

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, gives in the Journal of Commerce, of the 20th of January, the following account of *bateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American:—
 "I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a *nautilus*, or diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton, similar to that with which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

"The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days; and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When the boat is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

"In making his experiments at Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

"It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascension of men in balloons: perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given signal, shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from the place where they descended!

"The invention of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course. But if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war?

"But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it possible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succour a blockaded port, and to examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbours. These are sure, evident benefits which the diving boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, for the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if by future experiments the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will sailors be found to man ships of war, when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving boat, against which no human foresight can guard them."

A very curious incident is mentioned in a country paper as having lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Clashmore, county of Waterford;—A countryman had taken so extraordinary a fancy to a young girl who lived at some distance from him, and not meeting with proper encouragement in the usual way of addressing her, he resolved to carry her off, and marry her by force; and for this purpose engaged a number of fellows to assist him, on an appointed night. The girl's brother having been informed of this plot by a person in the secret, dressed himself up in his sister's cloaths, and pretended to be very busy in smoothing linen when the ravishers approached; they burst open the door, and placed the supposed damsel behind her intended spouse, who instantly galloped off to his house, where he consigned her to the care of his mother and sister, desiring them to be very kind to her, and to keep her in bed until he went for a clergyman. By the rudeness of their guest, however, the secret of his sex was almost immediately betrayed, and the whole terminated in a hearty laugh at the expence of the amorous Knight Errant.

April 23.

Capt. Hutchinson, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst. in 7 days from Havanna, informs, that on his arrival at that port he was ordered to leave it immediately, with every other American vessel there. Several of them obeyed the order, but were obliged to return the next day. The masters of all of them, not only of those which remained in port, but also those who returned, were taken and confined in gaol, it being the determination of the governor to keep the port shut against every American vessel.

On the release of the captains they were threatened with a farther imprisonment and fine, if they did not leave the harbour before three o'clock of the same day.

Provisions of every kind were very high. Rize at 12 dollars, twt. and flour 30 do. per bbl. indeed so much were they in want of provisions, that the planters and merchants presented a joint petition, praying the governor to permit the sale of the cargoes, then in port, but he indignantly refused.

One of the three ships (a 74) which recently arrived at Cape-Francois, with troops, in going in, struck on a reef, and went to pieces. The seamen and troops were all saved.

Capt. Olcott, of the schooner Union, from Havanna, informs us, that the port remains shut; and that 9 American captains had been carried and thrown into prison, for going into the harbor in contravention of the orders of the intendant. No cargo allowed to

be carried away, except molasses. Provisions scarce and high. Flour was selling at 28 dollars per barrel. [N. Y. paper.]

April 24.

From a general return of the militia of Pennsylvania, made to the governor by the adj. general, it appears that the total number, including artillery, cavalry, grenadiers, light infantry and riflemen, amounts to 88,707.

April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived in the Anthony Man- gin, we have verbal information, that the British government had sent express orders to lord Cornwallis, to obtain from Buonaparte a final answer respecting the signing of the treaty, the 15th of March, with assurances, that unless that was the case, hostilities should immediately re-commence. For what purpose, it was not generally known, but the fleets were ordered to be victualled, &c. for five months.

Annapolis, April 29.

To the honourable HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH!

IN January last past you compelled me to arraign you before the public, on two charges very seriously affecting your integrity and honour; to which you have since replied, admitting in a degree the one, denying the other. In justification of myself, it is necessary that I should now substantiate them—I charged you with attempting to support your public account as deputy-quarter-master-general against the United States, with a forged receipt, knowing it to be forged.

Let us hear what you say in defence of this charge:—"During the American war, and some time previous to my appointment to the place of deputy-quarter-master-general, by general Greene, I purchased a quantity of flour of Robert Anderson, of Chester-town. Owing to the interruptions of the winter, it did not get soon to hand; when it arrived it was charged to the United States at the price then given for other flour on public account.—Being much occupied in establishing magazines for forage and provisions for our army, and almost always from home, I directed my clerks to prepare my accounts for settlement, and arrange, and, if necessary procure the proper vouchers? No vouchers appearing for Anderson's flour, which to their knowledge had been delivered to the commissary of issues, they undertook to make one."—A pretty set of clerks indeed, to undertake to make vouchers; but what else could be expected from such instructions? How happened it that you directed your clerks, if necessary, to procure the proper vouchers. If your business had been properly conducted, there would have been no necessity for instructions upon the subject; the vouchers would all have been in the office, and your voluminous accounts, for near five millions of public money which you have pompously told your fellow-citizens you handled, might have been very easily settled. With such clerks and such instructions, you might without difficulty have settled an account for fifty millions.—If this was a fair transaction, why was a voucher from Anderson wanting? would not a receipt from the commissary of issues have justified you in charging it to the United States at the then current price, as flour which you had bought before your appointment.—But pray, Sir, did you or did you not charge the United States a greater price for this flour than you gave Anderson? Report has laid you did, and of course it was a convenient thing to lose or destroy Anderson's original receipt that your clerks might prepare a proper one for your purpose. You seem very anxious to have it thought that you were quite innocent and ignorant of all the criminal part of this transaction, and have told us that your clerks made the receipt. Pray who made the price at which the flour is charged to the United States? If it was really bought on private account before your appointment, and so entered in your books at the price actually given for it, did your clerks without your privity, undertake to settle the advanced price with which the United States were to be charged. The transaction was as false as the evidence of it, and the story somewhat like the one you tell us of the cordial approbation you had from general Greene, and the warm acknowledgments from general Washington, with the friendly correspondence you had with him till his death.

In my former publication I charged you with having denied the receipt of a large sum of continental money equal to about ten thousand pounds specie, until compelled to acknowledge it by the exhibition of your own receipt.

To confuse this you tell us a long story totally unconnected with the charge; whether it is true or false I know not; but as it is foreign to the point in dispute I shall take no notice of it. I shall substantiate this charge upon the evidence of general Carlisle, of Harford, and Mr. Simmonds, accountant of the war department, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction. For the information of those residing at a distance it is necessary to state, that about eight or nine years ago Dr. William Matthews published a pamphlet against you, in which, among many other charges, page 24, line 39 from the top, speaking of you, he says, "In the course of settlement, a charge of 250,000 dollars against him on the public books was found not to be credited, in his books; he obstinately disputed the point, and insisted that his books were right; that they never erred; that so large a sum could not have escaped his recollection; and that it must have checked itself. The third day of altercation on this point, his own receipt was produced, agreeing in all respects with the entry on the continental books, and the colonel

very honestly gave up the point, observing, he could not deny his own hand writing, and the omission must have been from the negligence of his clerk; though he had just before insisted on their correctness, and the impossibility that he should himself forget so large a sum. The report is, that a gentleman of Harford, in Maryland, was in the office when this ludicrous farce was acted.—Previous to my former publication, having heard that general Carlisle was the gentleman alluded to by Dr. William Matthews, I applied to him for a certificate on the subject; he declined giving me one; but said he would shortly write to me. In a few days I received from him the following letter:

Retreat, January 1st, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

The transaction which took place in the auditor's office, in the settlement of Mr. Henry Hollingsworth's accounts, in the 1793, and to which I was an eye-witness, is so correctly stated in Dr. Matthews's pamphlet, page 24, that it appears unnecessary to say any thing farther than refer you to that page, be ining at the 39th line from the top. That I am the person alluded to in the 25th page with me there can be no doubt, as the circumstances correspond precisely as I stated them to colonel Ramsey and Mr. Christie, who, no doubt, informed Matthews.

I am, with much respect,
 Your most obedient servant,
 JOHN CARLISLE.

To Philip Thomas, Esq;

This letter needs no comment. General Carlisle vouches explicitly for the truth of Dr. Matthews's statement as above, which, on comparison, will be found precisely to agree, in every material circumstance, with the one made in my former publication. Some circumstances of less moment, and which were added principally for explanation, as that the order and receipt for the money were on different pieces of paper, &c. general Carlisle communicated to me in conversation. It did not appear to me necessary to give the authority from whence I obtained my information. You had never replied to, or taken any notice of Dr. Matthews's charge; I could not, therefore, expect that you would now presume to deny it; and as general Carlisle expressed an unwillingness to be in any manner a party in the dispute, I thought it best not to publish his letter. Since your last address to the people of Maryland, general Carlisle has authorized me to say that he means to publish a statement of the facts himself, and in the interim has permitted me to use the following extract of a letter from general Lingan, of George-town, to whom he wrote requesting him to have some conversation with Mr. Simmonds, who was in the office with general Carlisle when the receipt was presented to you, and who amused himself so much at your expence.

Extract of a letter from general Lingan to general Carlisle, dated George-town, March 9th, 1802.

"I have not had it in my power to see Mr. Simmonds before this day, when, in compliance with the request you made in your letter to me of the 25th ult. I asked him if he had seen Mr. Thomas's publication addressed to Mr. Hollingsworth, and published in the Washington Federalist on the 9th of March last. He informed me he had only seen Mr. Thomas's publication a few days ago; that it was perfectly correct in all its material points, and that he was at a loss to know how Mr. Thomas could have gained so exact a knowledge of the transaction.—I think it altogether unnecessary to add any thing upon this subject further than to apologize to the public for the delay that has accrued. A mournful event in general Carlisle's family, the death of Mrs. Carlisle, which happened about the 1st of February, necessarily precluded his paying attention to the subject for a considerable time; since that period he has been disappointed in some materials he wished; so that he is at present uncertain how soon it may be convenient for him to appear in print. To me it was desirable that he should publish first, but rather than postpone it longer, I have preferred submitting the facts as they are.

P. THOMAS.

Rockland Farm, April 11, 1802.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,
 BE so obliging as to give the following "important instructions for Vaccine inoculation" an early place in your paper. I have just received it from Dr. Jenner and think it of great moment to make it as public as possible for the advantage of those medical practitioners who feel an interest in extending this invaluable blessing.

The printers of newspapers throughout America are solicited to give it publicity.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

April 22d, 1802.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINE INOCULATION.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccinating character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then formed around it. When the efflorescence is formed, it is always most prudent to desist from taking any more of the virus from that pustule.

To obtain the virus, let the edge of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, or