The following notice is taken of the new Chemical work, proposed to be published by Dr. Ewell, in the New York Medical Repository.

New Chemical Work.

It is with much satisfaction that we announce the plan of a new work, lately undertaken by Thomas Ewell, M. D. of George-Town, District of Columbia, to be entitled, "*Plain Discourses on the Chemical Laws of Matter;*" and to contain a general view of the principles and improvements of the science of Chemistry, with a particular detail of those parts which are practical and connected with domestic affairs. The work will be put to the press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. It will be comprised in about 500 pages octavo, and be printed on good paper, with suitable type. A general index will be annexed to the work, with proper drawings of the apparatus commonly used by chemists.

This gentleman has already distinguished himself by some ingenious and learned performances. The zeal and enterprise he displays in scientific pursuits give a pleasing earnest of what his country may hereafter expect from the application of his talents to professional objects, or any other by which public good may be advanced.

Some time since I issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a new work, to be entitled "Plain discourses on the chemical laws of matter"—to contain the principles of modern chemistry, with particular details of those parts of the science most interesting to mankind, and connected with domestic affairs. These plain discourses I intended to divest of all unnecessary technical language, and adapt them to the comprehension of persons of common capacities; in order that the difficulty of learning chemistry, may be so lessened as to cause the science to be more generally studied—and the advantages resulting from the late discoveries to be more diffused. Relying on the useful tendency of the proposed publication, I calculated that the patronage would have been immediately considerable, but in this I have been disappointed. Several months have elapsed, and the number of subscribers is not comparable to what was reasonably expected. As this must arise from persons not attending to the importance of chemistry—to the intimate connection of the science with most of those arts on which lives, comforts, and luxuries materially depend, I have determined once more to call on my fellow citizens to consider the subject for a few moments. If they will do this, the desired support will no longer be withheld; each individual would no longer leave the subscription to others; and the support would be prompt and sufficient.

The object of chemistry is to instruct us in the properties of the various substances, or species of matter. With this view the science should be interesting to every individual. To pass over the delight which inquisitive minds derive from the study of nature, from understanding the principles regulating her grand operations; we may form ideas of the importance of chemistry, by glancing at those arts with which it is intimately connected.

The management of heat is among the first objects claiming the consideration of chemists. By learning the laws to which this is subject, men may be enabled to save much money and labor by constructing their chimnies, ovens, distilleries, brickilns and all fire places, of such materials, that but one half of the fuel commonly consumed, will be sufficient for their purposes. The same knowledge will also benefit the community, by leading to improvements in clothing, and by causing such a construction of ice houses, as will prevent the melting of the ice with half the rapidity with which it usually does.

To those engaged in agricultural pursuits, chemistry must be of essential service. It will teach them the important arts, of preparing soils, making manures economically, and of applying these to the greatest advantage. By understanding the principles of the science, the wealth and independence of farmers will be much increased, as they will know the value of many articles they commonly lose, the best method of salting and purifying meats, of preserving vegetables, of making soap, butter, cheese, beer, cyder, and vinegar, of purifying fat, oils, and sugars, of distilling spirits and ascertaining their purity and adulterations, and of preparing many other articles consumed in most families.

The silver smith, tinner, and all engaged in the arts connected with the metals, will be aided in their labors, by the science of chemistry.

Another of the important branches of chemistry, is the purification of foul and infected airs. But few are acquainted with some of the innumerable calamities which have arisen from this source. From late discoveries, the most contagious airs can be quickly purified with but little trouble or expence. So soon as the information on this subject becomes general, the quarantine laws, so ruinous to merchants will be done away; as vessels coming from infected places, can be perfectly purified in a few minutes; however foul the airs they contain.—Nearly allied to this art, is the purification of filthy and putrid waters, which have been sources of disease and death, almost as alarming as corrupted airs. From what is now known on this subject, the most muddy and offensive water, can be readily rendered perfectly pure and wholesome by a simple process.

The tanning of leather which can now be done in the same number of days that formerly required weeks; the preparation of medicinal waters, of salt, of nitre, or salt petre, and of all the chemical medicines of the shops; the arts of making inks, of dying, bleaching, painting, enameling, & many other arts, are branches of chemistry. If the artists practising these, would learn the principles of of arts, they would be benefited in a considerable degree. It might enable them to make improvements better than those lately made by professed chemists, who could devote but a little time to any part of the science. The prospect of making greater discoveries will appear exceedingly good, when it is considered how much has been done by a few. Who could have believed some years ago, that chemist could now decompose and form again water and the air we breathe? or be able to convert flesh into spermaceti, or diamonds into charcoal?

It is almost impossible to calculate the general good, that will be derived from a general knowledge of chemistry. What individual will not be benefited, by some of the branches of the science? What science is so intimately connected with the common concerns of life, and deserves to be so universally learnt? Surely the friends of humanity should zealously engage in disseminating the blessings arising from the acquisition of chemical knowlege. Surely if they will reflect on the subject, I shall early have an opportunity of extensively publishing the principles of modern chemistry, with some suggestions of my own concerning domestic and other improvement.

TH: EWELL.

George-Town, March 6.

*** Such as will take copies of the work above alluded to, are requested to subscribe immediately. Subscription papers may be seen at Mr. March's book store George-Town, at the office of the National Intelligencer, Washington, & at most of the post offices.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America, in Congress assembled, That the respective county courts within, or next adjoining the revenue districts herein after mentioned, shall be, and are hereby authorised to take cognizance of all complaints and prosecutions for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, arising under the revenue laws of the U. S. in the districts of Champlain, Sacket Harbor, Oswego, Genesee, Niagara and Buffaloe Creek in the state of New-York, and in the district of Presque Isle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the district attornies of New-York and Pennsylvania respectively, are hereby authorised and directed to appoint, by warrant an attorney as their substitute or deputy, respectively, to prosecute for the United States in each of the said county courts, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his duty, as prosecutor aforesaid: *Provided* that this authority shall not be construed to extend jurisdiction to the county courts aforesaid, over any civil cause, which may arise in any of those revenue districts, for the collection of duties payable to the United States; or of bonds or securities given for the security and payment of duties to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the county courts aforesaid, or the first judge of each of said courts, shall be, and hereby are further authorised to exercise all and every power in the cases of a criminal nature cognizable before them by virtue of the first section of this act, for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district courts, in cases depending before them by virtue of the law of the United States, passed on the 3d of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intituled "an Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned." And in the exercise of the authority, by this section given to said county courts, or to the first judges thereof, they shall be governed in every respect by the regulations, restrictions and provisions of the law of the U. States passed on the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven aforesaid; with this difference only, that instead of notifying the district attornies respectively, said county courts, or the first judges thereof as the case may be, shall before exercising said authorities, cause reasonable notice to be given to the attorney who may have been appointed and sworn or affirmed to prosecute for the U. S. in such court, that he may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission of such fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall remain in force during the term of one year from its passage, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

GEO: CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

March 8, 1806.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT.

Declaring the town of Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, to be a port of delivery; and for erecting a light-house on Wood Island, or Fletcher's-neck, in the state of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town or landing place of Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Perth Amboy, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. And there shall be appointed a surveyor to reside at the said port of delivery, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law, a salary of one hundred dollars annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to cause a good & sufficient light house to be erected on Wood-Island, or on Fletcher's-neck, in the district of Maine (selecting either place, as the President of the United States may deem most eligible) and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light house, at the expense of the United States: *Provided* that sufficient land for the accommodation of such light house can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Massachusetts shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States. And the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the erection of said light house, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 8, 1806.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's County in the state of Maryland.

On Tuesday the eighth day of April next at the house of Mr. Gerrard Borman on the road from the Capitol to Bladensburg, will be sold at public sale on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security to bear interest from the date, a part of the personal estate belonging to the Orphans of Benjamin Wight, consisting of household furniture plantation utensils, &c.

JOHN WIGHT,
Guardian to the orphans of B. Wight.

Washington co. Dist. Col.
March 17.—3tw.

MATCHED HORSES.

The subscriber has for sale at his Repository No. 7 North 7th street, Philadelphia.—

Five pair of well matched and well broke elegant horses, (colour) dark grays, bays and chesnut, good size, from 4 to 7 years old this spring. One pair of bays, 15 hands, well made, active and fit for curricle, 5 and 6 years old, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

March 17—3t.

PORTER CELLAR.

opened a Porter Cellar at the NAVY YARD, where he has on hands and will be constantly supplied with the best Philadelphia porter.

JOHN DOBBIN.

N. B. The business will be conducted as usual in F street. J. D.

On the first day of April next, or (if not fair) on the next fair day at noon, will be offered at

PUBLIC SALE

To the highest bidder, for ready money, that very desireable and well known estate formerly the property of James Wormeley, esq.

Called THE ROCKS;

Situated upon the river Shenandoah, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia. It consists of 900 acres of Land (by estimation) more than one third in woods, and has upon it a variety of the most useful improvements with a large scope of river bottom and other distinguished natural advantages. The upland is remarkably adapted to the use of plaister & very productive. It will be sold either in one body, or in the convenient divisions of—the farm—the mills—the distillery—and the Ferry with a small tavern for the accommodation of travellers; to eac of which a suitable quantity of Land will be attached, by a division to be made previous to the sale.

This farm of about 760 acres with plenty of wood and water, including 80 acres of the richest river bottom, and the rest of the arable Land of an excellent quality, with a large and commodious dwelling, the necessary out houses, two barns, &c. &c. may be had at a price which deserves the attention of any gentlemen who wishes a farm detached from the mill property, &c.

Also at the same time, on the same terms, a handsome little tract of 300 acres within two miles of the Rocks called

The MEADOW FARM,

About 2 3ds in wood, with fine meadow ground—arable Land, well adapted to the use of plaister, a good mill seat with a constant stream, constant springs of water, and comfortable farm houses.

Also, a little farm of only 115 acres 3 4ths still uncleared, adjacent to the Meadow Farm.

The object in this sale being to raise as much money as may be necessary to release the only incumbrance that exists on the above property; if the several purchasers produce the sum required, they will respectively be allowed a credit of part of the purchase money, as an inducement to them to buy as largely as they may wish to do;—and no money will be required, but in exchange for a clear deed.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Charles Town, Dec. 23, 1805—3t—wtf

N. B. The sale will take place at the Rocks; and should any of the above land be previously disposed of by private sale, notice will be published in due time.

War Department, March 1, 1806.

Notice is Hereby Given.

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Wednesday in June next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October 1806, until the 30th day of September 1807, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio, and territory of Michigan, and at any place or places within the Indiana territory north of the 41st degree of north latitude.

Second, At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road between said river and Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Third, At the garrison near Vincennes on the river Wabash, at Fort Massac, New Madrid, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Natches, & Fort Adams, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited in the Mississippi territory, except the county of Washington, and at any place or places in the Indiana territory south of the 41st degree of north latitude and fifty miles east of the Mississippi river.

Fourth, At St. Louis, St. Charles, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recrited within the territory of Louisiana north of New Madrid, and at any place or places in the Indiana territory within fifty miles east of the Mississippi river, & south of the 41st degree of north latitude, Fort Massac excepted.

Fifth, At New Orleans, Placquimines, Point Coupee, Oachets, Natchitoches, Appelousas, Attakapas, Fort Stoddert, Fort St. Stephens, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territory of Orleans, or in the county of Washington in the Mississippi territory, and at any place or places on the west side of the Mississippi river below Arkansas.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January 1807, to the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

Sixth, At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur-Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, and on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh, at Charleston, Rocky Mount, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the states of North and South Carolina.

Eighth, At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

Ninth, At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Maryland and the district of Columbia.

Tenth, At Fort Mifflin, Carlisle, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania, east of the Mountains, and within the states of New Jersey, and Delaware.

Eleventh, At Pittsburg, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania, west of the mountains.

Twelfth, At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Shenectady, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

Thirteenth, At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Fourteenth, At Fort Independence, (Boston harbor) and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield, and the district of Maine, excepted.

Fifteenth, At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New Hampshire and the district of Maine.

Sixteenth, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts, and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' armory at that place, from the 1st day of January 1807 to the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chikago, for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. S. shall be paid by the U. S. at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the U. S. of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the seaboard, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN, *Secretary of War.*

March 5—2aw6w.

Painful it is for me to give the following

NOTICE,

But absolute necessity compels me.

In September last, I gave public notice to all those who stood indebted to me, that my books were posted and proved; and that no further credit would be given even to my best friends; but contrary to my firm determination, that resolution lasted but a few days, and with concern I say it, since that period my book debts have increased nearly

NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For a person with my small capital having so much money out, it is impossible for me to support my credit, with that punctuality, which is so much my wish. I am therefore resolved to leave this town on the 10th day of July next; and retire to some peaceful abode where Honor and Honesty reign, and where the Upright and Good Man will have justice done him over the Rogue and Swindler—for such are the Laws of this Territory though the capital of America, (and with shame I say it) there is no distinction made between the Man of Honor, who, though Poor, will pay his debts, and the Rogue and Swindler, who retires to, and resides in this Territory, well knowing it to be an Asylum for Villainy—the former will call and pay you when able; the latter will have the audacity to shew you Ten-fold the amount in cash that he owes you, and bid you defiance to sue him; for, says he, "I have no property"—though at the same time, through some employment or other, he enjoys an income of from 5 to 800 dollars per year—this is a "Liberty" indeed, the boast of our country! but no Justice. As my stay in this place will be but short, and as I do not wish to leave it one cent in debt, I earnestly entreat those who stand indebted to me to make immediate payment; by which, they will avoid such a measure being taken, as they are little aware of. For if I cannot have Justice done me, I have this consolation, that I have a Resort yet left, which, if they have any Shame, or one spark of Honor for their characters, they will avoid my putting in force, for a galled horse will wince.

GEORGE PIFF.

N. B. A person authorised by me will call on them in a few days, when it is hoped they will be prepared to settle their respective balances.

☞ To avoid the necessity of a refusal, I request no one will ask for credit, except those to whom I stand indebted. G. P.

George Town, Ter. of Col.
Feb. 8——4twf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the Middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

OLD COPPER and BRASS.

TWELVE & A HALF CENTS for each pound of the above metals will be given by the Subscriber on Pennsylvania avenue near the Centre Market.

MATTHIAS HART.

March 6—w3t

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

Theophilus Holt respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from London per ship Mars to Baltimore, and for sale, a very extensive assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, garden tools, grass seeds, bird seed. Split peas and flour of mustard by the pound.

He also has for sale a variety of bulbous flower roots, fruit trees, flowering shrubs, Lombardy poplars, &c. &c.

The customary allowance made to Gardeners and those who purchase to sell again.

Washington City, Dec. 13—2awtf

P. S. An assortment of the garden seeds are for sale at Dr. Ott's George Town.

FOR SALE,

A second hand COACHEE with a handsome pair of plated Harness. This carriage is the property of a Lady who wishes to sell it, and a bargain will be given. Application may be made to Wm. A. Washington, esq. of Rock-Hill, where the carriage may be seen.

February 28—wtf