours, the main body of the enemy fell back and the reserve advanced with great impetuosity. The Spanish troops were for a short time thrown into disorder, but soon recovered themselves, and finally defeated the enemy, who left under the walls and in front of the batteries 4,000 men killed and as many wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not mentioned. On the same day an attack was made by about 800 French, on the fortress of San Josef, but they were also put to flight. Several skirmishes took place on the 22d, 23d and 24th, in the environs of San Josef, in which the Spaniards were equally successful.

Captain Gordon, from Havanna, informs us that the Spaniards had commenced the massacre of the French inhabitants three days before he sailed.

A. F. Paper.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE

Extract of a letter received by a respectable house in this City, from their correspondent in Liverpool; and confirmed by a similar advice from London, dated 12th January, 1809.

"I regret that I am prevented from executing your order for saltpetre. I had purchased about two tons, which I was about to ship to you per the Mary, but I am prevented by the custom house, where they inform me, that they have orders not to allow the exportation of salt-petre or gun powder; and that an order in council will be issued to this effect."

Philadelphia, April 13.

We feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state on the authority of late accounts from Havanna, that the tumultuous rising of the populace was completely suppressed, and that peace and order prevailed.

Extract of a letter, written by an eminent mercantile house in Liverpool, dated Feb 20

"By private letters received last night from New York, of the 25th Jan. we find that the Act was in force for preventing effectually the breaking of the embargo; that the non-importation bill was to be repealed, and double duties, it was understood, were to be charged in lieu of it, on goods to which that act referred; that it was understood the operation of the non intercourse bill would not take place for four or five months to come; that the American government had chartered two vessels one for France, the other for England, to sail the 1st of February, with definitive proposals, and that Congress was to meet early in May, when it was expected the vessels would be returned."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Character of General H. JACKSON,

from the Boston Patriot.

The politeness of a friend has favored us with the following, from a correspondent, who had learned the worth of the character he so justly appreciates, in those trying scenes which established our independence, and in which his departed friend acted so conspicuous and honorable a part.

DEAR FRIEND,

The continuance of your grief for the loss of our excellent friend, Gen. JACKSON, awakens all my sympathy, and has induced me, at last, to give utterance to those feelings which I had hitherto suppressed. It is indeed a heavy loss, a wide breach in the circle of my friends, as well as in that of yours; and since you could not doubt of my most cordial condolence, it seemed to me that my silence would be more efficacious than my language, in obtaining for you that relief, which your own habitual reflections, on the frailty of human dependencies, could not fail to furnish. But as you call for a communication of sentiment on the virtues and character of our friend, let us indulge a moment in the melancholy recital.—To dwell on the amiable qualities of those we love, is to strengthen such qualities in ourselves.

The place of his birth and education being distant from mine, many of his surviving friends must have known him longer than I did, though few have known him better. I knew him an early and zealous military volunteer in the service of our country, in her revolutionary war. I knew him always at the post of duty, frequently at that of danger. He raised a regiment in 1776, which he continued to conduct with skill and bravery, through all the vicissitudes of fatigue and privation, through battles, defeats and victories, till the object was attained for which he drew his sword—the liberty of his country.

At the peace of 1783, not so much in imitation of the Roman Cincinnatus, as in obedience to the call of honest industry, he retired with the other illustrious relics of our armies, to the pursuits of civil life. These pursuits, though less brilliant than those of war, are often more useful, sometimes more difficult to follow with consistency, as the history of our country has abundantly proved.—How many of his former fellow laborers in the toils of independence, have forgotten the principles they once taught us to revere; and, as if disgusted with their own good fame, are striving to destroy the institutions with which that fame was united.—Our departed friend never deviated from himself in this unhappy manner.—*Henry Jackson* continued firmly to support the republican system which General *Jackson* had assisted to establish.

If it was this adherence to principle that lost him the affections of some of his few companions in arms, who survive him in his native city of Boston; if it was really for its reason, as I have understood, that they have suffered his body to be committed to the ground without the accustomed pomp of military honors (vain pomp indeed, but sufficiently important in their view to be withheld as a mark of disapprobation) let us pity them: it is not on our friend that this dishonor falls. No! the stain of dishonor never touched him while alive; and death has now placed him beyond its reach forever.

But as you may intend this letter for publication, it is not so important to dwell upon his public character and political principles, which are well known to his country, as to bring into view his less conspicuous but more endearing traits that distinguish him from most of those who have been dear to us in life. A purer heart or a finer sense of duty than his never guided the actions of a human being. His natural desire of doing good was strengthened by constant exercise; and acts of beneficence became so habitual to him, as to be almost indispensible among his daily enjoyments.

His private fortune, though ample for himself and for charity, was made so by a virtuous attention to frugality, by moderating his expences, & avoiding all extravagant speculations. He seemed to consider himself only as the steward of his own estate; as if the property of it belonged to his friends who were less fortunate than he, or less regular in their habits of life. The calls of such friends upon his liberality have often swept off his income, and sometimes cut deep into his capital; but he was never known to complain or express his disappointment by reproaches—He would rather invite farther demands from the same persons, by an even tenor of conduct, and a continuance of the minor acts of friendship.

To mention particular instances that may have come to our knowledge, would betray his confidence; it would be revealing what he intended should remain unknown. And the cause of morals would often gain by a less scrupulous concealment of good actions than their authors deserve, yet secrets of this kind are a property to which the public has no no right, until the proprietors choose to give it up.

If these feeble expressions of my regret should afford you any consolation for the loss of our incomparable friend, it will be from an assurance that I knew his worth—and that my attachment was founded on the same moral qualities in him which give rise to your own. My consolation must arise from the continuance of your friendship to me, and from a confidence that your excellent heart, so nearly resembling his, will induce you not only to continue your usual course of charities, but adopt in some measure the objects of his own, and do much of the good that he would have done, had not a wiser dispensation arrested his career.

Accept my best affections.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Premises on the 15th day of June next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

LOT No. 3, in Sq. No 161 in the city of Washington together with a Dwelling House and Slaughter-House thereon. Said property is well situated for a butcher. A fine run of water passes near it. It was formerly owned by Daniel Guyer. Terms of payment, one fourth cash in hand, one fourth payable in six months from the sale with interest, one fourth payable at the end of 12 months with interest and the remainder payable at the end of 18 months with interest. Said payments are to be secured by good notes negotiable at the Bank and a mortgage on the property.

April 17—tds

AGREEABLY to an order from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county, the Subscriber will offer at Public SALE on TUESDAY the 9th day of May next, at the late dwelling of ISAAC MAGRUDER, deceased, the following property, to wit—Horses, Cattle, Household Furniture & Plantation Utensils, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security with legal interest thereon from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOS. MAGRUDER.

April 17—w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday* the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the FARM of John Gwinn, esq. deceased, on Deep Creek, in Anne Arundel county, all the *Personal Estate* of the said deceased at the said Farm, consisting of a number of valuable Negroes, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils.

The Terms of sale are, for all sums under 10*l.* the cash to be paid on the day of sale; and for all sums above 10*l.* a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued until the whole is sold.

The FARM may be RENTED, and immediate possession given.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Adm'r.

April 17—tds