

The explanation of the perpetual motion, or a machine which will force itself by the agency of water—which it will elevate itself.

Messrs. GREGG & CULLEY.—Having in a former communication to you, given a hint of a machine that will propel itself, I herewith send you a concise explanation, which I claim as sole inventor. Let a pump be built of two planks, 22 feet long, not less than 2 inches thick, 14 inches broad; 2 planks 20 feet long, 2 inches thick, 10 inches wide, so that when firmly joined in a square tube the inside will be just 10 inches square. The two longest plank will extend at one end (the lower end) of the pump two feet farther than the other two, this is to let in the water freely that is to be elevated by the pump.

These boards must be about half seasoned and put together by water tight joints; and on each corner of this tube there will be two pieces strap iron, of 2 inches wide, and at every 12 or 15 inches there must be a hole 5/8 of an inch in diameter, made so as to receive a round iron bolt of 5/8 of an inch thick; these bolts must be 15 inches long and go through the boards of the pump stock edge-ways—they must have broad heads at one end and screw nuts at the other and go through the straps of iron as above, and be strongly drawn by means of those screw bolts. There also must be one other pump of the same description;—then a cistern of water ten feet square, six feet deep fed by a small stream, pond or brook; these pumps must be set up perpendicular in this cistern, six feet at least from centre to centre, then there must be placed a beam immediately in the centre between these pumps, balanced on a pivot; across this beam frame a piece of timber six feet long with a stem to go down to the piston in the pump, one at each end; to this beam affix a pendulum of 15 feet or longer, which pendulum will have a four-fold lever power; (which will be as one pound to 24,) at the top of those pumps you will erect a penstock 2 feet deep, so as the insertion of the top of those pumps will be level with the floor of the bottom of the penstock; this penstock is to retain the water when it is elevated by these pumps. Then build an overshot water wheel, 16 feet high with a principle cog wheel of eleven feet pitch circle, and affix a counter shaft with a wallower calculated to have five revolutions to this cog wheel's one; to this shaft at one end affix a crank of 3 1/2 feet long, so that it will vibrate 7 feet to and for every revolution; to this crank affix a pitman, this will work the pendulum 7 feet to and for every revolution of the crank—this pendulum will elevate and re-elevate, depress and re-depress the pistons in each pump 18 inches every motion, viz: 3 feet combining the two together; thus a column of water of 10 inches square will be forced up at every motion three feet deep, this in five motions will produce 18,000 cubic inches of water, or 79 gallons 213 cubic inches at one revolution of the water wheel. This water wheel is to be so constructed as to have 36 buckets, each bucket is to receive one gallon of water; the water in the three horizontal buckets will weigh 23 lbs; 3 from 18, the half of wheel, will leave 15 buckets with one gallon of water each, but as they incline to the perpendicular centre of gravity gradually lose their weight, as to the center of gravity or lever power, as one to 8 pounds—and it will stand thus: multiply 9 by 4 the sum of one added to 8, and it will by 9 times 4 is 36, this is the weight of water from the height of the wheel to the second bucket above the centre of the horizontal plain, and the same weight is immediately below the second bucket as above i. e. 36 pounds thus: 36—36—23 added together makes 95 lbs. of pressure of central gravity. Now it is understood that this 95 pounds of water in the water wheel has 2 feet lever power on the pitch circle of the cog wheel; and to prove this lever power, take a lathe eight feet long, and fasten one end by any sort of hinge directly at one end to a post or any thing else sufficient, then at the distance of 5 1/2 feet from this confined end bore a hole and insert a string, then weigh it with a correct pair of steelyards exactly what this lathe weighs, then at the out end put a pound weight and then weigh again, and you will find a lever power of four pound; thus 95 pounds of water in this wheel will press upwards of 427 pounds on the cogs inserted in the meshes of the wallower, which is at least 4 1/2 lever power. But you will say the long crank will exhaust this lever power, but to counteract this introduce the fly or balance wheel of 10 feet diameter, of the height of about 2 tons or more; the power of this wheel has never (to my knowledge) been philosophically ascertained, but whatever is its extreme or outer circle is beyond the extreme or outer circle of the crank, when set in motion it becomes a vehicle of a

powerful lever motion, and from every observation I have made the machinery to which it is affixed would be useless without it, particularly where crank power is to be used in a part of the construction.

Now I have shewn 24 lever power on the pendulum, 427 on the wallower and the balance wheel whatever it may be which cannot be less than to counteract the length of the crank, the water used in each revolution of the water wheel will be 36 gallons. I have shown that 77 gallons 213 cubic inches will be elevated by 36 gallons; 36 from 77 leaves 41 gallons 213 inches, throw away 5 gallons 213 cubic inches, and you have 36 gallons left, the 5 gallons 213 inches for waste and strain by the pistons. But you will say nothing has been allowed for friction I have shown that four feet lever power will produce near, 5 and a 12 foot pendulum will 24, and in addition to the superior power of the balance wheel it will, I have no doubt, counteract all the above objections and from every observation I have made it certainly will abundantly more. But if the water as above would only keep the balance wheel itself in motion it would force the whole machine.

I submit the above to a liberal public, not relinquishing my right of invention.

MOSES WILEY.

White-water township Hamilton co. Ohio.

May 14, 1828.

N. B.—The water applied to the above is to be so constructed that it will flow back into the cistern.

FROM EUROPE. By the ship Columbia, at New-York, London Papers to the evening of April 1, have been received.

The Gazette de France, of March 30th, contains an extract from the Augsburg Gazette, announcing the arrival, at Vienna, on the 20th, of the mail from Constantinople of Feb. 25th. "By this mail," says the Augsburg Gazette, "we learn that the Porte has returned to a more moderate disposition. It has granted the Greeks an armistice of three months, and promised them an amnesty if they will make their submission."

This offer of amnesty to the Greeks, on condition of their submitting to the Porte, will, of course, amount to nothing. It was made previous to the treaty of the 6th July, and the repetition of the offer now proves a fixed determination in the Porte not to acknowledge the intervention of the Allied Powers. There was a report in London on the 29th, that the Bosphorus had been reopened to European commerce, and that the Turks had proposed an armistice for the purpose of having negotiations resumed at Constantinople.

It is doubtless true, however, that preparations for war were prosecuted at Constantinople with as great vigor as ever; and the London "Globe and Traveller" asserts, that, with the writers of a great majority of the letters bro't by the last mail, no doubt of immediate hostilities between the Porte and Russia was entertained.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 11th of March, had been received which contains two important articles; the first being the declaration of the Emperor's opinion upon the memorable manifesto of the Porte. It expresses in strong language the regret of Russia at that manifesto, and her determination to require a complete and speedy reparation for all the wrongs which Russia has suffered at the hands of the Sultan, while she, at the same time, prosecutes with her Allies the negotiations consequent upon the Treaty of London. She will conform to that treaty to the very letter, in all that concerns its spirit and execution, while she will find means, single, handed, by the aid of Providence, to obtain indispensable reparation for her injuries. The declaration of the Divan, that they never intended to execute the stipulations of the treaty of Akerman, has caused great and just indignation.

CONGRESS.

May 6. In the Senate the Tariff Bill was considered, and some amendments in addition to those mentioned yesterday being adopted, the Bill was reported to the Senate. The motion to strike out the provision repealing the drawback on the export of spirits distilled from molasses was discussed, but not decided.

In the House of Representatives, the Bills in relation to the Roads leading from this City to New Orleans, and to the North West frontier of New York; and the bills relating to the Breakwater in Delaware bay, and the Grants of Lands to Ohio for Canals, were transferred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The House then insisted on its disagreement to the amendments made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriation for Internal Improvements by a vote of 100 to 81. The Bill to continue the Mint at Philadelphia, was taken up on motion of Mr. SERGEANT, and passed through Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. The House then receded from its disagreement to the second amendment made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, which appropriates 22,000 dollars to reimburse the State

of North Carolina, the sum paid by that State for the extinguishment of Indian titles. Mr. MERCER moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bills, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

May 7. In the Senate, the resolution relative to the adjournment was considered and laid on the table. Several private bills were acted on. The Tariff was discussed, and the amendment striking out the clause which abolishes the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. SMITH of Md. imposing a duty of two cents a pound on sheathing copper.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution reported by Mr. Tucker from the Select Committee, fixing the day of adjournment for the 26th instant, was taken up and agreed to—ayes 124, noes 64. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, acted upon the Bill relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Bill for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, &c. The Bills were all then reported to the House; and while the question was pending on the engrossment of the Bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the House adjourned.

May 9. In the Senate, the resolution on the subject of adjournment was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table, ayes 21, noes 20. The Bill for the continuance of the Ghent Commission was taken up, and, after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed. Mr. FOOT withdrew his amendment striking out the third section. Mr. WEBSTER renewed the motion, and advocated it at great length, confining his remarks chiefly to the hemp duty, and to the effect of the bill on the woolen manufactures. As a substitute for the hemp duty, he proposed that the Navy Department should be required to purchase, for the use of the Navy, American water rotted hemp, when it could be obtained of suitable quality, at an advance of 20 per cent. on the current market price. After a long debate, the motion was rejected—10 to 30. Mr. BENTON offered an amendment imposing a duty on indigo, and supported it at length. Mr. MACON rose to speak, and, after proceeding for a few moments, gave way to a motion for adjournment. The Senate adjourned at fifteen minutes before ten o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was passed by a vote of 107 to 71. The House then took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the different Corporations of the District. Mr. MERCER moved an amendment, which being of some length, a motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table, and print them was successful. The bill to abolish the office of Major General was next in order; but, on motion of Mr. McDUFFIE, this bill was laid on the table. Various private bills were then acted on in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

May 10. In the Senate, the resolution from the other House, fixing the 26th day of May as the day for the adjournment of Congress was considered and concurred in. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Tariff Bill was resumed, and after a long discussion, Mr. BENTON's amendment, imposing a duty on indigo, was rejected, and another amendment, imposing a smaller duty on the same article was adopted, on motion of Mr. DICKERSON. Mr. SMITH of Maryland, moved an amendment, providing an additional duty on cordage, which was rejected. Mr. BENTON, moved an amendment, prohibiting the importation of foreign wool, on or off the skin, after the year 1832, which motion is still pending.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the consideration of private bills. A new member was added to the Select Committee on the assault, on motion of Mr. McDUFFIE, in the room of Mr. OAKLEY. Mr. WILDE offered a resolution on the subject of a supposed irregularity in the votes given by the electoral colleges at the late Presidential election, which was laid on the table.

May 12. In the Senate the consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed, Mr. BENTON's amendment, prohibiting the importation of wool after the year 1832, pending. This amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, the 1st of September was fixed for the commencement of the operation of the act, instead of the 30th of June. On motion of Mr. WOODBURY, an amendment was adopted, imposing an additional duty on silk goods, and making a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of English and French silks. The bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 26 to 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bate-man, Benton, Boulogny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Ken. Kane, Knight, M'Lane, Marks, Noble,

Ridgely, Rowan, Rugles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey.—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chambers Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnston, of La. King, M'Kinley, Macon, Parris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Wood-bury.—21.

In the House of Representatives considerable conversation took place on the subject of a recess every day during the present week, but a resolution to that effect having passed, a motion to reconsider was made with success, in order to make way for a proposition to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and not adjourn before 5 P. M. But before any question was taken, the hour expired, and the subject lies over until to-morrow. The House then took up the Bill regulating Processors, in which some slight amendments were introduced, and the bill was passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army. All the amendments offered were rejected, the Committee rose on motion of Mr. STENIGER.

Washington, May 9.—We have good reason to congratulate a great portion of our readers, especially those who live in this District, and the interjacent country which separates us from the Ohio river, in the triumphant majority by which the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company yesterday passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives. The strength of the majority in the House in favor of a measure so vitally important to our interests, and the interests of so large a portion of the Union, fills us with confidence that it will meet with a reception in the Senate no less flattering to our hopes. It goes into that body with a powerful recommendation from the collateral branch. Much praise is due to Mr. Mercer for his discreet and effective management of the bill while under his care. In the situation in which he was placed, it has been a much more difficult task to refrain, than to speak; and, richly furnished as the mind of that gentleman is with materials for the edification of the House, the difficulty of forbearance, amidst the attacks levelled at the bill, was rendered infinitely more difficult. We trust that no evil influences will destroy the measure in the other branch, but that all who are really friendly to Internal Improvements will unite to carry through a bill standing so strongly on the ground of merit, and involving no constitutional principles.—Nat. Journal.

From the indications in Committee of the whole yesterday, there is good reason to hope that the House will pass the bill for the relief of the Revolutionary officers in the form in which it came from the Senate. It is not pretended that the bill makes provisions adequate to the merits and services of those officers, but there is no alternative except to take the bill as it is, or to postpone the claims of that gallant band to some distant and indefinite period. As far as it goes, the relief given by the bill is in the most delicate form, by putting it in the shape of pay for life. The bill being reported to the House without amendment, there is no reason to fear that it will be encumbered with additional appropriations, so as to weigh it down and destroy it, as was the case at the last session. It is probable that the bill will be ordered to a third reading to-day, and that thus the journals of the 20th Congress will record an act of gratitude, of the justice or propriety of which it has taken so many years to make the national legislature give a practical recognition.—Id.

A Waterspout. On Wednesday sent night a waterspout burst near Polperro, carrying earth and hedges by the violence of the stream. Where lately appeared a blooming garden, now appears a bare stony rock; in one place the violent rush of waters made a deep hole, apparently, in the rock. In some parts of the parishes of St. Cleer and St. Neot's, the inhabitants of the farm-houses and hardly time to take refuge in their garrets before the lower parts of their houses were completely inundated to the depth of six or seven feet; and pots, pans, chairs, and all kinds of kitchen utensils, were to be seen floating about in all directions. In a certain field near Burnt Houses, in one of the above named parishes, the earth was completely washed away, and the hedge (a very strong one) carried to a great distance, where it was found entire and upright, as if grown in that place to which it was carried.

Baltimore, May 5.—Mr. CLAY, Secretary of State, arrived at the City Hotel last evening, and left here this morning in the steam-boat line for Philadelphia. The object of his visit, we learn, is to consult some of the medical faculty of that city, relative to the delicate state of his health. Mr. BELL, of the U. S. Senate, also left here this morning on his way home, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his brother, the Governor elect of New-Hampshire.—Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of ANDREW JACKSON, held at the house of Warren Tibbs, in Logan township, Dearborn county, on the 19th inst. in furtherance of their views in relation to the ensuing Presidential election; JOHN GODLEY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and D. V. Culley, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, on the great and momentous question, which has, for the last 4 or 5 years, agitated the Union, and drawn into action the basest and foulest politicians, to destroy the character of the Hero of New Orleans and the Farmer of Tennessee: Whereupon Messrs. William Purcell, Thomas Porter, George Arnold, Thomas M. Brackenridge, and John P. Dunn, were appointed that Committee. The committee having retired to perform the duties assigned them, the meeting was successively addressed by Jonathan M'Carty, David Wallace, and Arthur St. Clair, Esquires, in short but pertinent speeches, explanatory of their views on certain points of policy, and in relation to the pending State and Presidential elections.

After the conclusion of the addresses, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following, viz:

Resolved, That we will unanimously support Gen. Andrew Jackson, at the ensuing Presidential election; and that we view the vile slanders propagated against that distinguished individual, as emanating only from the hearts and pens of such men as Charles Hammond and John Binns.

Resolved, That the elevation of John C. Calhoun, to the second office in the gift of the people, is identified with the true Republican cause in which we are engaged; and that we will, having confidence in his ability and integrity, support him for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the wish of this meeting that the true interests of Dearborn county should be consulted at the ensuing elections; and for the accomplishment of this object, and the better to promote harmony and unanimity in the selection of suitable persons to fill the various offices, it is recommended that this meeting adjourn to meet again at the house of Henry M'Kinzie in Kelso township, on the 3d Monday in June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates.

The foregoing resolutions having been severally read by the Clerk to the meeting, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. T. M. Brackenridge, was then submitted to the consideration of the meeting, and adopted.

Resolved, That Gen. Jonathan M'Carty, be recommended to the people of this Congressional district, as a suitable person to represent them in our next National Assembly, and that we will use all fair means to promote his election.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Indiana Palladium. And then the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GODLEY,
President.

D. V. CULLEY, Secretary.

We understand that Mr. WATTS, our Charge d'Affairs to Bogota, has obtained from the government of Colombia, for a company in the United States, the privilege of making a Railway across the Isthmus of Panama.

We also learn that President Bolivar has recently despatched two experienced Engineers, an Englishman and a Swede, with other officers of science, to make an accurate survey of the Isthmus from the borders of Guatemala, and of the coast and country to the mouth of the St. Juan de Chirambra, emptying into the Pacific, and which is navigable very near to the fine river Atrato, which falls into the bay of Darien, with the object of uniting the two oceans at more points than one.—National Journal.

GREENVILLE, S. C. APRIL 5.

Counterfeit Money.—On Wednesday last, there was upwards of \$3,400 in Counterfeit and Raised bills found in a ledge of rocks near the River at the lower end of the town. A plate for raising bills of the State Bank of S. Carolina was found at the same time. The counterfeits are of the denomination of ten dollars on the Bank of Augusta, and are well executed.—The paper is rather thick and coarse—the signatures are struck by a plate and filled up with a pen. The raised money is one and two dollar bills on the State Bank of South Carolina altered to ten's, twenty's, fifty's and hundred's—and are also well executed. It is expected that large quantities of it were here during the past week.—Repub.

A person was detected in stealing a paper from under a store door, in Philadelphia; for which offence he was sentenced by the Mayor to 30 days confinement.

* There can be four pumps affixed to work by the same beam, which by adding 2 gallons of water to each bucket instead of one, the last gallon will be solely applied to the additional pumps, which will raise 155 gallons of water at one revolution, 72 being exhausted there will be 72 of an overplus and 11 gallons 195 cubic inches allowed for waste or otherwise. M. W.