FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the contentions of party the national good is often lost sight of. Partizanship as well as party friendship may frequently be complained of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to a great extent beyond [illegible] things, which are, according to the dominion of attachment or aversion, regarded to the entire exclusion of [illegible]. So great in themselves, [illegible] to [illegible] deception or illusion to give them importance. Whatever administration is in authority, the opposite [illegible] to take any advantage [illegible] in their power, in order to [illegible] of popular favor. With an eagle's eye they perceive the weak or exposed measures of their opponents, and with an eagle's talons they pounce upon them. According to the wisdom of these measures they decide upon all the measures of the government; and claim from the nation a decision on the same grounds. Though these exceptionable measures form but a [illegible] of the whole transactions of the government, in their attention to the first they are blind to the last. Accordingly they give to the administration no credit for all the good they have done, no thanks for all their wisdom and vigilance. But if they have erred, or have to the eye of hostility appeared to err, they pronounce on the [illegible] their conduct, and condemn with indiscriminate vengeance the good equally with the bad.

Were this denunciation confined to themselves, it might do little harm. But, unfortunately, such is human nature, that the friends of the administration, for the most part, to [illegible] the example set by their opponents, as to confine themselves to repelling the charges made against particular measures, [illegible] of the great mass of measures which even party hatred does not condemn.

On this *partial* ground the opponents and friends of the administration meet. They are gladiators before the assembled people; and on their success is made to depend the triumph of party. But how unjust the decision! Grant that the opponents triumph. Grant they shew the impropriety of certain measures. Does it thence follow that the mass of the measures of the administration is improper? Does it thence follow that the great interests of the nation have been violated? No. It is the lot of every government to err. With the purest intentions [illegible] is frail. The largest portions of wisdom, the most exalted endowments of intellect, are not, in all cases, competent to penetrate the gloom of futurity, or to appreciate the predictions of others. Virtue, therefore in private life,—that virtue too which is the most elevated, is sometimes the victim of vice. So in affairs of state errors will arise and mistakes be committed. But does it follow, that because human wisdom is not competent to gain all that man wishes, it does not acquire all that is attainable? Does it follow, that because rulers have not the wisdom of God, that wisdom which can never err, that they are fools?

Let us cast our eyes on the transactions of private life. There every man, to the best of his abilities, pursues his own interests: there, there can be no corruption, for we are all true to ourselves. Still the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, with all their efforts to the contrary, sometimes fail to advance their interests, without too the least imputation of misconduct or neglect.

This likewise is the case with all governments; with, however this variance,—that while individuals, from their limited sphere and simplicity of action are comparatively but seldom deceived in the pursuit of their interests, governments from the complexity and extent of their operations are subject to great deception.

With regard to the conduct of individuals in their private relations, the world knows full well how to judge; and a discriminating decision is easily formed between the conduct of the man who is unfortunate and the man who is criminal. Such ought likewise to be the decision of a nation, and such always is the decision when it is enlightened.

A virtuous government will ever be ready to appear before a tribunal thus constituted; a tribunal, not formed for the trial of this or of that particular measure, but which, with comprehensive wisdom judges on the aggregate of all the measures of the government and their effects. Such wisdom disdains a drudging attention to little specks that injure the smoothness of the most polished bodies, but looks to the lustre and form of the whole.

It is before this tribunal that justice should summon the administrators of every government; where the great questions to be decided are, what was the situation of the country when you came into office; what the claims which the nation had upon you; what the difficulties you have had to encounter; what the means you have used to meet and overcome them; and what is the present state of the nation?

This tribunal exists in the honest hearts and the enlightened minds of my countrymen; and I demand their award, on the proof which shall be adduced.

JUSTICE.

Charlotte-Hall School.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Trustees will set up on the 2d Monday in May, to the lowest bidder, the building of a house at Charlotte-Hall for the residence of the Principal; agreeably to a plan which will then be submitted.

An advance of one half the cash will be made to the undertaker upon giving bond and security to be approved of by the Board of Trustees.

Signed by order,
NEALE H. SHAW, Regr
March 10, 1803. ep 2m in m

TO LET,
And be entered upon immediately, three well finished BRICK HOUSES,
NEARLY opposite Morin's Tavern, on Twelfth street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square. eptf.
Dec. 1st.

INTERESTING.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson, Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR—For the good of the public, as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had, for some time, as he says, experienced the symptoms described by the doctor, as indicating the presence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly, except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 2 1-4 of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length and nearly the the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and another servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel; and the tape worm, they say, was alive, so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were exactly such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man of my family also without any consultation or advice, one evening, and morning about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges which operated powerfully. No worm came from; but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well; and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive, except a consideration for public good, for publishing these cases, I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I have not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been so greatly and quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am persuaded, is, that most young persons, who are, from time to time, disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1802.

☞ *The Medicine alluded to is sold in the District of Columbia (ONLY) by Samuel Bishop, Bookseller, Alexandria—Dr. John Ott, Druggist, George Town, and Rapine and Conrad, Booksellers, Capitol-Hill, Washington.*

Feb. 4.

PROPOSALS.

FOR keeping in repair the public pumps in the City of Washington, for one year—will be received at the Register's, Mr. Herty's, office until Monday the 25th inst. when and where the Mayor of the city of Washington—will attend and determine upon the acceptance of such proposal, as may appear under all circumstances to be most favourable for the interest of the city.

[illegible] April 18th, 1803.

WANTED.

A man servant to hire by the month or year in a small family, he must be a good house servant—and understand driving a carriage, to such person with good recommendation (and none else need apply) very liberal wages will be given, apply at this office.

April 19, 1803. 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 2d.

From accounts as late as March 19 from England received through a respectable channel, it would seem that war is inevitable. Both in France and in Great Britain preparations of every sort were going on with the greatest vigor, and with a manifest reference to the highest probability, if not an absolute certainty of an immediate rupture. The message delivered by his Britannic Majesty to his Parliament, appears to have been followed by communications between the two governments, in which it is understood that the mutual resentments, jealousies and pretentions disclosed, were of a nature not at all likely to be removed or adjusted by negociation, altho' the door had not been absolutely shut against it. France demanded the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, particularly the evacuation of Malta. Great Britain considered the subsequent proceedings of France, as inconsistent with the spirit and object of that treaty.

The expedition from Holland destined to America, had been countermanded.

We have republished the resolutions entered into by the Merchants of New-York to expose the unfair means practised to influence a depending election. The date of the resolutions will shew that they are intended to cast reproach on the administration of the general government which shall have its effect without a chance of refutation.

VIRGINIA elections for representatives in Congress.

In Hampshire County.

For Osborn Sprigg, rep.	-	400
James Stephenson, fed.	-	378

In Jefferson county, which forms a part of this district, Mr. Stephenson had a majority of 51.—The county of Berkely remains to be heard from, the votes of which will decide the election.

District composed of following counties,

	Holmes		Vanmeter
Rockingham,	700	-	32
Bath, -	187	-	26
Pendleton,	161	-	160
Hardy, -	86	-	259
	1134		477

Mr. *Holmes*, Republican, is re-elected by a majority of 657.

Colonel Patterson Goodwyn, republican, is elected by a very considerable majority.

Thomas Newton, jun. is re-elected to Congress for the district of Norfolk, &c. there being no opposition.

From Lexington, (Rockbridge County) April 16.

By a gentleman of this town, who left Botetourt on Wednesday last we are informed, that at the close of the polls on the evening of Tuesday, the day previous to his leaving Botetout, the votes stood thus:

FOR CONGRESS.

	Moore.	Lewis.	Woodward.
	3 5	155	12
In our last	321	65	3
Total,	626	220	15

Providence, April 23.

On Wednesday last the Freemen of Providence met agreeable to law, to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly and for general officers—*John Dorrance, Ephraim Bowen, jun. John Carlile, and George R. Burrill, Esquires*, were elected Representatives. At the close of the meeting, the poll stood for his Excellency *Gov. Fenner*, 123. The Hon. *Paul Mumford*, Lieut. Gov. 121. For Attorney General, *James Burrill*, jun. Esq. 192. *Asher Robbins*, Esq. 62. For Senators there were about the same number of votes as for Governor.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their hall in Philadelphia the 15th ult. the following gentlemen were duly elected members.

Jean Baptiste Joseph de Lambre—One of the Secretaries of the National Institute of France.

Daniel Melanderhjelm—Professor of Astronomy, and member of the Royal Swedish academy of sciences.

Eric Prosperin—Professor of Astronomy in the University of Upsal.

Benjamin Dearborn—Of Boston.

Francis Nichols—Of Philadelphia.

An academy of the fine arts has been recently established in Paris by the Brethers Piranesi, distinguished artists of Rome, under the immediate protection and patronage of the French government. It is situated in the ancient college of Navarre, a large and spendid building, which the First Consul has granted for the purpose of this establishment; and is on a very extensive scale, being divided into seven classes, the production of which will form a new branch of national industry and commerce. It has already attracted a considerable number of artists of distinguished talents from various parts of Europe, each of whom is at liberty to choose the pursuit the best adapted to the attainments he has acquired in the fine arts.

In the first class, paintings of every description, whether in oil, *gouache*, or acquatinti, are executed. Among these are comprehended historical pictures, copies after the pictures of the best masters, copies after paintings *in fresco*, &c.

The second class comprehends all kinds of sculpture, whether in marble or in any other substance employed in sculpture; models in plaister of Paris or in *terra cotta*: casts in bronze, silver, or gold; monuments; groups; statues; copies after Grecian and Roman antiquities; bas-reliefs; ornaments in the style of those of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in the times of the splendor of the arts; candelabres; copies after the bronzes of Herculaneum, &c.

In the third class all kinds of architecture, buildings, internal and external decorations, models of the finest ancient and modern monuments, &c. are executied.

The fourth comprehends the execution of paintings of natural history and landscapes. In the latter the finest prospects in every known part of the globe are executed.

In the fifth all kinds of engravings are performed, such as engravings of paintings and drawings of every description, of architecture, ornaments, decorations, ruins, landscapes, &c.

In the sixth *scagliola* are executed for the internal and external decoration of buildings, for chimneys, frizes, &c.

The seventh & last class comprehends the engraving of cameos and intaglios, impressions from the gems of all the cabinets of Europe, engraved shells, &c.

Three hundred pupils are to be distributed among these seven classes, and three medals annually awarded to the pupils of each class, to excite emulation. A library is forming, together with a printing house, for the printing of all works relative to the fine arts. (*Lond. Mag.*

Richmond, March 23.

COMMUNICATION.

On Friday the 18th instant, his Excellency *John Page*, the Governor of the Commonwealth, visited the penitentiary house, and after going through the several apartments in which the prisoners were at work, he caused them to be assembled in the yard and addressed them as follow:

My unfortunate Friends,

I have been thus late in paying you a visit, which humanity and my present office seem to require, because I could rely more safely on the reports of those meritorious citizens who have undertaken the painful task of attending to the due execution of the benevolent laws which established, and are to regulate your affairs in this place, than I thought I could on my own examination and judgement, interrupted and agitated by the novelty of the scene and the variety of circumstances attending it too likely to excite sympathetic feelings which it might be my duty to suppress.

I come now, in some degree fortified against an undue influence of those feelings, and am prepared to examine into the state of your condition, and into every circumstance which can enable me, with the advice of the council, to carry into effect the laws respecting the penitentiary-house, and all that relates to this humane institution. But this must be a work of time, and the result of repeated observations, compared with those made by the keeper and the inspectors. At present I can only see you and assure you of my hearty good will towards you, and of my sincere disposition to execute the duties of my office according to my oath, with *justice* and *mercy*. The safety and good order of society require, that injustice and violence should be suppressed, and that the laws should not be violated with impunity. The laws of Virginia, in a great measure copied from those of England, till very lately punished with death many crimes: But the mild spirit of a republican government, which cherishes the divine benevolence of the christian religion without establishing it, aims more at reclaiming offenders, than at preventing offences by severe and bloody punishments. The very name of penitentiary implies, that it is expected that this place shall produce repentance and amendment; and the consoling reflection of every person confined here should be, that as repentance and amendment is all that God requires of mankind, to receive them into the society of the Spirits of the Just Men made perfect, and of Holy Angels, their repentance and amendment will restore them to the bosom of their friends and country, patient submission to the sentence of the law, by those who may be innocent, will be a comfort to them in the hour of death, and be rewarded in Heaven—And to those who are conscious of the justice and mildness of the sentence, knowing their guilt; it must be a great consolation to reflect, that such submission must be grateful to their friends and their country, and acceptable in the sight of God. Let me exhort you to submit to the sentence of the law, and the regulations of the inspectors and keeper, repenting of your crimes, if guilty, and resolving to amend your lives, and if innocent, thank God for your innocence, and pray that he may preserve you from guilt. Remember, that it is of great consequence to yourselves, that you give that proof or evidence of reformation, to the keeper and inspectors, which the law requires; that is, an orderly behavior, and industry in the various employments assigned to you respectively. Without this proof of amendment, there can be no hope of pardon, nor indeed of a friendly reception by your relations and country, after a regular discharge from this place. Reflect on the nature of your situation, and on the benevolence of your country, as displayed in this place; where mercy is so conspicuous, that it ought to fill your hearts with gratitude towards it, and the warmest love, with an earnest wish to see this institution preserved and rendered completely adequate to the merciful design of its establishment. Make then no unhappy, rash attempts to escape for that will aggravate your crime, increase your punishment, and may possibly compel your country to abandon its present mild system of punishing crimes, and hurry them back to their *bloody code*; inducing them possibly to punish every crime indiscriminately with certain death. Remember, that though confined in body, you may be free in mind, and that if perfectly at large in the world, without repentance and amendment, the whole earth would be but a penitentiary, and to an accusing conscience, must be a place of torment, a Hell itself! but that a mind at peace with its God and its country, even in this place may be a paradise of bliss. God grant that this may be your opinion, and have its due influence on your conduct.

Richmond April 22.

Shooting Stars.

This electrical phenomenon was observed on Wednesday morning last at Richmond, and its vicinity, in a manner that alarmed many, and astonished every person who beheld it. From one until three in the morning, those fiery meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky-rockets. The inhabitants happened at the same hour to be called from their houses by the fire bell, which was rung on account of a fire that broke out in one of the rooms of the Armoury, but which was speedily extinguished. Every one, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of nature, which never before was displayed in this part of the globe, and which, probably, will never appear again. Several of those shooting meteors were accompanied with a train of fire, that illuminated the sky for a considerable distance. One, in particular, appeared to fall from the Zenith, of the apparent size of a ball of eighteen inches diameter, that lighted for several seconds the whole hemisphere. During the continuance of this remarkable phenomenon, a hissing noise in the air was plainly heard, and several reports, resembling the discharge of a pistol. Had the city bell not been ringing, these reports would probably have seemed much louder. The sky was remarkably clear and serene, and the visible fixed stars numerous the whole night. We are anxious to know at what distance from Richmond this phenomenon has extended. It is hoped that persons who have remarked it in other places, will not neglect to inform the public of the particulars, as such information may add, in a great degree, to the knowledge of Meteorology.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that several of the largest of these shooting meteors, were observed to descend almost to the ground before they exploded. Indeed, many of those which we saw, appeared to approach within a few yards of the house tops, and then suddenly to vanish. Some persons, we are told, were so alarmed, that they imagined the fire in the Armoury was occasioned by one of these meteors, and in place of repairing to extinguish the earthly flames, they busied themselves in contriving to protect the roofs of their houses from the fire of heaven.

This circumstance of the shooting stars descending withing a short distance of the ground, is however, a fact highly important to be known: as it has been generally supposed, that meteors only proceeded in a horizontal direction, and never fly perpendicular upwards or downwards. Those which we particularly remarked, appeared to decend in an angle of sixty degrees with the horizon; but as the smaller ones were so numerous, and crossed each other in different directions, it was only possible to ascertain with any precision, the paths of the largest and most brilliant.

MERCHANT'S MEETING.

at New-York.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of Merchants held at the Tontine Coffee-House, pursuant to public notice on Monday the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the interests of the different classes in the community, are essentially the same, and that those measures which prove injurious to one class, directly affect the prosperity of every other.