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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

Mr. *Rich* of Vt. presented the petition of a Captain of Volunteer Cavalry in the state of Ver. praying compensation in beha f of the members of his company, for four horses lost in the public service.—Referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. *M'Lean* presented a petition of the same nature as the above from a citizen of Ohio, which was referred in like manner.

Mr. *Lovett*, of NY. presented the petition of Joshua Merrill, a private in the militia, praying a pension in consideration of a wound received in the attack on Queenstown in 1812. Referred.

Mr. *Yancey* of NC. presented a report from the committee of claims on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Knox county, Ky.—which was referred to a committee of the whole.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. said he understood that in his absence from the House yesterday, an hon. Member from NY. had expressed some anxiety to know what progress had been made by the committee appointed to investigate the causes of the capture of this city by the enemy, in the execution of that duty. In obedience to the direction of the committee on that subject, who at all times were anxious and willing to satisfy any hon. member of the House in his reasonable enquiries, he now rose to state, that they had not been idle in the discharge of the duties committed to them. But, on a subject so interesting and so important, it would have been improper in them to present an imperfect developement of events which had been the foundation of so many different rumors. And to enable the House to judge of the labor imposed on this committee, he made the following statement of the papers before that committee, &c.

Communications received by the Committee of Investigation, viz.

1st. Gen. Winder's report, accompanied with 123 letters to Governors of States, Regular and Militia Officers, &c. pp 96.

2d. Report from the War Department, sheets 34.

3d. Reports from the Navy Department, accompanied by 21 letters to various officers and persons, pp 32.

4th Report of Gen. Smith of District Militia, accompanied with a few letters, pp 23.

5th. General Armstrong's letter, accompanied by 2 or 3 letters, pp 20.

6th. Richard Rush's Report, pp 21.

7th. Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet, pp 5.

8th. Report from the Corporation of Alexdria, accompanied with 19 letters, pp 16.

9th. 2 reports from Ordnance Department.

10th. Estimates of the value of public property destroyed, excluding the Navy Yard.

11th. Report from the Superintending Surgeon, pp 10.

12th. 35 Letters from various persons, gen. Hungerford, Colonel Taylor, Capt. Caldwell, captain Burch, &c. upon subjects relating to the object of the enquiry, making together 11 reports, containing 359 pages, and 210 letters, besides daily and almost hourly interviews with persons upon the subject.

Letters and Reports yet expected.

Letters from Colonel Monroe, Walter Jones, William Pinkney, General Van Ness, General Stansbury; an estimate of the public property destroyed at the Navy Yard; a letter from Gen. Douglass; the proceedings of the Court Martial over Capt. Dyson; a letter from John Law, &c.

This statement and enumeration, Mr. J. said he hoped would satisfy the gentleman from New York and the House that the committee have not unnecessarily delayed a report. They would make a report at as early a day as was consistent with a due discharge of their duty.

TAX ON SALARIES, &c.

Mr. *Farrow of S C.* offered for consideration the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying a duty on all salary officers, and on the professional income of lawers, solicitors and counsellors, and the legal proceedings of civil courts of justice.

Mr. F. said it appeared to him, whilst Congress were engaged in devising taxes on every description of articles, there were a number of officers under high salaries paying comparatively no taxes to the government, who he thought ought to be taxed in some way. Whilst we are taxing the poor man who has but an hundred acres of land, and from that has besides to maintain a large family, where is the propriety, Mr. F. asked, of exempting a man who receives annual thousands, and, after maintaining his family, can lay up a large part of it? The object of Mr. F. was to lay a certain per-centage on the salary. As to the income of lawyers, &c. he thought them equally worthy of taxation, &c.

The motion of Mr. Farrow was agreed to without a division.

The House on motion of Mr. *Yancey of N. C.* resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Claims on the petition of Thomas Cutts, of the District of Maine. Farther evidence on the claim was read. Mr. Yancey of N.C. Mr. Pickens of the same state, Mr. Alexander of Ohio and Mr. Sharp of Ky. spoke in favor of the report of the committee (unfavorable to the petitioner) which was opposed by Mr. King of Mass. Mr. Farrow of S C. Mr. Jackson of Va. Mr Hurlbert of Mass. Mr. Hawkins of Ky. and Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y.

This was strictly a legal discussion, and conducted with great ability on both sides, and at considerable length. The case will be recollected, probably, by most of our readers. It is this; Mr. Cutts purchased, at a Marshal's sale certain property, of which he was dispossessed in due process of law by a third person. He prays of the United States reimbursement of money paid to their officer for the purchase aforesaid and interest thereon, together with costs incurred in defending the suit.

The question, on the amendment going to reverse the report of the committee, was at length decided in the negative.

For the amendment	55
Against it	79

The question on concurring in the report of the committee was then decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows—

For the report	81
Against it	58

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had passed the three million loan bill, with amendments.—On motion of Mr. Jackson of Va. (the chairman of the committee of ways and means being absent from indisposition)—the bill and amendments were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday being the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill authorizing the President of the U. States to accept the services of such volunteer corps as shall organize themselves and offer their services to the President of the United States.

The amendments having been all agreed to, until that came under consideration which goes to strike out the 12th section, which is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates accepted under the authority of this act who shall serve two years in the army of the United States, shall be exempted from militia duty during the present war."

On the question to strike out this section, to which he was decidedly opposed, Mr. Hawkins required the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. opposed the erasure of this section. He deplored the errors of a false economy, which had pervaded the measures of Congress from the commencement of the war, and which he saw with regret in the determination to withhold this, the only inducement to volunteer under this bill. The section proposed to introduce no new principle; for exemptions were already recognised by law in particular cases, and in none more rightfully than this. If they went on by scanty means, as they had heretofore done the war might continue not only two years, but ten times two &c. &c.

Mr. *Hawkins* of Ky. spoke at some length and with much force in favor of retaining this section, which he believed vital to the utility of the bill. He addressed himself to the majority of the house—for, as to the minority, they were opposed to the administration and to the war, and could not be expected to go along with those who supported either. What, said he, do we now want? We want soldiers, and expect to obtain them under this bill, and under another of a more energetic character now before this house. Appeals to the patriotism of the country, to volunteers, said Mr. H. are beautiful in sound; they please the ear—but, when brought to the test, this species of patriotic spirit may be worn out by too severe a pressure. If government rests its claims to the services of its citizens exclusively on the patriotism of the country, in the time of most need they will be found most wanting In particular sections of the country, particular classes of men had borne the brunt of the war by voluntary contributions of service as far as they could so bear it. There was scarcely a man of any standing in the western country who had not contributed in some way his personal services in support of a war which he believed to be righteous and just. Let future calls on their patriotism be made in such manner as to convince them the government does not wish to tax exclusively their patriotism. Mr. H. then examined the inducements of land bounty and pay held out by this bill; which he said were no temptation to the hardy backwoodsman of the west, who by laboring one fourth of his time can earn a subsistence for his family, &c. He then made a few remarks on the military services already rendered by the citizens of the western states, where these men were expected to be had—that portion of the country was already exhausted by the services they had frequently rendered. It was impossible therefore that any large force could be collected under this bill, even retaining the section which had been stricken out in committee of the whole. But if gentlemen persisted in calling upon men for a contribution of voluntary services, not to defend their homes, but to fight our battles, to march here and there, without appealing to other inducements, than patriotism and bravery, they would only deceive themselves and the government.

Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. remarked that the military force by which we can operate consists of two descriptions: the regular force, whose general character is mercenary, the soldiers enlisting for the sake of the bounty and subsistence; drafted militia called into service under legal obligations; and volunteers brought into the field by patriotic motives only. If volunteers were to be obtained only by the greatness of the inducements or the amount of compensation held out, why call for volunteers at all? Mr. C. said he would not consent to derogate from the motive of those who volunteer by supposing them to be altogether actuated by such motives. There were temptations of one kind held out to those who enlist in the regular army, and of another to those who volunteer. Love of country is the boast, it is the jewel of the volunteer corps. They are unfit for the tug of war, for its drudgery and fatigue. They are peculiarly adapted to cases of emergency, of great personal danger, but not great fatigue. We must rely on regulars to be enlisted, and, if not to be had in sufficient numbers, on those who shall be drafted from the whole body of the militia. These two constitute the bone and muscle of the army. If great reliance had been placed on a volunteer force, why had another bill been reported by the military committee, with extraordinary provisions for filling the ranks of the army? Certainly, the volunteers had only been considered a co-operating or subsidiary force, the regulars having been the basis. A body of volunteers, for instance, might individually and collectively possess the same spirit as the little army under General Brown, but they could not be expected to render the same kind of services.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. said that the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, extended a little farther, would favor the denial of any compensation to volunteers for their service. The gentleman would then see, how many patriotism alone would induce to take the field for two years. Volunteers, Mr. F. said, were of the same materials as regulars, if not better. None of Brown's army had been service in 2 years, many of them not six months, and yet they had covered themselves with glory, and established the national character. Under the guidance of men who know how to bring into action the military spirit with which the country was universally inspired, under such men as Brown, volunteers would soon be fitted for the "tug of war."

Mr. *Barnett* of Geo. said he was in favor of the war, and always had been, and yet he was in favor of striking out this section. In old times the patriotism of the people had burnt till its object was answered; now it seems patriotism is to burn out in two years. He hoped, however, it never would be extinguished until we obtain the object of the war He was in favor of the war, he said, and was in hopes we were to fight it out with ball and powder—we are now fighting it with words and wind, and never shall bring it to a conclusion if we spend so much time in talking about it. Mr. B. concluded by saying he was opposed to exemption in any way.

Mr. *Duvall* of Ky. asked whether, after faithfully serving his country for two years, a volunteer was to be told, his patriotism was not worth a rush because it had not carried him to the end of the war? Let gentlemen place themselves in the situation of the volunteer. Why not serve the nation here from motives of pure and undaunted patriotism? If we have so much of it on the tongue, why not a little in practice? The members of this House, he presumed were in general more wealthy than the volunteers. Let them begin with themselves, and then preach disinterested patriotism to others; their doctrines would then be much more attended to than now that they talked of patriotism, and pocketed the per diem. Patriotism will not feed a man; it is most of it air; and, however anxious to serve his country by fighting, a man must eat, and all the patriotism of the world will not enable him to dispense with it. The bill contained no temptations to the service, he said, save the section which is proposed to be stricken out. When a man after two years service, came home seamed with honorable scars, was he liable the next day to be again called into the field? This, he said, would be the monstrous effect of striking out the section. But this species of troops, it appeared was not fit for the tug of war. This Mr. D. denied. They had given evidence of their ability to bear every hardship. In the campaign on the Wabash in the depth of winter, they had marched barefoot without complaining. From the severe battle of Mississiniway, how many had returned who were not frostbitten? The men who would volunteer have no idea of enlisting—you come at a species of force to be had in no other way, and as effective as any in any scene of action, but in the open field which must be contested by military *art* alone. He did not believe more than ten thousand at the utmost could be got by this bill; but if we had a hundred thousand such men, officered by such officers as Brown, Scott and Gaines, divided into three armies, they would end the war in a single season, by conquering the whole of the enemy's adjacent province, the port of Quebec perhaps alone excepted, &c. &c. He hoped therefore this section, the main inducement to volunteers might not be stricken out.

Mr. *Gholson* of Va. was clearly of opinion that, in consequence of their service, the volunteers ought to be entitled by law to some exemption from militia service, but not so far as this bill proposed to go. The section which had been substituted, in committee of the whole, for that now under consideration, (going to exempt them until all the other militia in their district shall have served an equal term) he thought went far enough. But, if the war continued ten, fifteen or twenty years, would gentlemen require the main body of the militia to do duty two, three or four years, and continue the exemption in favor of those volunteers, who shall have served only two years? Mr. G. said he could not agree to do so.

The question on striking out the section before recited, was then decided as follows:

For striking out	105
Against it	43

This question having been carried—

The section reported in lieu of it going to exempt all volunteers who shall serve two years under this act from being in future called into military service until all other militia men in their states or districts shall have served for two years, was read.

Mr. *Jackson* of Va. moved an amendment to this section, to strike out *two years* in each instance, and insert in lieu thereof *one year* or any longer term, which the volunteers may engage to serve.

Mr. *Gholson* of Va. embodied Mr. Jackson's amendment in the following form, which Mr. J accepted as his motion—

"That any volunteer whose service shall be accepted under this act shall be exempt from military service until all the militia in any state or territory in which he resides shall have served a tour of duty equal to that which the said volunteer shall have served."

After a short debate, this motion to amend was negatived, 54 to 37.

On motion of Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. the section reported by the committee was amended by striking out those words which have the effect to exempt such volunteers from subsequent service, whenever the militia are called out *en masse*.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. denying the constitutional power of Congress, to preclude the states from making use of the militia for state purposes, moved an amendment to the section, going to make the volunteers therein mentioned, liable still to state calls for militia.

Mr. *Jackson* of Va called the attention of Mr. Grosvenor to one of the earliest acts of the general government, to exempt certain persons (public officers) from militia duty, which fact overturned the whole of the gentleman's argument on this head.

This remark of Mr. Jackson's was applied to others, who took side with Mr. Grosvenor, and some debate took place on it.

On the question, Mr. Grosvenor's amendment was agreed to by a majority of two or three votes.

The question being stated on the adoption of the new section reported by the committee as amended, the yeas and nays thereon were required by Mr. Webster.

At length a motion for adjournment prevailed, and the house thus ended a long day's sitting.

BOSTON, NOV. 3.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

A sloop of and for Providence, from New-York, with flour, &c. was captured on Monday last, outside of Block-Island, by a British privateer sloop, all the crew, except one, taken out, a prize master and 3 men put on board and ordered for Halifax.

Soon after, the American sailor left on board, persuaded the men that it was necessary to caulk in the dead lights and companion, as having no pumps, should it come on to blow, she must sink. While two of them were employed caulking inside the companion, and he outside, and one at the deadlight, he suddenly closed the companion slide on the three, and secured them below—while doing this, the 4th man, at the helm, observing him, seized an oar and struck him to the deck, and severely wounded him, he however, immediately recovered himself seized a hammer and with it, in return, struck him his antagonist to the deck, there kept him, and threatened to knock his brains out, if he attempted to resist—in that situation he tied his hands together and confined him under the cable box, on deck.

Afterwards coming on to blow, and he being unable to work the vessel alone he offered the fellow (under the box) his life provided he would assist him working the sloop into port, which he gladly accepted of, and she arrived at Newport on Tuesday, when the heroic tar* delivered over his prisoners to the gun boats.

This information is communicated by a gentleman from Newport.

[*By the name of PERKINS, as stated in the Newport Republican.]

A gentleman who arrived last evening in the Eastern Stage, states that about 2 o'clock yesterday a ship was seen standing into Portsmouth, supposed to be a prize to the Harpy.

NEWPORT, Oct. 31.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Spanish sch. Aribes, capt. Elkins, from Bermuda, in ballast.—Sailed from Bermuda the 19th inst. —ADMIRAL COCKBURN, with 2 74's and 4 or 5 frigates, had arrived there from the Chesapeake. No part of Lord Hill's expedition had arrived there, nor were they soon expected. ADMIRAL COCHRANE was daily expected from Halifax. The body of SIR PETER PARKER, was buried at Bermuda on the 16th inst. From 800 to 1000 troops were there, but no expedition was fitting out. About 200 AMERICAN PRISONERS were at Bermuda, who were to be sent to England. Provisions of every kind, (except flour) was scarce and high, beef was forty dollars per barrel, corn 4 dolls. per bushel. There had been no late arrivals at Bermuda from England, and no prizes had been sent in there lately. As Captain Elkins was coming out, from Bermuda he met several prize vessels from the Chesapeake, with flour going in Yesterday off the entrance of our harbour, Captain Elkins was boarded by the Morgiana, sloop of war and permitted to proceed A frigate passed this harbour this morning and entered the Vineyard Sound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Freedom of the City.—Yesterday morning the corporation of the city assembled in the new City Hall, to confer upon Com. Decatur the freedom of the city, agreeably to a resolution for that purpose which passed the board at a previous meeting When the Commodore entered the Common Council Room, his Honor the Mayor, rose and delivered the following address:

"SIR—During the revolutionary war, our contests with France and the Barbary Powers, and in the present war with G. Britain, the gallantry and skill of our seamen, have been constantly gaining upon the admiration of mankind. Wherever they have approached an enemy, victory has almost invariably attended the American flag The great Lakes, the Mediterranean Sea, the British Channel, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, her witness to their illustrious exploits, and they have elevated America to the pinnacle of naval glory.

"When a great event has occurred, we are anxious to see how the actor narrates his own achievements. When the hero becomes the historian of his own exploits, he stands in a situation peculiarly delicate. If he appears in a style of inflated bombast and presents himself to the public in an attitude of swelling arrogance, he offends equally the good sense and moral taste of his country; but, if on the contrary, his bravery is only surpassed by his modesty. If he describes his victory in the same spirit with which he achieved it—and if, in addition to this, he conducts himself to the vanquished with chivalric courtesy and humanity, his glory is thus complete, and he ranks among the great men who reflect honor upon human nature. This description will apply most emphatically to the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Their skill and bravery in battle, and their modest and benevolent deportment after victory, evince that whether they are called upon to to fight for their country, to record their own achievements, or to exercise the offices of humanity they stand equally entitled to public approbation.

"As one of the most distinguished of that illustrious band, you have been honored with the approving voice of your country. This city, which looks to you, as one of her most efficient protectors in the hour of peril, now presents you with her municipal honors, and I feel more than gratified in saying, that the sentiments which I have on this occasion expressed, accord with the unanimous voice of my fellow citizens."

After his honor the Mayor had finished delivering the Address, he administered to Commodore Decatur the Oath, and presented him with the Freedom of the city in a Gold Box, to which the Commodore made the following reply:

SIR,

"The services which I have had the good fortune to render in the line of my profession, have been so greatly overrated by the Honorable the Corporation of New York, that I am totally at a loss how to express my thanks, and therefore can only beg leave to assure them that my utmost exertions shall be used to render myself worthy of the distinguished honor they have been pleased to confer on me, in presenting me the freedom of this city, so conspicuous for its patriotism, and pre-eminent for the liberality with which it cherishes and rewards every effort that has a tendency to exalt the character of the nation. I beg you, sir, to accept my warmest acknowledgements for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself towards me on this occasion."

The Steam boat yesterday morning from Albany furnishes nothing new from our army on the Niagara frontier. From Buffalo, we learn, that winter had set in there in good earnest.—A late snow storm had covered the earth 18 inches deep with snow, and the frost was unusually severe. If our army had not, previous to the storm, gone into winter quarters and hutted, they must have felt its effect severely. *E. Post.*

By the Steam Boat.—We gather from passengers, that at the latest accounts from the army, general Izard still remained on the Canada side, general Brown's division only having recrossed the Niagara. Gen. Drummond, it would appear, had received no reinforcements, as reported; and if so, there may be yet more fighting in the enemy's territory before the campaign shall finally close for the season. *Columbian.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from A. Sinclair, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. S. Niagara, Roads off Erie, Oct. 28th.

SIR—I am under the mortifying necessity of stating to you that the report mentioned in my last letter of the vessels left in the Upper Lake having been surprised and captured by boats of the enemy, has turned out to be correct. The boatswain and 4 men from the Scorpion made their escape, on their way to Kingston, and crossed L. Ontario in skiffs from the Bay of Quinte to the Gennessee River, from thence to this place. The man's story is a most unfavorable one, and such as I am loth to believe true, from the well known character of Lt. Turner. He says the blockade of Nautawasauga river was raised a short time after my departure—that, the Lt. who commanded the navy (and who had escaped in the woods when she was destroyed) had passed up to Mackinac in boats, and it was by him and his crew they were captured. The Tigress had been separated from him 5 days among the islands, in which time she had been captured. They came in sight of her, laying at anchor, in the evening; the wind being light, they anchored some distance from her, without *passing signals*. In the morning there was only 4 or 5 men and *no* officer on deck. The Tigress got under way, rundown, fired into them, and were on board without any report ever being made to Mr. Turner, nor was there an officer of any grade on deck when she was captured. The wind was light, the Scorpion had the advantage of her long 12pr. over the other, and could have recaptured her with much ease. The Tigress had made great resistance, but was overpowered by an overwhelming force. Her commander, (sailing master Champlain) and all her officers were wounded, as were many of his men, and some killed. I had gived Lt. Turner a picked crew from this vessel, with my sailing master, and had added to both crews 25 chosen men, borrowed from Col. Croghan to act as marines. I had also left him a boarding netting; indeed there was no precaution I did not take in anticipation of every effort, I knew the enemy would make to regain their line of communication, on which their very existence depended.

I herewith enclose you my instructions to Lt. Turner—after which I cannot express to you, sir, my chagrin, at learning the little regard which appears to have been paid to them, and the evil consequences growing out of such neglect, consequences but too well known to you and to the government. You must first believe the infinite interest I had taken in the expedition from the moment I had been entrusted with the conducting of it, and the sanguine hope I had formed of its complete success, and the benefits resulting from it to my country, to enable you to form an adequate idea of the mortification I now experience

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SINCLAIR.

Hon. Wm. Jones Sec. of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Sinclair to Lt. D. Turner, dated

U. S. S. of War Niagara,
Nautawasauga River, Aug. 15.

SIR—Having accomplished the object for which the squadron came into this quarter, in the destruction of the enemy's whole naval force on this lake, I am on the eve of returning to Lake Erie; but as it is all important to cut off the enemy's line of communication from Michilimackinac to York, which is thro' the Nautauwasauga river, Lake Sinclair, &c. and on which his very existence depends, you will remain here and keep up a rigid blockade untill you shall be driven from the Lake by the inclemency of the season, suffering not a boat or canoe to pass in or out of this river. I shall leave the Tigress with you. In case accident should happen to either one of the vessels, the other may afford her necessary assistance. Should you deem it proper to send the Tigress up to cruize a week or two, about St. Joseph's, in order to intercept the enemy's fur canoes between St. Marie and French River, you can do so, as one vessel is sufficient to blockade this river.

I should recommend your immediately finding out anchorage to shelter you from N. W. gales, as that is the only wind which can affect you in this Bay. I see from the Nancy's log book, that the small island on the S. W. of this bay is such a place as you could wish, directions for which I herewith give you. The islands north of us, may also give you good anchorage; but always be sure of good bottom before anchorage, as the loss of anchors might prove of serious consequence to you. Should you find anchorage on both sides, I would recommend your changing frequently, and in a way not to be observed by the enemy, who might not only avail himself of your position to move out his boats in the night on the opposite side, but he might attempt surprising you by throwing a number of men on board.

Against attacks of this kind, which he might be driven to by his desperate situation, as this blockade must starve him into a surrender by Spring, I must particularly caution you. When the Tigress is here it would be well to be on the opposite shores—and sometimes to run out of sight, taking care to secure both shores as you return. I shall endeavor to annoy the navigation of the river by felling trees across its mouth in order that a portage must be performed there; which must be seen by you.

I wish you to take an accurate survey of this bay, and its islands, and if possible the one on the north of it, called Matschadash, observing all its islands, creeks, bays, shoals, anchorages, courses, distances, and soundings, particularly attending to the kind of bottom.

Should any thing occur to make it necessary, you can send the Tygress express to me. If we can keep their boats from passing until October, I think the weather will effectually cut off all communication by any thing they have on float, and in the Spring an early blockade will possess us of Mackinac.

You will be *particularly* careful in having communication with the shore, and when you send a party for wood, let it be on an island, under the protection of your guns, and a guard from both vessels. Wishing you a pleasant cruize,