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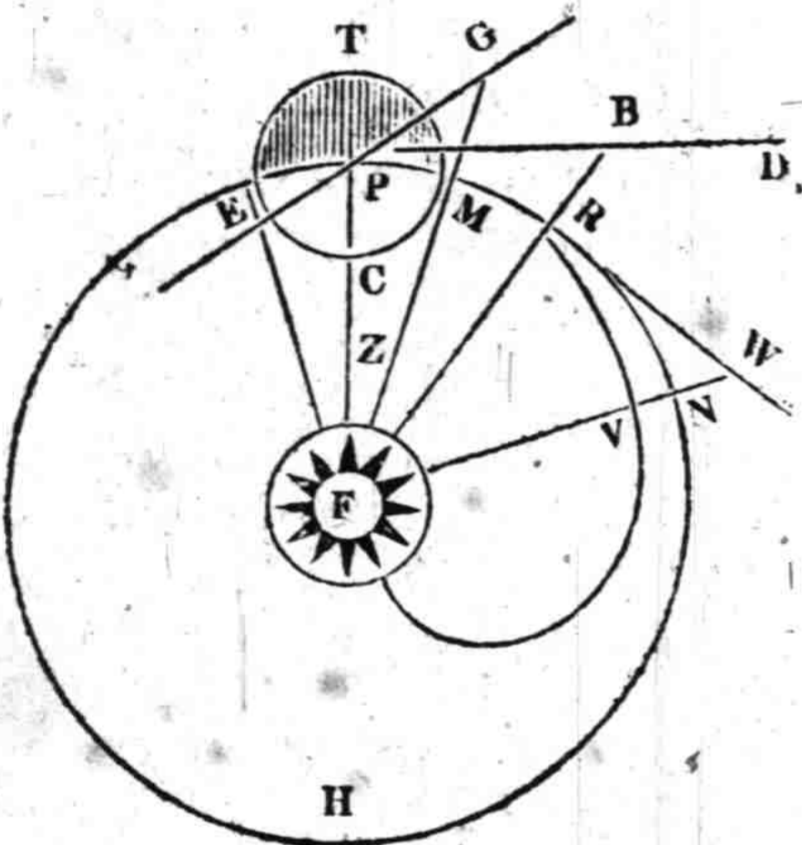
NO. 1185.

FOR THE REGISTER.

An attempt to discover the cause of Motion, applied to animal life.

Reader, whoever you may be, you cannot justly imagine the object of the following Chapters is a kind of hidden attempt against the ancient foundations of the moral kingdom, or to make a God of the world. It is true, that man must be blind in his eyes, and clouded in his understanding, who could deny the existence of a Deity, one of the first maxims of uncorrupted intelligence. By any thing which may appear in the following inquiry, we would not wish directly, or indirectly, to destroy any true reasonable reverence to the First Cause, or relax the cords of religion or obligation which bind us unto Him, as moral agents; or by a vain philosophy, to tarnish the glory of that display he has been pleased to make of himself in the volume of his book, written of him, as the eternal word, our prophet, priest, and king, or the immortality thus brought to light among us animals, for the stability of both truth and virtue, on the earth. Whatever may be supposed the views of this writer, he must maintain that every kind of motion, and life itself, is managed, by their own proper principles that unalterable agents. He has no apology to make for presenting them before the public eye in their present form, except that the subject is of consequence; that the following sheets, though they may be written in a stammering way, contain some truth. He is of the opinion many subjects do not admit of demonstration, but in toto, or in combination; for this reason, the reader will look over the latitude given to the inquiry. And the reader will do the writer the justice to remember, while reflecting on his work, that every step of his way has been through darkness, without previous guide—Should he only succeed in opening up this abstruse subject, for some other more successful attempts, he will be satisfied. He is sufficiently acquainted with his fellow-citizens, and of the common road to preferment, and too well acquainted with his own deficiencies, to make higher calculations; & if he can be believed by those who are on this chase, he would say, however agreeable the good wishes and opinions of others may be, it is not a solid kind of flesh which is altogether made by the smiles of the crowd; he has learned to live under its frowns, and has been, so far, held up, both in good and bad weather. Some men even of the weakest minds, seem to me to be qualified for different pursuits by Him who made us all, though the following investigations may embrace some things of consequence. I hope the weakness of the writer will not prevent you from giving your attention to the Chapters which will appear.

OF MOTION.



Let ETGMC, represent the earth with its attending atmosphere, revolving around the sun F on its annual orbit PMRNH, and on its diurnal revolution in the same direction of the annual orbit on the pole P. We here, in this figure, represent a polar view of the earth, and suppose ourselves at the north pole. The received opinion is, that some original impulse is given the earth ETGMC in the right line direction PBD; and that this direction would continue forever, if not resisted by some opposing power. It is supposed that opposing power is the centripetal power, which carries the earth when at B to R; and being at R, the impulse being the same, the earth would there be disposed to fly off again in a tangent, to its orbit in the line RW; but by the same opposing centripetal power, it is again drawn in its orbit to IV, and by the combination of these forces, the projectile and centripetal made to revolve on its annual orbit. It cannot be denied, that in the path of the annual orbit of the earth around the sun, that in this orbit, repulsion and attraction are equal; which could not be well understood how this equilibrium could be retained by any two conflicting and opposite powers of agency upon it. I shall hereafter explain.

The power which would remove the earth from its right lined direction PBD, to the orbit R, must necessarily diminish the projected power by as much as it is resisted by the centripetal force, unless we suppose there is a constant addition or generation of projectile force; but upon this ground of a constant increased projectile power, we make void the theory advanced as being the cause of the motion; for we are forced to imagine a motion generated, without assigning any cause of that motion or impulse.—That the original impulse would be diminished, we may see plainly, for the impulse given (great or small) could only land the earth at the centre F, the end of all motion, and the point of rest; the line FB will then fitly represent the range of initial impulse. But if FB is a true representative of the original impulse, then BR will be the true measure of destroyed initial velocity or impulse. And thus, when the earth arrives at R, it cannot incline to fly off in the line RW; but if it was true, it had an inclination to fly off in a tangent, it would be in a tangent to the circle RV; for it is seen NV is equal to BR, but BR is equal the diminished initial impulse, and with the said diminished velocity in its motion from R, it would make the angle NRV equal to the angle BPR—and thus, without some constantly applied and generated force, the earth, by the conflicting agencies of initial and centripetal force, would pass on to the centre F, the point of rest, which is absurd. Thus, if repulsion is not generated by attraction, and attraction by repulsion, if the initial impulse is not forever the same, the destruction of motion will be the consequence. The idea of attraction and repulsion operating in right lines, independent of intermediate causes, is unfounded.—But of this we will enquire more particularly in the following Chapters. In the next Chapter I shall endeavor to explain the true cause of the diurnal motion given to the earth.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

When we published the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made towards the close of the late session of Congress, respecting the state of the Treasury, we had not room for the Documents appended to it. One of them, which will be found in the paper of this day, is so lucid an exhibit on the subject to which it relates, that we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to publish it.

It has been charged upon Mr. Secretary Crawford, by those who, it must be presumed, knew no better, that, under his administration the Treasury estimates have proved erroneous, & less than heretofore to be relied upon. This has been repeated, or rather significantly hinted at, so often, that it is quite probable the impression is general that there is some foundation for it. That, accidentally, the results should have varied more than usual from the estimates, could not be a matter of surprise to any one who knows the uncertainty of commercial adventure, and the fluctuations of trade, to the operation of which these estimates are subject. Intentionally, the estimates could not have been supposed to have varied, without imputing to the Head of the Treasury motives as foreign to his nature as unworthy of his station. A glance at the facts, however, which have been brought together in the document to which we refer, will shew that the insinuations against Mr. Crawford's accuracy or perspicacity

city are not only destitute of foundation, but that the very reverse of these imputations is true.

We have had occasion lately to remark, that there is no such thing as resisting the demonstrations of arithmetic—a few figures of which are often worth all the figures of rhetoric, and all the fictions of genius. Without the least disrespect to the memory of the patriotic Dallas, who died too soon for his country's good—or to the talent of the accomplished financier who presided over the Treasury during the administration of Mr. Jefferson—it is established by this document that, in point of accuracy of judgment, the present Secretary of the Treasury stands before them. We speak it not in their disparagement, because it is a matter which, after all, accidental circumstances have much to do in determining. We refer only to facts, disproving assertions made with a view to prejudice the high standing which Mr. Crawford justly enjoys in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. His official estimates have been decidedly more accurate than those of any of his predecessors, instead of less. The broad statement of this fact is due to Mr. Crawford; and we particularly rely on the candor of those who have been deceived by misrepresentations on this head, to review their own statements, and retract the error into which, being themselves led, they have led others. Nat. Intel.

Official Paper, accompanying the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives, April 30, 1822.

A Statement shewing the annual amount of the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, and of the total actual receipts from 1802 to 1821, inclusive; and shewing particularly the amount estimated, and the amount actually received from customs.

Table with columns: YEAR, Estimated, Actual, DIFFERENCE. Rows from 1802 to 1821.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, Estimated, Actual, DIFFERENCE. Rows from 9,500,000 to 14,000,000.

If these twenty years be divided into four series, of five years each, it will appear that the actual receipts have either exceeded or fallen short of the estimated receipts in the following proportions:

- In the first series, viz: 1802 to 1806, inclusive, 84 parts in 500, or 17 per cent.; and, in the customs, 79 parts in 500, or 16 per cent.
In the 2d series, viz: 1807 to 1811, inclusive, 71 parts in 500, or 14 per cent.; and, in the customs, 75 parts in 500, or 15 per cent.
In the 3d series, viz: 1812 to 1816, inclusive, 106 parts in 500, or 21 per cent.; and, in the customs, 119 parts in 500, or 24 per cent.
In the 4th series, viz: 1817 to 1821, inclusive, 51 parts in 500, or 10 per cent.; and, in the customs, 55 parts in 500, or 11 per cent.

The difference between the estimates and receipts is less during the last 5 years, than during any series of 5 years embraced in this statement. From the year 1802 to 1813, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Gallatin. From the year 1814 to 1816, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Dallas. From the year 1817 to 1820 inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Crawford.

\* In consequence of the law repealing the "internal duties," this source of revenue, which was estimated at \$2,800,000, produced only \$955,270 20.

† In consequence of the law for the relief of the purchasers of "public lands," the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which were estimated at \$1,600,000, amounted only to \$1,212,966 46.

Law of the United States. An Act making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to-wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows, viz: For Fort Delaware, twenty thousand dollars. For Fort Washington, twenty-five thousand dollars. For Fort Monroe, seventy-five thousand dollars. For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars. For collecting materials for a fortification at Mobile Point, in the state of Alabama, fifty thousand dollars. For the Rigolets and Chef Manteau, one hundred thousand dollars.

including the wages of armorers, the purchase of iron, steel, coals, tools, &c. eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of arsenals, one thousand dollars.

For the preservation of ammunition, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of outstanding claims which accrued in one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, at Pittsburgh, and not presented until eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and unpaid for want of an appropriation applicable to the object, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arrearages in the War Department prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, ninety thousand dollars.

For pay allowed by law to Indian Agents, twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

For sub-agents, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For presents to Indians, allowed by the law of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficit of the appropriation of the last year, in the same, seventy thousand dollars.

For the payment of a deficit in the appropriation for the Quartermaster General's Department, for eighteen hundred and twenty-one, seventy thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, twelve thousand dollars.

For constructing new roofs for the barracks at Carlisle, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Moore and David Fore were successively presidents, eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Thomas C. Miller was president, one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Colonel James Wood was president, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the balance of the expenses of the militia court martial in the state of New York, of which Brigadier General Gerard Steedford was president, nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the balance of an appropriation made nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to defray the expenses of employing a brigade of militia, being the amount thereof carried to the surplus fund; twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For replacing the like amount of appropriations made for the survey of certain ports and harbors, which has been carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For replacing the like amount appropriated to procure medals for officers of the army, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For replacing the like amount appropriated for the relief of Colonel William Lawrence, and others, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded at Chicago, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and seven dollars and ten cents.

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, in relation to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and session, concluded between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations heretofore made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no money appropriated by this act, or by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," shall be advanced or paid to any person on any contract, or to any officer who is in arrears to the United States, until he shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable.

Approved, May 7, 1822.