

...ladies in full dress...
 ...my breakfast in a plain...
 ...themselves the oracles...
 ...three more cards...
 ...a good shake. There...
 ...landlady o...
 ...the gentleman in No. 4, is not an...
 ...a general, or a judge, or an Eng-
 ...but merely a plain honest man...
 ...expect a great...
 ...Another boarding house...
 ...but you must beg for every...
 ...There sits a poor fellow on...
 ...Patience on a monument,"...
 ...Wont do. Gave another...
 ...and perched into another boarding house...
 ...black...
 ...subjects...
 ...theatre...
 ...claret...
 ...Here sat an Englishman, finding...
 ...a Frenchman from...
 ...the Palais royal complaining...
 ...not lightly seasoned—on this seat a jolly Dutchman...
 ...because there was...
 ...an Italian from Naples...
 ...and a Chinese merchant ate rice with chopsticks. Here sat...
 ...a Yankee from Weathersfield, who called for onions...
 ...there a Carolinian, who...
 ...here a Kentuckian...
 ...nations and dishes were...
 ...national tastes and prejudices...
 ...port, claret, Madeira...
 ...and cider overflowed the table. Here...
 ...I am...
 ...you please...
 ...le plaisir de vos...
 ...ladies...
 ...conversation brightens. Sir...
 ...great ease...
 ...raising presidents...
 ...tall young fellow from Kentucky...
 ...take a...
 ...yards with a ball...
 ...no more stones in cotton...
 ...tis like...
 ...the acid and...
 ...acid with-
 ...spirits without intoxication...
 ...This view...
 ...the very principles of social life.

OLD KALEIDOSCOPE.

FOREIGN.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The London papers give the following, as part of the plan of the recent conspirators at Paris.

Wednesday, the 24th of June, on the rising of the King's Council at St. Cloud, the Ministers were to be seized by a detachment of the horse grenadiers of the 1st regiment of La Roche Jacquelin, and conveyed to the fortress of Vincennes.

A part of the 31 regiment of the guard, Col. Berthier de Savignone's, and a part of 2d Swiss regiment, were to be posted in echelon, on the road from Vincennes to St. Cloud.

About 5000 men composed of gardes-du-corp, Vendéens, the old royal volunteers, &c. were to assemble at the same hour in the place de Caroussel, with a countersign, whence they were to march to different predetermined points, and proceed to arrest and carry off a certain number of public functionaries.

The insurrection troops were to be commanded by Generals C—and D—and assisted by superior officers of the guard, whose names were to be in public, but which I refrain from mentioning, in order to avoid the risk of injustice or error.

Among the principal leaders of the plot, (who were not to act in a military capacity,) are mentioned, MM de B—, brothers de V—, de C—, de F—, de P—, de T—, de V—, and several others who occupy a high rank in the state.

On the first part of the plan being carried into effect, had the King whose courage and firmness of character is known, refused to sign his abdication, it is said that it was then the intention of the conspirators to proceed *à la Paul Grenier*.

Gen. Canuel was to be Minister of War; Gen. Donadieu, Commander of the Division of Paris; M. de Chateaubriand, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. de Villele, Minister of the Marine; M. de Bruges, Minister of the Marine; M. de Fitzjames, Minister of the King's Household; M. de la Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Police, &c.

Letters from France on the subject of the conspiracy, speak confidently that had any step been taken by the conspirators, that the rebels would not have lasted 24 hours. The confidence in the present government of France had not been affected by the conspiracy, as the funds continued to rise.

PARIS, July 2.

The sort of ultra-Royalist conspiracy which has been discovered and defeated, is the constant subject of conversation. At first the public funds experienced a depression; but when it was known that the authors of the plot were no other than the forlorn hope of a feeble and completely unpopular party, the five per cent. consols rose to their former value.

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Adonis, Capt. Champlic, arrived at New-York on Monday from France. She left Havre on the 2d of August, and brings papers to that date. She brings also a very valuable cargo of dry goods, and ten tons (about 400,000 dollars) of specie. So strong an impression existed at Havre that war between Spain and the United States was inevitable, or had already commenced, that Capt. Champlic thought it prudent to avoid all vessels at sea, lest he might fall in with Spanish cruisers.

A long drought had rendered the prospect of the wheat harvest less favorable than was previously anticipated, and bread stuffs were rising. The vines were flourishing abundantly, and continued the promise of an abundant vintage.

A Havre price current of the 25th July, quotes as follows: upland cotton 2.50 to 2.75; New Orleans do 2.65 to 2.85; Bengal do 1.25 to 1.35; coffee, Bourbon 2.60; St. Domingo 2.50 Hour, American wheat, none.

By the arrival also at New-York of the ship Ceres, Capt. Mix, from Havre papers to the 25th July are received. They contain nothing of much interest. The quantity of fruit kept continually arriving in Paris was so great, that the markets could not contain it. Some of the sellers had established themselves on the place du Chatelet.

In Germany, and indeed throughout the continent of Europe, grain and fruits promised a great abundance. The season was also early, new rye being sold in the Brussels market on the 20th July.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 3.

By the regular Packet, Ship Unity, Capt. Stanton, in 30 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st August, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers and prices current to the 1st of the month and London papers and Lloyd's List to the 31st July, all inclusive.

British 3 per cent Cons. July 31, 77 1/4.

The Duke of Wellington was expected in England in a day or two, and the review of the army of occupation in France, was to be postponed till his return to that country. Preparations are said to be making for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies.

French Stocks, July 26, Five per cents, 77 1/2 bank actions 46 20.

The Duke of Wellington has succeeded in his appeal to the Court of Cassation at Brussels, and the editor of the Ghent Journal is sentenced to one month imprisonment, costs, &c.

A fishing vessel arrived in the Clyde, reports that the discovery ships were seen returning, not having been able to penetrate farther than latitude 80.

Lord Cochrane at the last accounts, was at Calais, on his way to Paris, his expedition to South America being delayed by some defect in the machinery of his steam vessel.

A consular ukase has been published by the Emperor Alexander, which is important, as it will act as an encouragement to the introduction of Prussian cloths into Russia, in preference to those of British manufacture, the transit duties upon the former being considerably lowered.

London, July 31.

Letters from the exercising squadron were received on Wednesday, all well, but the officers and crews are heartily tired of the manœuvring. The general opinion of their return is about the 2d of the ensuing month. On reaching the Channel the different ships will separate for their respective ports to which they belong.

From Bermuda.—A Bermuda paper, of the 15th of August, gives the following list of articles of import and export allowed in American vessels: "The articles allowed to be imported in American bottoms, are tobacco, not manufactured, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, potatoes, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading, boards biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, oats, barley and grain of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of any sort, fruit of all kinds, such commodities being the growth or production of the territories belonging to the United States of America; sugar, coffee, rum and molasses, may be exported from Bermuda in American vessels above 60 tons burthen. No other articles can be imported or exported in foreign vessel & noxious articles to confiscation."

NEW-YORK Tuesday, Sept. 1.

By the Adonis, we have received Paris papers to the 1st of August. They are extremely barren of news, and do not contain a word relative to the late conspiracy.

The verbal news by the Adonis is, that a long spell of dry weather in France, had injured the crops of grain, but the grape vines promised abundance. Rye flour was 27 francs, rice 50 to 55. American flour was on the rise in consequence of the forbidding prospects of the harvest.

By an ordinance of the 22d of July, an Insurance Company, with a capital of four millions eight hundred thousand francs divided into 482 shares, was formed in Bordeaux.

J. J. Clair merchant of this city has obtained permission to return to France. He was included in the ordinance of the 24th of July, relative to the expulsion of certain men who were supposed to be enemies of the present form of government.

A gentleman who has perused our late files of French papers, remarks that the editorial tone of them exhibits a leaning in favour of the English ministerial doctrine; and on all occasions touching the politics of the United States the language of France is similar to that breathed by the ministerial editors of England. The capture of Pensacola by Gen. Jackson has produced the same effect, and occasioned the same sentiments in both countries. The fair conclusion is, that there is a perfect understanding between the governments of France and England.

DOMESTIC

From the National Intelligencer.

We published without remark, a day or two ago, a Circular from the Bank of the United States, announcing the determination, after that day, to refuse to receive the notes of any of its branches. A Circular issued by the Branch at New-York, and just come to hand, develops another feature of a system, the announcement of which has greatly surprised, and will probably considerably agitate the community. If the object of this measure, the first effect of which is to produce inconvenience, and to generate distrust were explained as publicly as the facts known, such an exposition would have a tendency to tranquillize the public mind. If the necessity of it be shown, the good sense of the community will cheerfully acquiesce in it, whatever temporary inconvenience it may produce. But, we cannot but think, the necessity must be strong to justify a step which has immediately placed the paper of the Bank, and of all of its branches, at a discount proportioned to the distance from the place at which it is payable; for as far as we have heard, the State Banks have promptly followed the example set by the U. States Bank of discrediting the paper of its own branches. Without however attempting any thing like a decision on the necessity or justice of this proceeding, we should be pleased to see the grounds of it explained. Here follows the New-York Circular:

Office of Discount and Deposit.
 New York, Aug. 31, 1818.

Be pleased to take notice, that in pursuance of instructions from the Directors of the Bank of the United States, no note of that Bank or of the branches thereof, except those which are specially made payable at this office, will, after this day, be received here, unless the same be tendered in payments due to the U. States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 LYNDE CAULIN, Cashier.

We learn that the Chickasaw Indians have pointedly refused to hold any treaty with the U. States commissioners for the present. A gentleman recently from Natchez, informs us that about 290 met at Levi Colbert's and on the suggestion of the disaffected, resolved to shoot the first one who should dare to recommend the meeting the commissioners on any terms, as they were determined to part with no more land. It is surprising to wait a state of insurrection these Indians have arrived. The countenance given to them by the government has encouraged them to be contentious. We are now to see whether another 40 years is to pass away before the soldiers of the revolution can get their western lands, which are not in any respect useful to the savages, who prevent their occupation.

The council in the Cherokee nation ended in smoke—nothing was effected. Nashville Aug.

LIBERAL DONATION.

We take great pleasure in announcing the liberality of the visitors at Saratoga and Ballston, for promoting the objects of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Galaudet, the principal of the Institution, having presented a subscription paper for the purpose of procuring funds to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of pupils at Hartford, Connecticut, received, in one week, at Saratoga, nearly five hundred dollars, and at Ballstown upwards of three hundred dollars. We learn that gentlemen from Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, banishing local considerations and partialities, subscribed with great liberality.

The mode of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, adopted by the French teachers, and particularly by the Abbe Sicard, is one of the most singular and extraordinary inventions of modern times. We do not allude to the facility with which they acquire a knowledge of letters by the alphabet of the fingers. This, though a great improvement, is of far less importance than the language of signs, which is taught, in a high degree of perfection, and fully understood and practised by the pupils.

For a few weeks past, Mr. Gallaudet, the principal of the institution in Connecticut, has been at Saratoga and Ballston, accompanied by one of his pupils, George Loring, of Hingham, Massachusetts, a lad of about eleven years of age. This boy lost his hearing, and the sight of one of his eyes, when about two years of age, by the scarlet fever. He has been more than a year at the Asylum. The quickness of his comprehension, the facility with which he acquires knowledge, the sprightliness of his mind, & the amiable cheerfulness of his disposition—the strong affectionate attachment which he uniformly discovers towards every thing connected with the situation and improvement of his unfortunate associates, as well as the prosperity of the Asylum, render him a most interesting and agreeable companion. During a short residence at Ballston, we had frequent opportunities to witness his very extraordinary advancement in several branches of education. He writes with great ease and rapidity, and his hand-writing is very handsome. He also showed a very competent knowledge of the principles of grammar. Other things might be enumerated; but our object is more particularly to notice the language of signs. This language is adapted to all the common concerns of life. The instructor, without using a single word or letter, by mere signs calculated to express ideas, performs the task in so clear and accurate a manner, as to convey the subject he has in view with perfect distinctness and precision to the pupil, and the instruction is received by him in the same clear and perfect manner. For example—Mr. Gallaudet, by signs only, would express to Loring a sentence on any indifferent subject—and which might be suggested by any of the bystanders, containing, as the case might be, fifteen, twenty, or any given number of words, the communication being made all at once—and Loring would

immediately write it down, almost perfectly with the most exact correctness. He would frequently be perceived to be thinking, and to be possessed of the faculty of hearing, he would be repeated to be at length, and at a single time. But this deaf and dumb lad was scarcely ever seen in a single instance, mistaken in his recollection, or under the necessity of enquiring whether he recollected correctly.

The advantages of this unwritten as well as unspoken language, to persons who possess not the power of speech or of hearing, are incalculably great. By the use of the finger-alphabet, they are able to converse, on common occasions, and on ordinary subjects, with ease and facility. And to be able to receive, and communicate ideas of the greatest importance, as well as of considerable complexity, is an advantage of much greater importance. To such a degree of perfection is this language of signs already understood in the Connecticut Asylum, that the religious exercises are performed, in the presence of the school, in that manner. It is not easy to imagine a more interesting, or a more solemn spectacle, than must be exhibited, on such occasions, by this school, when engaged in the worship of God, and mingling their devotions in a dumb, but intelligible and highly expressive language. Although there is in their prayers and intercessions, neither voice nor sound; although they do not, like the mother in the ancient prophecy, move even their lips in their pious addresses to the Throne of Grace, may we not humbly but devoutly hope, that these addresses ascend like the morning and evening incense, and are graciously accepted by HIM, who hears the ravings when they cry, and who, with infinite condescension, causes the Deaf to hear, and the Dumb to sing?

IMPROVED PORTABLE CORN MILL.

This Mill was originally constructed for the purpose of supplying the French armies with flour, during their celebrated march to Moscow, in the course of which service its merits were fully proved. It was brought from Paris by Sir John Sinclair, and presented by him to the Society of Arts, by whom it is considered one of the most useful Machines ever submitted to the notice of that scientific body. With the power of one man it will grind about a bushel of wheat in two hours, and as the labour is not severe, he may grind from four to five bushels per day. It will last for many years, is not liable to go wrong—the only precautions required in the use of it are, not to drive above twenty revolutions a minute, as in that case it would heat—(sixteen or seventeen revolutions are as many as is necessary)—not to allow the handle to be turned when the mill is empty, and to prevent pieces of iron, or hard stone from getting into it. The corn should be dry, or otherwise it would clog the plates, which would make it necessary to take the mill to pieces to clear them: It can easily be attached to any power, horse, steam or water. It would be of great use to farmers, more especially where they are at a great distance from grist mills, or where they have no confidence in the millers. It is indeed a great advantage, that by the use of this mill, in private families, they may be certain that their flour is unadulterated. It grinds any other grain as well as wheat. It costs 6l. 6s.—Phila. Ledger.

COMMOTIONS.

In Kentucky, there is a great stir to render the President unpopular—in Charleston, South Carolina, there is a struggle between old democracy, new democracy, and no democracy, in the case of an approaching congressional election—in Maryland, there is a preparation for election warfare between the present ruling power in the state and the old democracy; and in Baltimore, between two democratic candidates for the office of Mayor of that city—in Philadelphia, the "old school" and the "new school" are in motion preliminary to their election in October—in Connecticut, at the constitution machine is in motion, but what will grow out of it nobody can tell—in this state Chntonians and anti-Chntonians are becoming more warmly engaged. "Storms occasionally shake our dwellings, and dissipate our commerce; but they scourge before them the lazy elements which would otherwise stagnate into pestilence."

New York Adc.

From the Boston Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: Several of our papers have lately taken notice of the jealousy with which Great Britain views the increase of our naval power. I was not, however, prepared to find it so extensive as it appears to be. In the Naval Chronicle for May and June this year, there are no less than nine articles, most of them of great length, on the subject of the increasing naval power of America. I have copied from the number for May the following article, which, though it does not display the apprehensions of the British on this subject as forcibly as some others, is more convenient, on account of its length, for our purpose.

20th April, 1818.

Mr. Editor.—Whilst the desire to have a proportion of our navy made fit to cope successfully with that of America is so generally felt and expressed, I cannot but suppose government are also fully sensible of the necessity for accomplishing what will at once gratify the eager wishes of the nation, and add, as it will unquestionably do, to the naval power and security of the kingdom.

That government is fully impressed with these sentiments appears pretty evident: and if its measures are duly persevered in, will soon accomplish all that is wanted, viz. to keep an eye on, and to keep full pace with (I should wish however to precede them) the active exertions of that rapidly advancing naval power. Yet, why, I would ask, build so many common sized frigates, and so few as four only of a larger size, fit to contend with the Americans? And why not give directions for making these ships of a sufficient length and strength to carry more and heavier guns in case of a war with America? If they should only be wanted for a French or any other war, 12 and 18 could be substituted for 26 pounders, &c.