SEAT OF THE MUSES.

THE SEA-BOY.

FULL many a time and oft
The Sea-Boy ſits aloft,
And cheerly whiſtles in the main-top ſhrouds:
Through lubbers-hole he thoughtleſs creeps,
And ſoundly 'midſt the tackling ſleeps,
High rais'd amidſt the miſchief-pregnant clouds!

His boſom's free from Terror's ſigh,
Though round him forked lightnings fly,
And raging billows rock him in their foam!
He hears loud peals of thunder roar
Unnotic'd; for he thinks no more
Than that the gale will kindly waft him home!

He thinks not of the raging wind,
But only thoſe he's left behind,
Whoſe boſoms feel the throbs of anxious care:
He, lull'd by hope to fearleſs eaſe,
Undaunted ploughs the ſtormy ſeas,
And ſings of Kate, his lov'd and abſent fair.

ANECDOTE.

IN a place not more than 30 miles from Boſton, a reſpectable gentleman lately expreſſed his wiſh, to have a collection of all the Eulogies, Orations, and excellent productions which the melancholly event of General WASHINGTON's death had called forth.—"*I wiſh you had,*" obſerved a member of a certain diſorganizing party, "*and that they were all boiled into a ſoup.*"—"Do you," rejoined the gentleman very modeſtly, "*then ſo I do, for they would make an excellent purge, Colonel, for a Jacobin.*"

PARLIAMENTARY RENCONTRE.

DUBLIN, February 18.

In the high debate laſt night on the queſtion of the Union, Mr. Grattan gave a ſmart phillipic againſt the advocates of the meaſure.—In alluding to Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grattan called him "a parliamentary declaimer, a political pedlar, a trimmer, who comes to Parliament to proſtitute his talents and his principles, firſt for bread, and then for a ſtation; and for that ſtation riſking the peace of the country, and the lives of the people." Mr. Corry, in reply, ſaid, if he meant to be perſonal towards Mr. Grattan, he, "would have accuſed him of aſſociating with traitors, and of having been privy to treaſon, of having created rebellion, and then flying from its conſequences; and of having made that people, on whoſe bounty he ſubſiſted, the wretched inſtruments of his ambition." He concluded by ſaying, "the Hon. Gentleman had returned to inflame that Parliament, which ought to be employed in an examination of his conduct." Mr. Grattan in return, was pointed and ſevere; he almoſt in expreſs terms called Mr. C. a ruffian; a jackanapes, and a coward; and ſaid, that had Mr. C. uttered what he did without the walls of that houſe, his anſwer would have been a blow. The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately retired, and ſent in a meſſage by Gen. Cradock, to Mr. Grattan, demanding ſatisfaction. Mr. Grattan inſtantly left the Houſe, accompanied by Mr. Metge. The parties met and fought.—Mr. Corry was wounded in the arm. The ball was immediately extracted, and the wound being dreſſed, Mr. Corry returned to the Houſe before the diviſion.

The main queſtion of Union has been at length carried in a committee. A deſultory but fierce and angry debate was terminated at eleven this morning, by a diviſion on the chairman leaving the chair.

Ayes, - - - - -	162
Noes, - - - - -	116
Majority, -	——46

☞ *SEAMEN's JOURNALS, neatly printed and ſtitched in Marble covers, may be had at this* OFFICE.

LONDON,

March 3.

Sir William Parker is appointed to ſucceed Admiral Vandeput on the Halifax ſtation. The America man of war is fitting out for his flag.

March 10.

The Refuſal of the Dutch Admiral Story to ſubmit to the Prince of Orange, and his declaration that he would only ſtrike to the Britiſh flag, is ſaid to have been deemed by the firſt Law Authorities to have eſtabliſhed the right of this Country to the Dutch ſhips as prizes, and conſequently to have entitled our brave Tars and Soldiers to Prize-Money.

March 12.

The Treaty of Alliance concluded between the Court of Liſbon and the Emperor of Ruſſia, has cauſed ſome alarm at Madrid. Although there is nothing hoſtile againſt Spain in the public articles of this treaty, yet the Spaniſh Government is jealous leſt there ſhould be any ſecret articles. It is not ſatisfied with aſſurances to the contrary, made by the Portugueſe Miniſter at the Court of Madrid, but it has demanded explanations from the Court of Liſbon, which if they ſhould not be ſatisfactory, may lead to a rupture.

The Spaniſh Government has declared Gibraltar to be in a ſtate of ſiege, and that all neutral veſſels entering that port with warlike ſtores, proviſions, &c. ſhall be ſeized. This meaſure is adopted by way of repriſal for what the Engliſh have done at Cadiz. The Paris papers judiciouſly obſerve, "that as the Spaniards have but few means of putting this order into execution, it is feared that it will give offence to neutral powers, without producing any real advantage."

MARCH 12.

The ſubſcription for the relief of the ſufferers by the battles fought by Lords Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelſon, amount to 120,000l. The ſubſcription for the relief of the families of our brave fellows who fell in Holland, amounted by the laſt returns, to 16,222l.

REPORT OF THE CORN COMMITTEE.

The late Act of Parliament for not allowing Bread to be ſold till 24 hours after it is baked, has been attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences in reducing the conſumption of Bread, as is evident from the following atteſtation of the Bakers, laid before the Houſe of Commons:

Declaration of the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Bakers.

We the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Worſhipful Company of Bakers, beg leave to ſtate, that in the operation of the late act of Parliament has a very material effect on our trade, inaſmuch as it has reduced the Conſumption at leaſt one-ſixth part:

Thomas Loveland, *Edward Herbert*,
Andrew Wright, *J. Blew*,
James Lovely, *William Fiſher*.

MARCH 13.

The laſt advices from Liſbon confirm the accounts in the Paris papers of the Court of Madrid's having threatened hoſtilities againſt Portugal. Buonaparte has been uſing all his influence to drive the Spaniards into that meaſure; but there is not much apprehenſion entertained on the ſubject.

All the Deputies deported by the French Revolution of the 4th of September, who have not fallen victims to that ſanguinary criſis, have been ſuffered to return to France, and moſt of them now enjoy the higheſt favour. Lafond Ladebat and Barbe Marbois are juſt arrived from Breſt at Guiana.

Although Carnot has ſo recently returned from his exile, he is conſidered in France as the perſon of the greateſt influence after Buonaparte.

Yeſterday arrived Paris papers to the 9th inſtant.—The campaign has not yet commenced, but the moſt vigorous preparations for that purpoſe every where continued to be made. Buonaparte, it is ſaid, means to command in perſon the army of the Rhine, for which quarter his guard is now under orders.

The report of the Archduke Charles having reſigned the command of the Imperial Army proves to have been unfounded. General Kray, who was mentioned as his ſucceſſor, is merely to command on the Lower Rhine, under the immediate orders of His Royal Highneſs. The Auſtrians and French appear to have adopted a new decorum of language towards each other, from which the latter pretend to augur the moſt ſalutary conſequences. The Aid-de-Camp to Buonaparte has lately been at the head-quarters of Prince Charles, where he was treated with attention; and the Editors of the German Journals printed at Ratiſbon, have received orders from the Imperial Miniſters to ſpeak of the French Conſulate for the future in terms of reſpect. The Emperor of Germany is ſaid to be ſeriouſly indiſpoſed: his death, at this time, would not fail to effect a material change in the preſent ſituation of continental affairs. Some accounts ſtate, that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive is about to be concluded between Pruſſia and France, in conſequence of the apprehenſions which the former of thoſe powers continues to entertain relative to the views of the Court of Peterſburgh. Throughout the whole of the Pruſſian territories, the moſt active preparations for war are now making; and every appearance ſeems to portend, that the hoſtile ſcene will ere long be conſiderably extended. Some Pruſſian corps have been already ſent towards the country of Poland. According to accounts from Lithuania, 80,000 Ruſſians are now aſſembling on the ſhores of the Baltick, for the purpoſe of being employed in expeditions againſt France and Holland; they are not, however, expected to arrive before the middle of May. The Vienna Gazette ſtates, that the Porte has declared to the Imperial Cabinet, that it is his intention to make Peace with France. Malta is ſaid to have been ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions for upwards of four months; and the Spaniſh Government has declared Gibraltar in a ſtate of ſiege.

The expedition ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Mediterranean will, it is ſaid, compriſe among other corps, the whole of the brigade which ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed itſelf in Holland, under Gen. Moore, who is to act on this occaſion in conjunction with Sir Charles Stuart, the two battallions of the 17th and the 52d foot are daily expected to embark for this deſtination, and the whole of the troops which are to accompany them will be ready to ſail in the courſe of the next week. It is now ſaid they are to land at Minorca, and that their firſt offenſive operations will be directed againſt the Iſle of Malta.

March 15.

The important news of the Portugueſe ſettlement of Goa, on the coaſt of Malabar, being taken poſſeſſion of by his Majeſty's forces under the command of General Clarke, has been received from the General himſelf, in a Letter dated from Goa to a relation in London. The transfer of this Settlement has been made with the conſent of the Court of Portugal, on condition of receiving an equivalent; and we underſtand it is in future to be the ſeat of the Bombay Government. The proximity of Goa to the newly-acquired territories of the Eaſt-India Company on the coaſt of Malabar renders the poſſeſſion of this place highly valuable.

The Iriſh Mail of the 7th inſt. arrived yeſterday. A Parliamentary Bill for continuing martial law in that country has been introduced by the Attorney-General.—The commercial article of the Union continues to occupy the attention of the Houſe of Commons.

Letters from India inform us, that the ſea-port of Onore, on the Coaſt of Malabar, lately ſubject to Tippoo Sultaun, has been taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh ſquadron on that ſtation.

The houſe of Vandyck, Gevers, and Co. have acted as the agents for ſettling the exchange of Dutch priſoners, which has naturally led to a frequent communication with France. Mr. Vandyck has been himſelf at Paris for ſome weeks; and it is through his influence with the French Government, that he is ſuppoſed to have obtained permiſſion to export a certain quantity of corn to this country. The tranſaction is altogether foreign to either Government.

Roederer preſented to the Conſervative Senate, a Report from Government of the number of French Citizens who had refuſed, and who had accepted the New Conſtitution.

1,562 perſons had refuſed it.
3,012,569——had accepted it.

The number of thoſe who accepted the preſent, exceeded by more than 1,200,000 the number who accepted the Conſtitution of 1793, and about 2,000,000 more than thoſe who accepted the Conſtitution of the year 3. Three millions of voters form a [illegible] great majority of Frenchmen of age to exerciſe political rights.

The Moniteur PARIS Journal contains an official notification that Suwarroff and his army are actually on their return to their own country.—The Clef du Cabinet however aſſerts, that a corps of 15,000 picked Ruſſian troops are to embark for Great-Britain.

A letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Triton, dated off Breſt, February 15,—"This day we reconnoitered this harbour, wherein we found 50 ſail of the line, and 6 frigates. Twenty ſail of the former are apparently ready for ſea. In coming out, we chaſed into Breſt one other line of battle ſhip, L'Argonaut, and a frigate, La Cockade, both from L'Orient; making in all 57 of the line and 7 frigates. On the 11th inſt. we captured a national cutter brig, 14 ſix pounders, and 41 men, from L'Orient bound to Breſt."

March 17.

The Expedition, to be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, is in conſiderable forwardneſs. Major Generals Simcoe, St. Clair, and Moore, are to be employed on this Expedition, from which the country may expect all that can be achieved by brave and ſkilful Officers, and troops. The Mediterranean has been mentioned as their theatre for action; but the Downs ſo oppoſite a point, being ordered as the place of rendezvous, will afford new food for our Politicians. The 16th Light Dragoons is ſaid to be under orders for embarkation, it is not added whether to form a part of this expedition, which the French are ſo apprehenſive to be intended againſt Breſt, that their ſhipping has been ordered to the Inner Harbour. The troops under General Stewart, it will be obſerved, do not compriſe any of thoſe from or in Ireland, but ſuch as have been completed from the Engliſh Militia, which having been inliſted to ſerve in Europe only, precludes the idea that Egypt is their deſtination.

The preparations for the 2d Expedition continue unabated. It is intended to compriſe the Brigades of Guards, together with the Iriſh Regiments, and thoſe about to be augmented by recruits from the Militia of that country, &c. The deſtination of this powerful body has been ſome time determined, but the period of action will depend upon particular circumſtances, as will the diſpoſition of the troops about to be conveyed from Ruſſia.

We have already intimated that orders had been iſſued to report the condition of all the flat-bottomed boats in the river, &c. In conſequence of ſubſequent orders, ſuch of them as are fit for ſervice, are to immediately rendezvous at Sheerneſs.

Orders have been iſſued to the Officers on leave in Great-Britain and Ireland, from Regiments at Gibraltar and Minorca, to immediately prepare to take their paſſage for theſe garriſons in a ſhip which is appointed to convey them.

During the time at which the Chouan war in the Weſt of France was known to be at its height, we had frequently occaſion to remark, how totally at variance the accounts in the Paris papers and thoſe received from the French coaſt were, reſpecting the number and appointment of the Royaliſt army. At length, however, they were conſidered ſo formidable as to render the preſence neceſſary, of ſome of the moſt ſkilful Officers in the ſervice of the Republic—neither, according to the laſt printed ſtatements had it been thought prudent, to recal a ſingle battalion from its ſtation notwithſtanding the war was ſaid to be at an end, which, however, thoſe who keep up a regular correſpondence with the coaſt, aſſure us it is not.

By accounts received from Britanny, dated the 1ſt inſt. it appears, in contradiction to the French ſtatements, that the Chouans are again in great force, and that all communication between Breſt and Paris had been cut off for ſeventeen days previous to the above date.

The combined fleets, conſiſting of 29 ſail of the line, 14 of which are Spaniſh, were in the outer road, but quite unprepared for ſea, the whole crews of ſeveral of the French ſhips having, it is ſaid, deſerted to the Chouans.

The fleet under command of Lord Bridport, ſailed from Torbay on Saturday laſt.