Lyons, Jan. 8.

The English are in possession of Port Mahon and the island of Minorca. The fleet from Toulon was twelve leagues from Mahon when it received this intelligence, which occasioned its return.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

THE POLITICS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Considering elections as a criterion of public opinion, there appears to be, in this quarter of the union, nearly an equal division.

We may compute the population of

Rhode-Island at	75,000
Massachusetts	620,000
New Hampshire	190,000
Connecticut	260,000
In the whole	1,145,000

The following statement will, with sufficient precision, graduate the scale of political opinion.

	Republican.	Federal.
In Rhode Island	50,000	25,000
Massachusetts	310,000	310,000
New Hampshire,	100,000	90,000
Connecticut	120,000	140,000
Total	580,000	565,000

If this result be compared with that evinced by the recent elections in the other parts of the union, we shall perceive a wide difference, if we except the states of Vermont and Delaware, where parties are nearly balanced.

In New York, above three fourths of the people are republican.

In New Jersey, a decided majority is republican.

In Pennsylvania, about four-fifths are republican.

In Maryland, above three-fifths are republican.

In Virginia nine-tenths are republican.

In North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, republican principles are almost universally prevalent.

In South Carolina, four fifths are republican.

Whence is it, that such a wide difference in public opinion exists? Are the interests of the North so essentially variant from those of the South, that principles and measures promotive of the one are hostile to the other? This will be contended for by no man, who has been an attentive observer of political events, or who is correctly acquainted with the manners and modes of thinking in the different parts of the United States. With but trifling shades of variance the manners of the people in all the states are homogeneous; and their modes of thinking on every leading point are still more similar.

The only material difference that exists arises from the relative state of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The first is more generally pursued in the south: and the two latter in the east; but in both quarters, they are so mingled with each other, and the successful pursuit of either is so intimately connected with that of the others, and this impression is so general, that it cannot be said that any serious collisions exist between them. There is, indeed, but one source of division existing on this point, arising from varying opinions on the extent to which either the interests of trade, or of the country generally, can or ought to be promoted by a naval establishment. But this discordance of sentiment cannot have a radical influence on the public mind, as the measures of the existing administration have been characterised by a spirit of friendship, rather than hostility to a navy; and as during the last four years trade has been better protected than during the preceding period.

How then shall we satisfactorily account for this marked difference? I answer that it principally arises from local and personal predilections or aversions, or from temporary causes. It is unnecessary to attempt a specification of the causes of the inflexible spirit with which our fellow citizens of New-England have on all occasions, for two centuries past, asserted their rights and opinions. Driven from their native country by religious persecution, they united in the new world as a band of brothers. The toils and dangers to which they were exposed cemented their union; and insensibly produced the most intimate coalition of interests. Composed of individuals, who, for the most part, emigrated from the same country, and speaking consequently the same language, they found in their bosom very few of the materials of dissention and contrariety of thinking prevalent in the other parts of the United States. May it not be added, that the austerity of their religious tenets, either banished from or discouraged from coming among them those of dissimilar principles. These considerations, powerfully aided by an almost universal diffusion of knowledge, produced an uniformity of sentiment and action rarely found in other communities. This delineation would not be complete, were we to omit adding, that the superior information scattered among all ranks, and a compact population, insured, at an early period of their colonisation, better interior arrangements, and more domestic comfort than fell to the lot of their neighbors.

Contrasting their condition with that of the residents in the southern states, it is not surprising, that the people of New England should imbibe a strong predilection for their own institutions, and give them a decided preference.

It is owing, probably to these causes, that there has existed in the eastern part of the union a greater stability of sentiment than in the southern; and that there has been entertained a deeper veneration for the habits of their ancestors. At the commencement of our revolution the people of New England were unquestionably the most united on the continent; and their devotion to liberty knew no abatement during the long period of warfare that ensued. This cordial union, in a cause on whose issue was hazarded every thing dear to man, naturally drew them still closer together.

At this time they either formed, or approached very near to being the majority of the nation, and in a proportionate degree enjoyed the power of the community.

The time soon arrived, when the accessions of population to the other states brought with it a correspondent accession of power; until a great ascendancy of numbers gave them a decided control of public affairs. The only effect of this relative change was to produce a still closer union in New England; and this enabled her during the greater part of the administrations of Washington and Adams to keep the reins of government in her own hands.

There were not wanting, during this period, ambitious and designing men, who did not fail to avail themselves of these circumstances to further their personal or political views. Various institutions were devised, not perhaps so exceptionable in substance as in form, all tending to build up a powerful interest independent, in a high degree, of the control of popular opinion. Such may be considered the national bank, the funding system, and the judiciary establishment. The two former of these were principally upheld by the people of New England, who derived a rich harvest from them.

That people, when the constitution was submitted to their consideration, were republican, and were strongly attached to order and good government. Depending greatly on their enterprise on the ocean for their subsistence and prosperity, they had long wished for a system of government which by concentrating the national authority should command the respect of foreign powers, and by inspiring a general confidence among our own citizens, draw their resources into activity. They thought they perceived in the proposed plan these important features, and therefore espoused its ratification with an ardent zeal. It went into operation, and, as we have seen, the dominant counsels were those of New England, and the measures pursued rewarded her with great wealth. This is most manifest from the fact of the greater portion of the stock, both of the bank and of the funded debt, being held by her citizens. On the former, obtained at par, she soon received an advance of thirty or forty per cent. and on the latter, purchased in many instances, for an eighth part of its nominal value she received par. The effects of these two measures were instantaneous. A new creation immediately arose. Commerce suddenly acquired a vast extension; manufactures received a new spring; and lands rose in value. The whole population felt these effects, although the speculators alone were those who reaped the direct and the greatest profit.

These adventitious circumstances shed a glory round the existing administrations that attracted the homage of the people, who, for the most part, without analising the causes, ascribed the effects produced to the magical agency of the constitution, and the still more magical wisdom of those who administered it.

The opposition, which these measures received in different parts of the union, produced a still closer alliance in the East; and, at the same time excited a distrust of the leading men in the other states.

All these causes aided by many others scarcely less powerful, consolidated an hostile interest in New England to the administration raised to power by the voice of their country in 1800. The citizen too, in whose hands the chief power was deposited, was a Virginian; placed in the very chair, from which a citizen of Massachusetts was extruded.

The suffrage, which effected this change, was not so decisive as unequivocally to indicate its permanancy.—Hence every effort was tried, by the friends of the old administration, to regain their lost power; and they were pleased, not so much to rely on defending the wisdom of their measures, as on depreciating the motives, characters and views of their opponents. Having with much success inspired a general distrust of the democratic party, from a diffusion of the apprehension, that, once invested with power, they would soon subvert the system of order and government in operation, they, for a while, retained their unanimity of sentiment. Supported by the press, the pulpit and the bar, they monopolized almost every organ of influence.

Notwithstanding, however, these powerful engines, the march of truth, though slow, has been steady. Actions have, to the disinterested part of the people of New England, spoke louder than words; and their continued, nay increased prosperity, has spoke still louder. They have not changed with the facility and levity of a weather-cock; but their change is, from this very consideration, much more interesting. It manifests caution, reflection, deliberation, conscience. Thus effected, we may rationally expect that a conviction, founded on such motives, will be firm and durable: Nor is it at all improbable, that when the people of the southern or middle states shall at some future period be slumbering on their arms, our eastern brethren will be equipped and ready for service against any usurpation that may be attempted against our common rights. In the mean time let us be satisfied with the regular progress made in New England to the ultimate prevalence of republican sentiments. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island this triumph has already come; and in Massachusetts, though a small majority still adhere to a federal governor, a still greater have manifested their attachment to a republican President.

The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives in Congress for the state of Virginia:

Thomas Newton, jun.
John Randolph,
Thomas M. Randolph,
John Smith,
Joseph Lewis,
John Clopton,
John Dawson,
Alexander Wilson,
Matthew Clay,
Edwin Gray,
Peterson Goodwyn,
John Claiborne.

Godwin has just published a novel, entitled *Fleetwood*, or the *New Man of feeling*.

Milton's Paradise Lost has just appeared at Paris in a translation by the Abbe de Lisle.

A new composition for preserving inflammable bodies from the effects of fire, has been made known at Hombourg, by professor Palmer. It is composed of one part sulphur, one red ochre, and six of a solution of copperas.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PROCLAMATION

By the Senate of Bremen, Dated 17th January, 1805.

The yellow fever having lately prevailed in North and South America, and in some parts of the Mediterranean, we are under the necessity of giving notice to our citizens, and especially to those who are engaged in commerce. That no vessel laden with merchandize, coming from the aforesaid countries, shall be admitted into our ports during the ensuing spring, summer, or fall; but that the entry of all such vessels shall be peremptorily prohibited.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Tunnel through Blissworth-hill near Northampton, was yesterday morning completed. This Tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and has been one of the greatest difficulties the Grand Junction Canal Company have had to surmount, in executing their national undertakings. When the last length of this Tunnel was completed, the effect of the light was singularly pleasing; it appearing to resemble a beautiful star. We heartily congratulate the public on the completion of this great and important work, which promises more public benefit than any thing of the kind that has yet been done in the kingdom: as it opens a direct intercourse with the Metropolis, by inland navigation, from the northern, north eastern, north western, and midland Canals and Manufactories.

The Tunnel now forming through Mowen Down, on the banks of the Tavy and Tamar, which is a hill about 700 feet above the level of the tides in the rivers, has advanced about 300 yards; it is to be about thirteen miles and a quarter long, and the excavation is to form an aqueduct over a valley at the height of more than 40 feet; the tunnel crosses a very rich vein of copper ore.

London paper.

COMPLIMENTS.

The witty and licentious earl of Rochester meeting with the great doctor Isaac Barrow in the park, told his companions that he would have some fun with the rusty old put. Accordingly he went up with great gravity, and taking off his hat, made the doctor a profound bow, saying, Dr. I am your's to my shoe tie. The Dr. seeing his drift, immediately pulled off his beaver, and returned the bow, with, my lord I am your's to the ground.—Rochester followed up his salutations by a deeper bow, saying, Dr. I am your's to the centre. Barrow with a very lowly obeisance, replied, my lord, I am your's to the antipodes. His lordship nearly gravelled, exclaimed, Dr. I am your's to the lowest pit of hell. There my lord (said Barrow sarcastically) I leave you, and walked off.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled, an act providing for the establishment of semi annual fairs.

Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the board of directors appointed, or to be appointed for the regulation of fairs, be authorised to grant special licenses for the retailing of liquors during the continuance of the fairs, on the payment of one dollar for each fair, any act to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the sums so received, be paid by them to the treasurer.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first Chamber, &c.
ALEX. M'CORMICK,
President pro tem. of the second chamber. &c.

Approved April 30th, 1805.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

The COMMITTEE, appointed by the Council to receive subscriptions for the PERMANENT INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, inform the citizens that they have been employed for several weeks in calling generally upon them. Having in numerous instances failed in seeing them, owing to their absence, and in others received intimation that they would make known in a short time the sums which they would subscribe, the Committee inform them that they will on Monday, the 6th of May, make a report to the Council, as preliminary to the organisation of the Institution. They, therefore, trust, that all individuals, sensible of the importance of the plan, will, previously to that day, subscribe either by letter, or personal application, to the subscribers.

NICHOLAS KING,
GEORGE BLAGDEN,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

NOTICE.

CHRISTOPHER HILBOURN, who formerly resided in Loudon county, state of Virginia who is said to have removed into some other part of that state, is hereby informed, that by the death of his aunt Elizabeth Limebacker of Northampton in the county of Bucks and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he is entitled to a considerable estate in lands and cash which will be delivered to him on application to Gerardus Wynkoop or Leffert Leffert's, executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Limebacker, deceased.

May 1—w3t

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

IN Wythe county state of Virginia, on Cripple Creek about 15 miles from the Great Kanhawa and 40 miles from the north fork of Holston which affords a tolerable safe navigation to a prodigious scope of the western country, where perhaps iron is in greater demand than any other quarter of the United States.

Cripple Creek affords a sufficiency of water for both forge and furnace, being fed by bold never failing springs. The furnace and all the buildings have been commenced within 4 or 5 years—they consist of dwelling houses, kitchens, and a store house; also, a large and convenient stable—the forge has not long been completed. It is supposed to be the best built forge in Virginia, being cut of choice timber felled at proper seasons and executed by a first rate forge carpenter from Pennsylvania. It works three fires and two hammers, is sixty feet long and fifty wide, well covered with joint shingles. There are between 7 and 800 acres of land attached to these works, some of it of excellent soil, and any quantity may be procured within 6 or 8 miles for from 1 to 8 dollars per acre.—The ore banks appear to be inexhaustible, lying within one mile of the furnace and good roads. From one of the banks the ore may be conveyed by water within 10 steps of the furnace, with the inconsiderable expence of 40 or 50 dollars.

The quality of the iron is acknowledged by those who have used it to be equal to any. It is particularly sought for by lock makers, saddle tree platers, cutlers, &c.

The demand for iron in that country is far beyond what is made, and is selling from 40 to 50l. per ton. I have no hesitation to say, contracts on not a very long credit can be had for almost any quantity yearly, as from that quarter a considerable portion of the western country is supplied.

As it is supposed a purchase of this magnitude would not be made, without a view of the property by those inclined to purchase, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description.

Letters addressed to me at Abingdon, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

I will also sell my

SALT WORKS

On Holston in Washington county Virginia, which is now rented at 10,000 Dolls. a year. I have adjoining to it between 5 and 6,000 acres of land well covered with timber, a considerable proportion of which in point of fertility is equal to any land whatever, and will afford 3 or 400 acres of meadow, nearly 100 being now in good timothy. The buildings which are extensive are in a good state of preservation.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

May 1—

An extensive Field for Speculation is offered in the Sale of the

POWHATAN ESTATE.

Which lies contiguous to the lower limits of Richmond, contains 3000 acres of land, borders near a mile on James river, and runs 3 miles back.

The principal part is fine grain land, covered with valuable timber, convenient to a saw mill erected thereon, which has cut 1700 feet per day, and connected with a grist and manufacturing mill, on a constant stream with two pair of stones.

There is a small farm, with a commodious brick mansion, ice house, the usual offices, and two fisheries.

It has many elegant scites for building, furnished with good water, commanding views of the city, falls and shipping, which lie opposite to them.

There is a beautiful level already laid out into lots, at right angles, on the river.

The peculiar advantages of this property are multiplied by a late act for the establishment of an inspection of Tobacco on it, and the act for uniting the upper and lower navigation by locks, which as the proper point of junction render it valuable for store houses.

Few persons are unacquainted with the political importance of Richmond, as the capital of the most influential state of the union, nor its commercial advantages from the immense quantities of coal, flour and tobacco, which pass through its market—and will it be necessary to add? that these advantages will be shortly increased by the western produce brought through the Kanawha to this navigation and deposit to be thence shipped directly abroad when the contemplated improvement of the lower navigation shall be complete.

It is submitted to monied men to consider whether a purchase by shares either to sell or improve parts of this growing estate, would not in a few years afford a certain and handsome remuneration for their attention; being free from those contingencies to which many institutions are liable.

In such an establishment the proprietor would willingly participate. A liberal credit will be allowed the purchasers, on payment of interest and further particulars made known by applying to Mr. Robert Atkinson near Petersburg, Mr. Alexander Fulton, Baltimore, Messrs. Prosser and Moncure, Richmond, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. MAYO.

Powhatan, near Richmond,
Virg. May 1—w6t

FOR SALE.

I am desirous to dispose of the HOUSE belonging to me in West Tenth street, in the City of Washington. The person, who may be inclined to purchase it will observe I am not the proprietor of the ground. He will have to make a detached bargain for that. I will take 850 dollars in hand, for the improvements, or 1000 dollars, twenty dollars paid every six months, and the interest secured.

A. B. WOODWARD.

May—6t

WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the next stated monthly meeting will be held at Woodward's tavern near the Centre Market, on Monday evening next 7 o'clock—business of importance to the institution will be taken into consideration.

By order of the Building Committee.

May 1—3t.

City Lots for Sale.

THE undermentioned lots of ground are offered for sale, either separately or by squares, on liberal terms either for cash or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are subject to no litigation or contest, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioners of Washington, to Messrs Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, junior, John Ashley and Jacob Baker, trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no. 9 Sq 72, Lots no. 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18 Sq 84 Lot no. 1 Sq 85 Lots no. 20 21 22—Sq 103 Lots no 7 8—Sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—Sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3 Sq 147 Lot no 4—Sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—Sq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—Sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—Sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—Sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—Sq 407 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18—Sq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—Sq 488 Lots 8 9 12 Sq 489 Lots 5 6 9 Sq 491 lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—Sq 493 Lots no 7 8—Sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—Sq 531 lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14 Sq 533 Lots no 13 15 16 17—Sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—Sq 588 whole square. East of 590 whole square. Sq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—Sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 639 Lot no 1—Sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—Sq 641 whole square—Sq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—East of 643 Lot no 2 South of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28—Sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7—West of 645 whole square—Sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—Sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—Sq 995 Lots no 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—South of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—Sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—Sq 1021 Lot no 1—Sq 1022 Lot no 2—Sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—Sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—Sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—Sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—Sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—Sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Persons disposed to purchase are desired to apply to THOMAS HERTY, Esq. attorney at law and conveyancer, opposite to Rhodes's tavern Pennsylvania avenue.

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Washington, New Jersey avenue,
Feb 27—3tawtf

STRANGER IN FRANCE.

Just opened, and for sale by

Rapine, Conrad, & Co.

THE STRANGER IN FRANCE; OR A TOUR FROM DEVONSHIRE TO *PARIS*;

By JOHN CARR, Esq.

Price 150 Cents.

29—tw2w.