

P A R I S, May 22.

According to an account of the population of Paris for the year 1790 presented to the King on the 15th inst. we find, that the christenings amounted to 20,005, viz. 10,133 boys, and 9872 girls; and the deaths to 19,445, viz. 10,072 males, and 9373 females. In this account is included religious persons and strangers.

The number of marriages was 5866, and that of foundlings 5842, viz. 2967 boys, and 2875 girls.

The result of the comparison of this account with that of the year 1789 is, that there were in 1790, 123 foundlings, 622 christenings, and 1085 marriages more, and 944 deaths less, than in 1789.

JUNE 16.

To-morrow, the 17th of June, at one o'clock, they will burn at the Hotel of the extraordinary bank, assignats to the amount of thirteen millions, which, joined to the 147 already burnt, will make 160 millions.

June 29. Mr. Girov Dupre moved, yesterday evening, at the club of the friends of the constitution,

"That Louis de Bourbon should be provisionally deprived of all royal functions, until his trial before a high jury shall be finished, and that this jury do assemble, at the latest, on the 30th of August next."

Another member moved, That the King's wife should no longer be called Queen; because, by the constitution, there is no such person as Queen. He was also for a council of regency, but to have no regent.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 17.

PUNISHMENT FOR VENALITY.

After some debate it was decreed, "That for the future, every legislator who shall dispose of his opinion for money shall be punished with death."

L O N D O N, June 30.

The Marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is said, that he escaped by changing his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the Marquis gave rise to the report of his apprehension.

M. Calonne is said to have taken abroad with him a Swiss gentleman, whom he had selected out for very rare ability.—This gentleman had the address to reach the French King—to carry on and plan all that scheme, which, so unfortunately for the King, has been defeated—he arranged every means for his escape—procured the relay of horses, along the road, and concerted every step necessary for the escape of the Royal Family.

That gentleman is now safe!

He made a noble effort to rescue the King—whose person made it still more difficult to save him.

Fortune has defeated that event!—It will remain with a generous people not to make an ill issue of what accident has put into their power.

Greatness of mind never appeared to such advantage, or shone with more brilliancy, in the Royal House of Brunswick, than in the conduct of our present sovereign towards the Dukes of Albany. When we reflect on the misfortunes of that unhappy family, and with what an eye of enmity they have been beheld here, the reception of the Dukes at this Court proves that his Majesty is possessed of every milder virtue.

Under our present form of government, this country has arrived to a state of wealth, power and national happiness, that no other kingdom or state upon the face of the earth enjoys in the same degree of perfection. Ought not the man or men, therefore, who wish to alter that system of government, be gibbeted in the most conspicuous manner, as a common enemy and traitor to the Constitution?

At no time since the discovery of America, has a trade of equal extent been carried on between this country and that continent, as exists at this moment, and which trade, fortunately for England, is every day rapidly increasing.

It is greatly to the credit of administration, that they are endeavouring by every prudent means to increase the trade of America, and to render them and us united as it is our mutual interest to be. The corn act of the last session will be extremely gratifying to the Americans, and will most certainly be considered by them as a favor from this country.

Mr. Minchin's promised bill for the encouragement of the culture of hemp, which will be brought forward early in the next session, will likewise be advantageous to America, as we are given to understand that it is the intention of the promoters of that bill to introduce a clause for allowing a bounty on the importation of hemp, the growth of America.

The orders from America for woolen goods have much increased; the quantity about to be exported from Leeds, and its neighbourhood only, amounts to nearly 600,000.

There can be no doubt of the possibility of rendering America as serviceable to this country, in

the production of raw materials; as the most strenuous advocates against a Russian War contend that Russia is; and it is presumed that every Englishman, from the familiarity of manners, the same language, and the same habits with his brethren of America, would prefer a trade with them to any other people under the sun. Nothing is more certain than that the Americans prefer a connexion with England to any other nation, and that they are daily becoming more attached to this country than they ever were.

Mr. Dundas is the first secretary of state that ever represented the city of Edinburgh in parliament; and the third Scotchman since the union, that has had the honor of the new appointment.

The Earl of Bute and Lord Viscount Stormont were the others alluded to.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose age has of late been the invidious subject of female discussion, is neither more nor less than thirty-five the 26th of next July, having been born on that day in the year 1756.

The constitution of the pedestrian ladies and gentlemen at the west end of the town, must be very warm indeed, when it is a known fact, that one shop in the course of one day, last week, sold upwards of Five Hundred Glasses of ice creams.

From Jersey we learn, that the inhabitants have obliged the French emigrants to quit that island; their numbers from Brittany, and the adjacent parts, have raised the price of provision to a degree before unknown.

The fire which broke out during the night of the 26th of May, at Bressau, appears to have been more destructive than from the first accounts it was imagined. Seventy houses, two bridges, three churches, a convent, and several mills full of corn, fell a sacrifice to the flames.

M. de Calonne has drawn a very large portion of his fortune from this country in aid of the counter-revolution in France. The Polignacs, and some other rich distinguished persons, who are likewise of the Royal Party, have also contributed very largely.

CAPTAIN GROSE.

The literary quacks of the day elbow themselves so much into public notice, that they scarcely leave a niche for real genius; hence we hardly hear a word to the memory of the late Captain Grose, except the paragraph of his death, and the advertisement for the sale of his books and drawings.

The late F. Grose was left a very independent fortune by his father, at an early age; but like many men of a sprightly turn and good parts, he did not reckon right for the evening of life. He engrafted carelessness on a love of pleasure, and what was still worse, mixed the former in his business; inasmuch that when he was Adjutant and Paymaster in the Surrey Militia, his only two books of accounts (as he used pleasantly to tell) were his right and left hand pockets.—In the one he received, and from the other paid, and this too with a want of circumspection which may be readily supposed from such a mode of book-keeping.

His losses, however, on this occasion, roused his latent talents. With a good classical education, he united a fine taste for drawing, and encouraged by his friends, as well as prompted by his situation, he undertook a work that will long remain a monument of his genius—"The antiquities of England and Wales"—This was followed by "The antiquities of Scotland;" "A Treatise on ancient armour & weapons of war;"—"Gambado on Horsemanship;"—"Military antiquities and History of the English Army;"—A number of private views—humorous books, prints, sketches, &c. &c. His last work, which is unfinished, is "On the antiquities of Ireland;"—To which place he went in the course of last winter, and where he died suddenly at the table of a friend in the 54th year of his age.

This is a sketch of the literary history of the late F. Grose, Esq. which, respectable as it is, was exceeded by his good humour, conviviality, and friendship. Living much abroad, and in the best company at home, such as the Earl of Bute, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the select members of the literary societies, he had the easiest habits of adapting himself to all tempers; and, being a man of general knowledge, he always drew out some conversation that was either useful to himself, or agreeable to the party; he could observe upon most things with precision and judgment, but his natural tendency was to humour, in which he excelled, both by the selection of anecdotes, and his manner of telling them, it may be said, too, that his figure rather assisted him, which was in fact the very title page of a joke.

He had neither the pride nor malignity of authorship—he felt the independency of his own talents, and was satisfied with them, without degrading others. His friendships were of the same cast, constant and sincere, overlooking little faults and seeking out greater virtues. In short, he had a good heart, and, abating those little indiscretions natural to most men, could do no wrong.

The address of the National Assembly to the people of France, in reply to the king's proclamation, is such as might be expected from the enlightened representatives of the French, a nation united among themselves, and breathing a spirit of liberty, and internal union and harmony, they smile with contempt at the machinations of despotism, and even defy the world in arms; and they express themselves in that bold, laconic, and sublime manner which high passions and views are naturally calculated to produce. "To subjugate the French empire, the nation must be annihilated. Let despotism form, if it dares, such an enterprise, and it will be forced to submit, or at the end of its triumphs find nothing but a heap of ruins." Here they seem to have an eye to the heroism, and the fate of Numantia and Seguntum.

A capital French house in the city, has within the course of a few weeks, received remittances from Paris, to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds on account of the loyalists.

It appears that the warlike preparations are still carried on in the ports of Russia, with much alacrity. On the 13th of May, Admiral Kruse had taken the command of the Squadron at Cronstadt; but Admiral Tschischagoff, who is to command the Squadron at Revel, was still at Peterburgh.

The Mayor of Menehold pledging his head to the King and Queen of France, that no harm should happen to their Majesties in their way to Paris, puts us in mind of the Lord Mayor of London, who declared, that if the Spaniards did effect their purpose of invading England with the Armada, they should be disappointed in one thing, for the devil a bottle of ale would he leave in the Mansion house.

Persons from this country have made some purchases of the church lands of France. One gentleman bought half a Bishoprick, two nunneries, and some wine cellars!

A prosecution was lately commenced in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, against a Dr. McGill, for heresy; but the Assembly dismissed the cause by a majority of 63 to 7—a proof of liberality, which strongly marks the difference between the present and former times.

A society of gentlemen, of whom Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sharpe, and other friends to the abolition of the Slave Trade, are the principals, have undertaken an enterprise of singular benevolence. The disappointment in the loss of the question on the Slave Bill has excited them to pursue the same object by different, and it is hoped more successful means. They are about to form a settlement on the native coast of the negroes in Africa, for the purpose of exhibiting the advantages of cultivating their own soil, instead of employing their lives in making each other slaves to foreigners. From what we can collect of the plan, it is proposed to invite, by the most kind and generous offers, the natives of the country to send their children to this new settlement, to be educated in religious principles, and to learn the different methods used in the planting of cotton, coffee, rice, and such vegetables as suit the soil and climate, and to initiate the rising generation to such habits of life as may give them some elevation in the scale of rational existence.

We remember that this idea, which is one of those extraordinary stretches of humanity that distinguish the present age, was started many years ago by the venerable Dean of Gloucester, as the only effectual means to be employed for the removal of that grievance, the Slave Trade.

The Royal Assent has been given to an Act of Parliament for the support of this truly philanthropic project.

A CAUTION.

Our modern physicians have so many infallible cures that it is wonderful any one should be afflicted with any disorder—and yet the Bills of Mortality continue much the same, or rather upon the increase. How can these things be accounted for? Many of them assert, that they can cure the gout;—let the afflicted beware of physicians, for we read in the first book of Kings, that Aza was the first man who had the gout, and we read also, the consequence of his resorting to medical assistance. "Now, Aza, the King was diseased in his feet, and he applied to the Physicians instead of applying to the Lord, therefore the Lord slew him."

NEW-YORK, August 29.

Capt. Smith, lately arrived at New-London from St. Eustatia, says a vessel had arrived there from the coast of Guinea, and brought advice that an English Factory, on the coast, had been recently cut off, by the negroes, who sacrificed the whole, except one, who happened to escape—among the killed is said to be Capt. William Wignal, of New-London. By this effort of the negroes, 700 of them emancipated themselves—So much for the Guinea trade!

A Boston paper of the 24th inst. says that Scrips had, within a few days, vibrated between 150 and 190 dollars.