

SATURDAY, September 22, 1792.]

GEORGIA.

VOL. VI. No. CCCXI.]

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE

AND

GAZETTE OF THE STATE.

FREEDOM of the PRESS, and TRIAL by JURY, shall remain inviolate. *Constitution of Georgia.*

AUGUSTA: Printed by JOHN E. SMITH, PRINTER TO THE STATE; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. will be gratefully received, and every kind of Printing performed.

Mr. SMITH,
As you have inserted a publication of mine in number 306 taken (I suppose) from a northern press: It may have made your readers wish to peruse the subject alluded to in Mr. Dunlap's Daily Advertiser in Philadelphia, number 3989, in order therefore to leave it at your option to publish it, I take the liberty to send it inclosed.

ELHOLM.

For the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. DUNLAP,
MY desire that the inclosed letter may receive a place in your paper, cannot be fuller expressed than by its address to the greatest legislator, who now shines with the confidence conferred on him by his fellow-citizens, at the head of an assembly of lawgivers, truly great, and equally patriotic:—But having learned from advice, confirmed by circumstance, that it would rather be contrary to the constitutional rule, to have it communicated through that channel to every rank of citizens,—I hope that my request will be honored with your acceptance.

(TRIPPLICATE COPY.)

Natchez, April 3, 1791.

SIR,

AS it is not to a singular aptness, nor the peculiar zeal of a tutor, to which I am indebted for the progress in the mathematics, but to a mere indulgent indefatigable desire of ascertaining the natural operation of the causes from their visible effects! And sensible of your extensive knowledge in this science, and also from experience that a powerful share of an innate sanguinity, may lead us imperceptibly astray, and that the strength of our reason cannot be esteemed perfect nor its decree inseparable from error, unless with success to have stood the trial before an infallible judge.—It is now first that the approved axioms of Euclid's Elements could conquer my diffidence to render the efforts of my study known to you, and declare that I have discovered the Quadrature of the Circle heretofore fought in vain, and solicit a public examination under the wings of your influential patronage and preference, to give lustre to so long hidden a solution, & a discovery that will enable skilful mathematicians to explain the physical cause of the obliquity of the Equator, the annual revolution and rotation of our globe, with other phenomena! And as it is with greater endeavor, if greater can be, than what acquired me the sense of the Honorable Congress, recorded on its journal the 11th of May, 1785, that I now address your influence to give sanction to a public utility. Your magnanimity affords me the pleasing assurance that my Philosophic toil shall benefit from your love of arts.

I here beg leave to refer you to the following extract of a letter, written to the Hon. brig. gen. Charles C. Pinckney, viz.

"In the course of my abovementioned study I have happily discovered the true proportion between the diameter and its periphery, a resolution that has ever been desired by the greatest mathematicians, but not expected to be found, who, therefore, have contented themselves with an approximation.

¶ This solution the Emperor Charles the 5th estimated at one hundred thousand French Crowns evident from a proclamation yet extant issued by that great Prince and genius!

"I wish, that a premium may be offered to him who can solve this problem to effect, which I know none reader in your government, nor superior in interest, than yourself & your friends: by doing this you will propose no useless expence to your fellow citizens, but on one hand give a singular proof that the western spirit, & conscious of its own ability, think no problem within the bounds of human imagination unresolvable by man, whilst on the other you will advance an infallible step to promote a useful system to the world."

The method geometrically, as well as by calculation (with exactness) to give the length of the imaginary line that divides the area of a circle from the compliment of the superficial content of its circumscribed square, promises a perfection in astronomy, gunnery, mechanism, and navigation, and consequently can no less claim the attention of yourself, the honorable Senate and Representatives, than what it will soothe the united spirit in your system.

To conclude, I beg leave to repeat my incessant wish for public examination, "that both the learned and unlearned may see I do not avoid the judgment of any," by submitting my discovery to the investigation of a selected body of able mathematicians, and the most popular persons to preside.

It was thus N. Copernicus successfully dedicated his astronomical knowledge to the popular Pontiff Leo X. similar to myself, from a remote corner of the earth.

I wish you health and peace, and that you may live to the highest period of a most desirable age, at the head of a wise Senate, a spirited and equally patriotic House of Representatives, and a powerful united people, under the peculiar care of Heaven.

Augustus Christian George Elholm.

George Washington, President
General of the United States
of America.

Mr. Dunlap, I beg that you will oblige me, to add, that the philosophy which guided me to the stated Mathematical Solution, also leads me to the solution of the Physical Cause of the phenomena of what is called Tails of Comets, founded upon five self evident propositions: From which theorem the theorem of the Aurora Borealis and the Cause of the Magnetism may also be solved; and further, that the Omnipotent has stationed an attractive power in the North in respect to our Solar System! This, together with the physical cause that rules the rotation of our globe, first being proved by a series of requisite mathematical demonstrations, it may next be solved, by the law of motions, that those two powers must cause Our Sun to mark an annual Oblic Circle that divides the Equatorial Great Circle into two unequal parts of a considerable difference, and the sum of the same given,—which proof I shall do myself the honor to lay before the learned clear of any Hypothesis, whenever I shall be able to command the requisite time and apparatus, which I once hoped the long sought solution of the Quadrature would have made me master of, the advantage of which in respect to navigation needs no explanation.

Augustus Christian George Elholm.

P. S. Fearful it might be thought impossible, I beg leave to mention that each solution

¶ The Genius of America.

is in itself plain; and also to notice, that the 47th proposition in the first book of Euclid's Elements, was thought unresolvable, until it was done by Pythagoras: And further, that it is not the effect of an extraordinary genius, but a mere result of an indefatigable application.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1791.

• The several Printers are respectfully solicited to insert the above.
Major Elholm's astronomical Note, relative to the above letter, is received.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform the public, that on Friday the 14th inst. I completed, in miniature, my new constructed Steam Engine, calculated for moving all kinds of heavy machinery.

This engine is so constructed and applied to laws, as to perform from 40 to 45 strokes with each in a minute, without the complication of wheels, cogs, or cranks; and all its operations are managed by a single cock.

This machine is so very simple in its construction, that it is immaterial whether the cylinders are wood or metal, nor do I care much of what shape they are: And in the workmanship of all the parts (except the cock) there is very little accuracy required.

I shall only observe in this short sketch, that, from my own knowledge of the different methods heretofore practised in the application of steam, that none is more simple nor none whereby the same quantity is more advantageously applied than on my principles; as I am convinced that the entire friction of a machine whose cylinders were 16 or 18 inches in diameter, would not exceed two hundred pounds weight, independent of its being applied to any machinery.

I have so ordered and arranged the different parts, that if any one should get out of repair (which by the way they are not very subject to) each can be got at and receive such repairs as they stand in need of, without interrupting the other parts. Such is my confidence with respect to the success of this machine, that I will venture to aver, that for 500 pounds one may be made and kept in repair four years, that will be capable of grinding 150 bushels of grain per day; or saw 2000 feet of inch boards in the same time; and I would add, if it was not for fear of being accused with a balloon or steam boat project, how easy I could apply it to boating.

This machine is now finished, and at my house in Augusta, where it can be seen by all those that have any doubts with respect to the authenticity of what I say.

Wm. LONGSTREET.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

M. Freneau,

WHEN a patriotic member made that memorable and never to be forgotten Motion in the House of Representatives of the United States, for rendering justice to the war-worn soldier, and to the widows and orphans of those who had fought the battles and spilt their blood in the defence of America, is brought upon him the clamorous reproaches and virulent invective of a party, who being previously interested, had pre-determined to enrich themselves at the sacrifice of justice and the best interests of their country—Hence, at the adoption of the present oppressive and iniquitous funding system, the just discrimina-