CORK, November 28.

One packet only, that of Sunday the 20th, having been received since our last, our readers will find this day's publication uncommonly barren of incident.

In this number and in our last, we have given extracts from foreign journals, which may shew the opinions entertained on this continent with respect to the menaced invasion of England by the first consul. From these it may be seen that it is supposed the real views of the French government are directed towards the Levant; we have mentioned in a former publication, that the possession of the Archipelago and Egypt would indemnify the republic for the loss of her possessions in the West-Indies. Thus, the island of Cyprus produces cotton of a fine kind, though not by any means in the same quantity as when it was in the possession of the Venetians; at that period there were also extensive plantations of sugar-canes in this island, which were destroyed by the Turks. This island is valuable also on account of its minerals and of its situation with respect to Egypt, the conquest of which would have been considerably facilitated by the possession of Cyprus, where the French would find zealous partisans in the Greeks. Numerous harbours which it would be easy to put in a respectable state of defence would preserve the fleet secure from any attack—ships cruizing in the sea of Syria, would block up all its ports, and at a favorable moment these ships, favoured by the rapid current, would speedily transport over the short distance of seventy leagues from Cyprus to Alexandria, an army accustomed to the heat of the climate, and reinforced by Cypriots. The debarkation being effected, the fleet might quit the dangerous shores of Alexandria, and regain the roads of Cyprus. An easy, quick and continual communication, which it would be extremely difficult for the English cruisers to intercept, might be kept up between the two colonies; the island would furnish the continent with provisions and with wood, in which Egypt is extremely deficient—the French army might make descents on the coast of Syria, and thus avoid long and destructive marches over the burning sands which separate Asia from Africa. The resources which the island of Cyprus affords for the conquest of Egypt extend also to its preservation; they would considerably facilitate and secure the acquisition of a country, which, from its situation, is the key and emporium of the commerce of three great divisions of the world, and of which the Roman Emperors, who were acquainted with its importance, were so jealous that they strictly forbade the entrance of it to Senators and Generals who had not obtained their express permission for that purpose, from an apprehension that the prodigious fecundity and the delights of that beautiful and rich country might induce them to attempt usurpation. Placed on the route which vessels from the North of Greece must hold in order to repair to Syria and Egypt, the island of Rhodes would, in other hands, become an emporium of a very considerable commerce; its ports would afford places of shelter and refreshment, and its proximity to the coasts would render it mistress of the trade of part of Asia, and it would participate in that of Egypt and of the other neighbouring countries: a situation so happy could not have remained useless but under the government of the Turks; under any other it would become a fertile source of prosperity.—While its position, its vicinity to a long extent of coast and numerous islands, and the good quality of the wood which its forests furnish for ship-building, necessarily make the people of Rhodes a people of navigators, several harbours invite thither commerce, and multiply and facilitate its means. Capes, which render the figure of the island irregular form road-steads, havens and bays, in which vessels can deposit and receive their ladings, supply themselves with excellent water and provisions of every sort, sheltered secure from the winds.

The other islands of the Archipelago offer also considerable attraction to an enterprizing and ambitious nation like France, which is not restrained by laws by which the civilized world has been governed hitherto. Of these undoubtedly the most important is Candia, whose position seems to ensure the Empire and commerce of the Mediterranean.—Contiguity to Europe, Asia and Africa, and its grand and spacious harbours would render it a formidable position in the hands of a power that meditates plans of conquest in every portion of the old world. With the advantages to be derived from the possession of these islands the French government is well acquainted; even during the reign of Louis XVI, scientific men were sent to explore the Archipelago and Egypt; and the plan of subjugating the latter country was conceived under the reign of Louis XIV, and lay for whole generation in the *depot* of the invalids untouched, but not forgotten. It was at length adopted, and executed in a manner that astonished Europe. Whoever maturely weighs those circumstance will not be disposed to consider the projects of France with respect to the Morea and the Levant, as chimerical.—During the administration of Bonaparte the Republic has had her commerce annihilated, and the most valuable possessions in the West-Indies lost to her forever; those who are acquainted with the character of the First Consul, will naturally conclude that he will endeavor to remove this stigma, by procuring to France some compensation for her losses, and he cannot seek for it any where, with so much probability of success, as in the tottering Empire of the Grand Seignior.

BOSTON, *January* 30.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Bath, capt. Thrasher, arrived here on Saturday last from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 30th of November.

We are somewhat disappointed in the importance of their contents, for though many days later than our precedent accounts from Europe, they furnish nothing of sufficient interest to gratify the public mind, at this critical juncture of European affairs. The following remarks from a paper of the 27th Nov. afford some information on the subject of the long boasted of invasion of Great Britain.

"It was reported that the late tempestuous weather had compelled our fleet to abandon the blockade of Brest; this report we are happy to contradict. Our ships are still off that port, and there is no fear that the enemy will elude their vigilance.

"The invasion seems now to have assumed another character. The French have revived their confidence in their ships of war, and it is generally believed that they are laden with troops to be employed in the invasion. As yet a common centre for the gun boats is certainly not formed, and the accumulation of this craft in Bologne cannot be considered as formidable. It is very difficult to say any thing new upon this topic; but it may be safely assumed that Ireland is the point which the Brest fleet has in view. The order which has been sent to the several departments in France to discontinue the building of gun-boats is sufficient evidence that the attention of government is now turned to the fleet; at the same time that we know that the camps in the neighborhood of Bologne are for the most part broken up, and the soldiers have received orders to march for the Western coast. Two points, therefore, may be clearly ascertained: first, that the gun-boats are intended for the invasion of England, and the fleet for a descent on Ireland; secondly, that the hopes of a successful invasion of England are greatly diminished, by the late damp thrown upon the building of gun-boats, and that the expectation of reaching Ireland is renewed by the uncommon attentions lately bestowed upon the fleet. Admiral Cornwallis now block des Brest with a superior force, and the enemy's fleet cannot venture out in face of his; but speculating on the prospect of his being forced of by stress of weather, a circumstance extremely probable, they defer their attempt at invasion till that opportunity. Supposing, however, our fleet to be blown off, the danger is not so great as many imagine, and the enemy are exposed to the most imminent hazards. When the Brest fleet escaped upon the last attempt upon Ireland, we know that they were above a fortnight off the coast, and had anchored above seven days in Bantry Bay, without an opportunity being offered to them of landing their men. The chances which were then in our favor we may expect now, and as their escape would be almost instantly known, it may be fairly argued that we should come up to them before a descent could be made on any part of the Irish coast; for there is this disadvantage attending ships of war laden with troops, that they require a great time to land them in common boats, and must consult wind and tides; a difficulty which was meant to be obviated in the invasion of gun-boats, which might push to land directly, and deposit their cargoes without delay.

"Altogether, nothing can be more barren than the intelligence of the week. The meeting of parliament promises some variety to the topics of the day; but, as yet, has produced none. In a word, the question of invasion is exactly in the same plight in which it was two months ago."

District of Columbia County, of Washington to wit:

ON the petition of Charles Bastian an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt. It is ordered that notice be given to the creditors of the said Bastian, that on the 13th day of February inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the capitol the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Bastian agreeably to the act of Congress in such case lately made and provided unless cause be shewn to the contrary. And it is also ordered that this notice be published once in the National Intelligencer prior to the said day. By order of Wm. Cranch, Esq assistant judge.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

Feb. 2—1t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1804.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Concord, N. Carolina, dated Jan. 25, 1804.

"Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 19th ult. came safe to hand and agreeable to your request, will give you such information as I am in possession of, on the subject of the gold mine. Its discovery was made early in the month of July, 1803, by a small son of Mr. Reeds who was diverting himself in shooting small fish with a bow and arrow. He discovered a piece near the size of the one enclosed, at the bottom of the creek, and immediately shewed it to his father. The face of the country in the neighborhood of this place is for the most part very uneven——the soil barren and rocky. The bed of the creek where the gold has as yet been found is composed of perpendicular strata, of rock running N. E. and S. W—in the chincks of which, intermixed with sand, the gold is found. The flint and a blue coloured rock prevail. Another kind is found irregularly interspersed, perfectly black, & incrusted with a substance resembling soot. Another substance resembling a cement made of tar and sand is found. This, Sir, is as near as I can give a description of the bed of the creek where the gold is found,

The large mass, you mention lost about fifteen per cent. Smaller masses loose from two to five per cent.

The inclosed piece will give you a more correct idea of the gold in its natural state, than any description which I can give. The total amount found is estimated to be worth between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have by vote declared the seat held by Gen. John Steel in that body vacant because he accepted of an appointment from the governor as one of the commissioners under the act of 1799 which contemplates the settlement of the disputes between the Connecticut settlers, at Wyoming and the Pennsylvania claimants; a majority of the Senate thought the holding of that commission or appointment incompatible with his holding a seat in the Senate.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, February 6.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Commissioners of the sinking fund.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday—being the report of the Committee of conference on the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in Louisiana.

The Speaker stated that when the House had adjourned, an amendment had been offered to the report, which he had declared in order, and that an appeal had been made from his decision.

At the request of a member, the Speaker stated several precedent, considered by him to be in point; and declared that on mature reflection he was of opinion that the amendment was in order: on which Mr. Nicholson observed that he had made the appeal, in consequence of the doubts suggested by the Speaker; as they were removed, he he would withdraw his motion.

The amendment of Mr. Varnum was then stated, and after considerable verbal variation, was agreed to in such a form, as substantially to *allow all the inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th of April, on taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, and citizens, to obtain registers for their vessels.*

On this motion a debate of some length was had; in which it was supported by Messrs. Lucas, Varnum, G. W. Campbell, Bedinger, Sialie, Dennis, Sloan and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Dana and Hastings.

On agreeing to the amendment the House divided—Ayes 55—Noes 48.

The remaining part of the report of the committee of conference was then agreed to without any division.

Mr. J. Randolph, for the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment, made a report.

The report recommends an agreement to all the amendments proposed by the Senate.

The House concurred in the report, excepting so far as regarded an amendment of the Senate appropriating 4,500 dollars for paying the postage of letters received or forwarded by the Adjutant and inspector and on their disagreement to which they insisted.

Mr. Jackson, observed that it would be found by a recurrence to the journals, that a resolution had been offered for discontinuing the offices of commissioners of loans, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who had reported a disagreement thereto—To this report the House, after a full discussion, had disagreed—Yeas 58—Nays 55.—It would also be found that on a subsequent day, a resolution had been offered for the appointment of a select committe to bring in a bill for the discontinuance of those officers—This resolution appeared to have been rejected—Yeas 52—Nays 58. It followed from this statement, that the first* decision had been made when there were one hundred and thirteen members present, while the last was made when there were but 110 members present. The use, Mr J. said, which he meant to make of these facts, was this; that inasmuch as the House, by their first decision, had negatived the disagreement of the committee of Ways and Means to the original resolution, that resolution must be considered as still before the House; which was that the *Committee of Ways and Means* be instructed to bring in a bill;—Whereas the last vote had only decided that a *Select Committee* should not be appointed to bring in a bill. He, therefore, gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, call up the original resolution.

TUESDAY, February 7.

Mr. Thomas from the committee on the subject of the Post Office and post roads, reported a bill "further to alter and establish certain post roads and for other purposes," which was read a second time and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Dennis submitted certain propositions providing for vesting in the Circuit Court of Columbia the general power to lay out roads in the district.

Referred to the committee of the whole raised on a bill for a like purpose.

The House took up Dr. Leib's motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit the appointment of Judges of the United States to all other offices, & agreed to it. Ayes 67.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of New-York in the chair—on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts, providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States.

The following resolution was before the committee of the whole on a former day:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury & the Attorney General for the time being, be authorised to receive propositions of compromise and settlement, from the several companies, or persons claiming public lands in the territory of the United States, lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia; and finally to adjust and settle the same in such manner as in their opinion, will conduce to the interest of the United States—" An amendment, limiting the powers of the commissioners to the limits prescribed by the convention between the United States and Georgia, had been adopted in the committee of the whole.

No records being kept of the proceedings in committee of the whole, a question arose, how far the committeee had proceeded on the subject heretofore?

Mr. Varnum suggested that the resolution, as amended, had been agreed to, This being denied by other gentlemen the committre proceeded to debate the resolution.

Mr. Gregg made a few observations against the resolution, and Messrs. Nicholson and Jackson replied. When

Mr. Elliot observed that he was apprehensive the debate was perfectly out of order. Upon reflection, he was convinced beyond a doubt that the resolution, as amended, had already been adopted in committee of the whole.

This statement being confirmed by Mr. Varnum and Mr. Tenney.

The chairman decided that it was not in order further to debate the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Eustis moved that the committee rise and report the resolution to the House.

Mr. Nicholson, although in favor of the resolution, moved to reconsider it, in order to open the debate *de novo*.

Mr. Elliot enquired of the chairman whether the motion to reconsider superseded the motion to rise and report?

The chairman decided that it did not.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution as amended—When

Mr. Huger moved that the farther consideration of the resolution be postponed for a fortnight, in order to introduce an amendment placing the Virginia and South Carolina Yazoo companies on the same footing with other claimants.

This motion was withdrawn on the suggestion of

Mr. J. Randolph, who moved to recommit the resolution to a committee of the whole. After considerable debate, the motion was lost—Ayes 50—Noes 54.

The question recurring on postponement, was, likewise, after debate lost.

Mr. Bryan moved to refer the subject to a select committee—lost—Ayes 37—Noes 59.

When the House adjourned without deciding on the resolution reported by the Committee.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Bordeaux, Nov. 10, 1803.

"For the information of the merchants of the United States, I take the liberty to enclose you for publication a list of such India goods as best suit this market, accompanied by an Arrete of the 6th Brumaire, (29th Oct, 1803,) concerning the same.

"All cotton cloths coming from India via the United States, will be admitted into this country on paying the duties specified in this law.

"There must first be an importation here before I can ascertain what the amount of this duty will be. It cannot I think fall short of 33 1-3 per cent. on the value.

With esteem, I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LEE."

Substance of a Law passed the 6th of Brumaire, an. 12, (29th Oct. 1803) concerning cotton, and cotton goods.

Cotton wool shall pay on its importation or exportation, fifty centimes per 100 lbs. French weight.

Cotton twist shall pay on importation as follows:

All numbers of twist under No. 30, four francs; from No. 30 to 40, four cents; from No. 60 to 100, five francs; from No. 100 and upward, six francs, per killogram of 2 lbs. French weight.

Cloths, not dyed nor stained, of cotton and thread shall pay on importation five centimes; cotton only and muslins, per every squared yard of 40 inches each shall be contained in every killogram of 2 lbs. French weight.

The same goods dyed or stained of one colour only 50 centimes in addition, 55 centimes per square yard as above.

The same goods dyed or stained of more colours than one, one franc in addition to the above, or one franc fifty-five centimes per square yard as above.

It is understood that these goods cannot be imported from Great Britain or any of its colonies.

The above duties, except those on cotton and wool, are drawn back on exportation from hence of the other above goods.

PROPOSALS

For engraving and printing by subscription, an original work consisting of two ENGRAVINGS by

JOHN L. BOQUET DE MOISSRI,

Designer, Drawer, Geographer and Engineer and by him dedicated, by permission to THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. President of the United States.

THE first exhibiting a plan of LOUISIANA, the Fortifications, Suburbs, &c. extending from the city of New Orleans, as far as the Bayou of St. John.

The second exhibiting a view of the City of NEW ORLEANS, and of its environs; displaying all the principal and most remarkable buildings, the Place D'Armes, &c. &c. the names of all which buildings and places are explained, by means of alphabetical letters.

These two engravings will represent all that is necessary to be known, with regard to the plan and view of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, its suburbs, environs, &c as far as the Lake Ponchartrain, including the principal and most remarkable edifices.

The plan and view were taken from the habitation of Marigny, and extend as far as the plantation of M. Del Or.

The author's residence at New Orleans during a number of years, has enabled him to exercise his profession of Designer and Engraver to the best advantage, and he flatters himself of presenting to the citizens of the United States of America, as accurate and complete a plan and view of Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans, &c. as ever can be drawn.

The work for which the patronage of the enlighted citizens of America is now solicited, has cost the author above six years assiduous and unremitted labor and close application, and he fondly cherishes the hope that Americans will extend to him a share of that encouragement they are wont to do on works of merit.

The work being in a considerable state of forwardness the author expects it will be ready for delivery in about six months hence.

TERMS

The plan of Louisiana will be 31 inches high, and 21 inches wide.

The view of New Orleans will be 21 inches high, and 12 inches wide

They will be delivered to subscribes at Ten Dollars for both—and twelve dollars to non-subscribers.

A subscription paper is left at Wm. Duane's store, Washington, and at John March's George Town.

Feb. 1—3t

In Chancery, Feb. 1, 1804.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Hewitt trustee for the sale of the real estate of Gerrard T. Conner, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer before the first day of March next.

The report states that a tract of land in Montgomery county called Elizabeth, containing 178 acres was sold for 601 dollars.

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 8—w3t