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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NATIONAL VIEWS.

In reasoning from the interests of the powers of the continent of Europe and the pledges which they have heretofore respectively given, of what might be expected from them in the event of a safe and satisfactory peace with France, we have thought that there could be no doubt that they would interpose their good offices, and aid, if necessary, in support of the rights for which we contend. Let us examine this subject more critically. Its importance merits it.

The contest in which we are engaged is not for ourselves alone. It is in defence of the rights of all nations who have any interest in commerce, or in those high and nobler branches of policy which are connected with it. The nations of Europe are now too enlightened not to know the consequences that would result from permitting the absolute dominion of the ocean to be usurped by any one of them. We hazard nothing in asserting, that the power which holds that ascendancy will have gone further, in establishing universal domination, than it is possible to establish, on land, by conquest. The monopoly of commerce is a necessary consequence of the dominion of the sea. The power holding the one can regulate the other; to this nation dispense favors, on that impose restraints and penalties. The government commanding the commerce of the world possesses its wealth; and wealth is power. That G. Britain grasps at this high pre-eminence cannot be denied.—That she has sought it, by a systematic policy, which took advantage of the circumstances of the times; of the dangers, distresses, weakness and credulity of other powers, is not less obvious. None of the nations of Europe are interested in permitting this state of things to exist. They are all interested in producing one which may be compatible with the general prosperity and independence of each.

Most of the powers who are now the allies of Great Britain, in the contest with France, received serious wrongs from the British government at different stages of the war between G. Britain and France.——Several of them were actually engaged, at different periods, in the war against Great Britain on the side of France. This was the case with Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Spain, and Holland, most of whom acted independently, under a just sense of their wrongs. These wrongs were inflicted, on the high seas, or by means of the maritime superiority which G. Britain had gained. It is a well known fact, that in the use of her power she has disregarded the rights of others, even those the best affected to her. It cannot be presumed that she will cease to do it, should her ascendency be better established, nor can it be believed that the other powers of Europe will submit to her usurpations, or be insensible to their rights and honor, when they find themselves in a situation to assert them.

To form a reasonable estimate of the result of the negociation at Gottenburg, or of the support which we may expect in it from Russia and the other powers of the continent, we must look with some minuteness to the situation in which peace with France will place all the parties to it. This must in a certain degree depend on the nature of the peace, and that on the party with whom it is made. —If peace is made with Bonaparte, we may form some idea, from what we have seen, as well as from other circumstances, of its conditions, and of the state in which it will leave Europe. If with the house of Bourbon, more uncertainty hangs over the subject. In the former event, France will be a party to it. In the latter, the allies will dictate its conditions. A prince who owes his elevation exclusively to foreign powers, who have entered his country with powerful armies, and in a great measure subdued it, as must be the case if the house of Bourbon be restored, can hardly be considered a party to any treaty they may frame with him. This is no speculative reasoning. It is plain matter of fact to which all must assent. It is not necessary, for our purpose, to pursue this subject further in this particular branch at this time. Let us suppose that such a peace is made with France, as will have secured the continent from danger from that quarter, at least for the present; and this may be presumed, from the last accounts, whether it be made with Bonaparte or the Bourbons. Such a peace would enable the Emperor of Russia, and his allies of the continent, to look to the usurpations of England, and to concert and adopt such measures as might be found most expedient, to prevent a repetition of them. In pursuit of this great object, their attention would naturally be drawn to the negociation at Gottenburg, between the U. States and Great Britain, sustained by the former, for the security of those rights, from whose violation by the latter those powers had so often suffered. The attention of the Emperor of Russia will be more particularly drawn to this negociation, from the circumstance that it grew out of the offer of his Mediation, which Great Britain rejected. The same may be expected of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who, it is understood, has repeatedly expressed his willingness to promote an accommodation between the U. States and G. Britain on just conditions, and in whose dominions the negociation is held.

It would nevertheless be highly imprudent in the U. States to repose with confidence on the favorable result of the negociations at Gottenburg. The first effect of peace between France and the allies will be, the extraordinary exultation of the British Government, which will arrogate to itself all the glory due to the late victories, and to a successful termination of the war, should that be the result. Its pretensions, in regard to uss will probably take a proportional elevation. It is not certain, under such circumstances, that the admonition of the Emperor of Russia and the other powers, should it be given, will have the weight, to which it is so justly entitled. If Great Britain rejected the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, while his co-operation in the war against her most powerful and dreaded enemy was so important, it could not be a cause of surprize, if she disregarded his counsel after all danger from that enemy had ceased. Our impression therefore is, that the demands of the British government, in the negociation at Gottenburg, will be extravagantly high, in the commencement at least, on all the points which may be brought into discussion, to whatever subject relating.

The termination of the war in Europe, with whatever party in France the treaty is made, whether it be with the emperor Napoleon, or the house of Bourbon, will form a very important epoch in the annals of nations. The peace which follows will probably be of short duration, unless the British government, enlightened by events, of which the late reverse in the fortunes of its most dreaded antagonist might be peculiarly instructive; shall, in its turn, satisfy the past claims and expectations of other nations. The eyes of the allies and of the civilized world will thence forward be fixed on G. Britain. An attempt to retain in her hands all that she has gained in the war, while others gained nothing, will be a signal of new discords and divisions, that may again convulse and deluge Europe with blood.

Whatever may be the tone which the British government may assume in the negotiation at Gottenburg, or the part which the Baltic powers take, in the questions depending there, it is incumbent on the United States to support with a manly firmness the rights for which we contend. Confident in our resources, in the virtues, the patriotism and energies of our fellow citizens, we have nothing to fear from the hostility of England, should her government by vainly attempting to ditate unjust and dishonorable conditions, impose on us the necessity of prosecuting the war.

Continuation of Extracts from London papees received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Fair American.

FROM THE LONDON SUN OF APRIL 5.

We have this morning received a letter from Bordeaux, of a very late date, the contents of which, we regret to say, give us too much reason to fear, that a great difference of opinion prevails among the leading men, who are favorable to the re-establishment of the Bourbon dynasty upon the throne of France. When union is on every account so desirable, we cannot but deeply lament the existence of any circumstance which should, upon an important point, cause a division of those, into two parties, who, for the happiness of the world, ought to be most cordially and closely linked together in one. We have been for some time aware of the fact, that the French emigrants in this country had split upon the same rock; but we had hoped that the moderation and justice of their Monarch would have prevented the schism from spreading into France, and that the hatred of the Tyrant common to all, would have kept down every minor matter upon which contrariety of sentiment prevailed, till the restoration of a better order of things, afforded the opportunity for smoothing away difficulties, and making arrangements which should meet the wishes of every friend to France and mankind. We still trust that such will be the course pursued, and that the French nation will not have to ascribe to the failure of the good cause, and its consequent relapse into the horrors of despotism, to any partial and (hereafter) reconcileable difference as to the proper mode of accomplishing the glorious event in view. We appeal against the prejudices in favor of their own opinion, to the loyalty and patriotism of every true Frenchman. Let them for the present bury every thought but that of saving their country; let them sink every recollection but that of her wrongs; let them forget every motive of action but that of her misery; let them set no other object within their gaze but that of the overthrow of her tyrant, and, with the restoration of her rightful king, the return of peace and concord, to medicine her wretchedness, and heal the bleeding wounds of Europe. This, indeed, were public virtue, and God and man will reward their exertions to the fullest extent of their desires.

The following are extracts translated from our letter:—

"I grieve to tell you, that the proclamations issued in the name of his Majesty, and the explanation of the views of *one part of the Royalists* have been productive of very bad effects among us. I fear that they will not only damp the rising spirit of the people, but certainly make the persons of the greatest influence in this quarter averse to any co-operation in the counter-revolution.—You have, no doubt, been informed, that at the grand meeting here, preparatory to the commencement of this mighty work, there were present not fewer than thirty two members of the Old Parliament, the chief Landholders in all the districts round Bordeaux, and most of the principal merchants of the place. They agreed unanimously, that whenever the British crossed the Adour, and were advanced to support them, they should erect the Bourbon standard, declare for the restoration of the exiled family, and employ all their power to bring about that much wished for object.—Every thing proceeded most harmoniously, till the Declaration in the name of the King and the other official proclamations and acts appeared. We then found Mr. Lynch, the Mayor, and those who agree with him, entertained very different notions from those of the Landowners, and men of rank throughout the country.—The former are partizans of a revolution which might continue a majority of the adherents of the Usurper in place and power; the latter will hear of nothing short of the entire subversion of these intruders, and the re-establishment of the ancient regime, as nearly as may be, in every point. They ridicule the idea of any compromise with the Corsican's followers, and will take no steps in any revolution which associate them with these persons.—Mr. Lynch and his friends, on the other hand, think it most prudent and likely to be successful, to adopt the moderate and middle course, and endeavor to detach them from the interests of the new dynasty, by securing them rewards for abandoning it in favor of the old.

"In consequence of this disagreement, the Ancient Regime Party have given up the cause, and retired to their estates.—The white cockade has been discontinued by many of those dissatisfied with the compromising system. As a number of these gentlemen were leaving the city, they were met by Marshal Berresford, who entered into conversation with them, and enquired the reason of their withdrawing their support.—They answered him, "If we are to have a Jacobin Government, the one under which we now live is as good as any other that can be devised to succeed it! Wherefore should we plunge into a civil war, in addition to our other miseries, only to exchange one Jacobin Government for another," With this they departed.

"A subscription of six millions of livres in aid of the Revolution, which was before entered into, has been greatly reduced by this unfortunate occurrence, as many of the dissentients were among the principal contributors, and have erased their names from the list. God knows how matters can be restored to their first union.

"Among other fruits of this untoward schism, we have exhibited, carricatures of Mr. Lynch and the chief supporters of his side, with the Cap of Liberty (*Bonnet rouge*) on their heads, and daggers in their hands. In the Red Cap is the White Cockade—in scorn of the plan which would assort together principles so irreconcilable as those of the Revolutionists and Jacobins of the present day, and the Royalists who desire a counter revelation."

From the Liverpool Mercury.

POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The political occurrences, which this week present themselves to our notice, are the depression of stocks, the rupture of the negociation, the substance of the last dispatches from the allied armies, and the cause of the Bourbons.—The two first are supposed to be intimately connected with each other. That the monied gentlemen of the Stock Exchange are not, in any eminent degree, endowed with political wisdom, may be readily admitted, since any report, however absurd, and from whatever quarter, is certain to have some effect upon their transactions. Still they become by habit possessed of a sort of intuitive cunning in the financial affairs of the state, and when those continue for any time in one direction, the public may generally depend on their being in the right.

Their very lightness and liability to momentary fluctuation proves, that, like the cork on the water, or the feather in the air, they are capable of showing the course of the current, by which they are carried along. This current, in the money market of the state, is public credit, and the continued depression of the stocks, in spite of what the Times, Courier, and their underlings, endeavor to demonstate, is an uncontrovertible proof that the continuation of the war is not a favorite object with the body of the public creditors. The mere money agent, who acts as broker between the government and the public, and who, by his management and negotiations, turns the enormous expenditure of the state to his immediate advantage, may rejoice at the continuance of the war, but the *bona fide* holder or purchasers of stocks, who, in the present situation of the country, compose a very great majority of the nation, feel that war is detrimental to the real security of such property. The loan jobbers and contractors, with a few mistaken speculators, who ridiculously imagine that markets are to be opened by force of arms, are the promoters of the vociferous war-whoop, which is so incessantly resounded from one end of the kingdom to the other. It is a libel on the British nation at large, to assert, that it is so blind to its own interests, or so lost to every sense of humanity, as to rejoice in a contest which devours the treasure, and undermines the credit of this country, while it inundates the continent with blood. The depression of the stocks on the failure of the negotiation, contraverts all that the war party have had the audacity to assert:—the monied interest of the country is not with them.

A thousand expedients have been put into practice to raise the price of stocks, but every expedient has hitherto failed. It is astonishing that the most extravagant reports are not only received and promulgated without consideration, but that the most contradictory accounts are frequently narrated by the same persons, and almost in the same breath. No faith seems so perfect and so universal as *faith in news*. Of this weakness in the public, we will not venture to say that the government ever takes direct advantage; but instances might be pointed out, where unwarranted authority has been given to premature reports. The first accounts of the repulse of Bonaparte before Laon, will long remain in our recollection, to warn us against giving implicit faith even to official bulletins.

We now come to the Gazette reports of the movements of the allied armies. Lord Burghersh writes, that Prince Schwartzenberg had, on the 15th ult. fixed his head quarters at Point-sur-Seine, pushing on his advanced post to Provins and Bray. On the news of the defeat of the Russian corps under Gen. St. Priest, and the re-occupation of Reims by Bonaparte, he withdrew to Arcis-sur Aune, and collected the whole main body of the allied forces around that place. On the 17th, gen. Keiseroff, commanding the outposts, sent advice to the head-quarters, that the enemy were approaching, and actually in possession of Fere Champenoise. Divisions of the French army were also observed in the directions of Chalons. A letter from Lord Castlereagh continues the above narrative, leaving an interval of three days, in which we are left to conclude that Prince Schwartzenberg had retired from Arcis, and that Bonaparte was in possession of that place. It is much to be regretted, that a mere extract should have been laid before the public, which from its very commencement, proves that some detail of previous operations was given in the letter. The enemy had large masses of troops before Arcis. On the 20th, about 1 o'clock, the two armies then remaining opposite to each other, and a general battle being expected by the allies, the enemy was observed to be filing off in the direction of Vitry, leaving a rear guard in possession of Arcis. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg attacked this force, and was resisted with great obstinacy. The enemy, after sustaining immense loss, abandoned the position, and necessary dsspositions were made to follow up the French army in its retreat.

On the reported counter-revolution in the south of France we have very few observations to make. By the private letters given in the public prints, and stated to be received from officers in the British army, it does not appear that the people of those provinces are inclined to any change of government; they wish for peace, and they would be as content ed with peace under the sway of Napoleon, as under that of Louis XVIII. One letter describes the population of Guienne not only as numerous, but as possessing that happy medium of property which is the best security of the existing government, because it leaves no room for the spirit of turbulence. There are no exorbitant wealth to be envied, and no miserably poor to be urged to desperate actions. Such a people require only to be undistributed. They may, for a while, submit to force, but they cannot be mad enough to endanger the quiet of such a situation in contentions for one ruler or an other. In spite, therefore, of the declamations of the Courier, we do not believe that a revolutionary spirit has been really introduced among such a people; while their very existence, as described in the letter above alluded to, is a proof that the *Code Napoleon* is in some parts of France, at least, as admirable in its practice as it is allowed to be in theory. The proclamation of Louis XVIII has, indeed, promised to preserve that Code, but will the practice of the ancestors of Louis XVIII warrant the people of Guienne in risking the loss of their present happy condition, for the introduction of the agents of his government among them?

The Queen of Wirtemburgh.—The English Princess, who was made a Queen by Bonaparte, and who has resolved to return to her native land, and remove from her husband's bed and board, is the second Princess of the house of Brunswick, who has been married to this Duke or King of Wirtemburgh. His first wife was niece, and his second, daughter to George III. His first wife was sister to the Princess of Wales, and his second wife is sister to the Prince of Wales. We understand that his conduct to both these illustrious Ladies has been equally unconciliating. The Princes of Brunswick consider themselves unfortunate in their wives, and the Princesses of that House are not more so in their husbands. The late Duchess of Wirtemburgh, the present Queen of Wirtemburgh, the present Princess of Wales, and late Queen of Denmark, are melancholy instances of this position; and George III. had to lament the unhappy marriages of a sister, a daughter, and two nieces.—*Liverpool pap.*

From a London paper.

A letter has been received from Sir Thomas Hardy, Capt. of the Ramilies, dated New-London, July 14, giving an account of the event that was attended with such fatal consequences to Mr. Geddes, second Lieut. of the Ramilies, and ten brave seamen, but we have every reason to believe a most providential escape for the rest of the officers and ship's company. On Friday, the 15th, of June, a master's mate of that ship was sent in a boat to cut off a schooner which was making for the harbor of NLondon, which he soon effected, and took possession of her about 11 o'clock, the people having deserted and let go her only anchor and cable. The master's mate brought the schr near the Ramilies, and informed Captain Hardy, that she was loaded with provisions and naval stores. Sir Thomas directed her to be taken alongside a sloop which had been captured a few days before—Mr. Geddes volunteered his services, and to put Sir Thomas's orders into execution took a fresh boat's crew.

Whilst they were in the act of securing her about half past two o'clock, horrid to relate, she blew up with a most tremendous explosion, and poor Geddes, and ten valuable seamen lost their lives. Three seamen escaped much scorched but are doing well. We since learn that this schooner, the Eagle of New York, was fitted out by two American merchants of that place, (induced by the American government offering half the value of the British men of war so destroyed) for the express purpose of blowing up or burning the Ramilies, hearing the R. was short of provisions, and stores, placed some in the hatchway, as an inducement for taking her along side.—Under the provisions it since appears were deposited several casks of gunpowder, with a train laid to a magazine, which was fitted upon the same mechanical principles as clock work. When it ran the time given to it by the winder up, it gave force to a shot of gun lock, and the explosion of the vessels, and the destruction of all that might be near it, was thereby accomplished. Most happily sir T. Hardy's foresight and caution prevented the full accomplishment of their wishes. In Lieut. Geddes, the country in whose cause he spent so many years, and at last lost his life, will no doubt make ample provision for his disconsolate widow.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

The Steam-boat Car of Neptune, arrived here yesterday from Albany, brought no news. The passengers contradict the report that the enemy had again made his appearance off Oswego.

Several ship carpenters came down in the Steam-Boat from Lake Champlain, they state that the new ship Champlain had joined the squadron under Com. M'Donough.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE DÆDALUS.

The British frigate Dædalus struck on a rock off Ceylon, in the East Indies, and immediately sunk. Crew saved.

From Newburyport, May 17.

It is said Gen. Stickney at Newbury, had dispatches from the commander in chief, yesterday. The Newbury regiment have been all warned to hold themselves in readiness, and the alarm post designated—expected to be called to be called to Portsmouth daily, and are making preparations. The horses of the company of cavalry have been appraised.

CONCORD, N. H. May 17.

The Governor and council, in session in this town last week, were suddenly adjourned on Friday to meet again in Exeter the present week, in oonsequence, we understand, of an express arrived in town from Maj. Gen. Storby at Portsmouth, stating that Capt. Hull had received such information as left no doubt that the enemy intended an attack on that town.

PETERSBURG, May 24.

THE TROOPS,

Called on from the 39th regiment Virginia Militia, by government, consisting of 104 likely young men, under the command of Captain Edward Pescud, were, on Sunday evening, escorted by the military companies, from Centre Hill to the wharf, (where a vessel had previously been fitted for their reception) when they embarked for Norfolk, at which place they are to serve a 6 months' tour. The spirit of patriotism seemed to animate every breast —They set sail in high spirits, amidst the repeated huzzas of a numerous assemblage of citizens and others.

WINCHESTER, May 21.

MILITARY.

A fine company of light infantry, consisting of between 70 and 80 men, under the command of Capt. Conklinton, marched through this place on Wednesday last, from Brooke county, on their way to Norfolk. We understand they were all volunteers, with the exception of 12 or 15 who were taken from the line in an adjoining county. We seldom recollect to have seen a company of men who appeared better calculated to undergo the fatigues of a camp, or meet and repulse an enemy in a fair and open combat, they being principally young men, displaying in their cheeks the bloom of health, and in their hearts the glow of patriotism. With such men as these to contend for our rights, what have we to apprehend from foreign oppression, or domestic discord? In short, if, during their term of services, the god of war should grant a laurel to our arms at Norfolk, we venture to predict that this company will not return with the smallest sprig.

SAVANNAH, May 16.

THE ENEMY ON THE COAST.

It is presumed that the force seen of St. Mary's and this post, for some days past, are part of a squadron, sent for the express purpose of intercepting or *re-capturing* prizes which may be bound into any port from St. Mary's to North Carolina.—This presumption is strengthened by the accounts already published, of a large fleet of from six to seven hundred sail having been collected at St. Thomas's and which were to sail about the 10th of the present month. This wears more the appearance of probability than an intention to effect a landing and harass our sea board, notwithstanding our fears should not be lulled to rest, but every degree of vigilance ought to be made use of, *least we might be caught napping*. It is more than probable that this fleet will not pursue the course of the Jamaica fleets heretofore, hut go the Mona passage, and avoid the gulf stream to prevent their being fallen in with by American cruizers.

NAVAL DINNER.

On Saturday last a splendid dinner was given at the Exchange to Lieut. WARRINGTON and the Officers of the United States' sloop of war *Peacock*—they were escorted by the Savannah Volunteer Guards and Blues, accompanied by a band of music. His honor the Mayor presided as President, and Col. Habersham as Vice. The day was spent in social harmony, and about nine o'clock all retired in good humor and perfect order.

Army of the United States.

CONSOLIDATED REGIMENTS.

The 1st and 2d regiments of dragoons are consolidated, and will form one regiment of eight troops.

The 1st, 2d and 3d regiments of artillery will compose one corps of twelve battalions, each battalion to consist of four companies.

The 17th, 19th, 26th and 27th regiments of infantry are also consolidated, and will form two regiments to be numbered the 17th and 19th regiments of infantry.

The officers attached to these corps and regiments will be as follows, viz: [Of course the supenumerary officers, that is, such officers of the above regiment as are not retained, as below, are no longer in service.]

REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Colonel—James Burn.

Lieut. Col.—Jacint Laval.

Majors—James V. Ball, Thos. A. Helms.

Captains—Arthur P. Hayne, Alexander Cummings, Samuel G. Hopkins, Henry Hall, Samuel D. Harris, John A. Burd, Wm. M. Littlejohn, George Haig.

1st. Lieutenants—Henry Whiting, George Birch, Charles J. Nourse, Beverly Turpin, A. H. Sneed, F. S. Belton, Wm. Nielson, Louis Laval.

2d Lieutenants—R. H. Craig, Isaac Griffin, James Martin, F. H. Lissenhoff, George Watts, James Trippe, H. A. Hays, C. Wright.

3d Lieutenants—Hugh Sterling, J. C. Elbert, L. P. Gustine, T. S. Bracken, Thomas Hogan, Philip Anspach.

Cornets—Claiborne Cain, William Johnson, William Gale, Thomas Robinson, S. H. Cummings, J. Caldwell, Arthur Chambers, Henry Stone.

Surgeon—W. H. Buckner.

Surgeon's Mates—L. M. Bailey, S. H. Littlejohn.

CORPS OF ARTILERY.

Lieut. Cols.—Constant Freeman, George E. Mitchell, James House, Francis K. Huger, William Lindsay, William Macrea.

Majors—D. M. Forney, Samuel Nye, Geo. Armistead, James B. Many, Jacob Hindman, Lloyd, Beall.

Captains—Samuel T. Dyson, Chas. Wolstonecraft, John B. Walbach, Moses Sweet, William Wilson, Enoch Humphreys, Francis Newman, James Han am, Michael Walsh, James Reed, Ichd. B. Crane, Roger Jones, J. H. Boyle, A. S. Brooks, Nathan Towson, Samuel B. Archer, William Nicholas, James N. Barker, J. B. Pon, S. Donoho, Thomas Biddle, jun. J. W. Gookin, Joseph Phillips, J. S. B. Romayne, H. H. Watson, James M'Keon, John Ritchie, John Goodall, Rufus M'Intire, Parry Hawkins, jun. Daniel Cushing, Stauton Sholes, George W. Russell, Frederick Evans, Thomas Murray, William Gates, A. J. Williams, A. C. Fanning, J. M. O'Conner, G. H. Richards, J. F. Heilman, H. Yeaton, Thomas Bennett, Sylvester Churchill, Benjamin K. Pierce, James Green, John S. Peyton, Henry Craig.

1st. Lieutenants—Ethan A. Allen, A. Darrah, Man P. Lomax, Justus Post, S. Champlain, Heman A. Fay, M. Mason, C. Van de Venter, J. Fitzgerald, J. L. Tracey, Adrian Neil, John Farley, Patrick M'Donough, Wm. M. Read, H. Smith, W. J. Cowan, J. Fontaine, J. H. Larvill, Lowndes Brown, L. Scott, R. R. Ruffin, Henry Slaugter, James H. Dearing, James Erving, A. L. Sands, Jas. Daliba, R. A. Zantzinger, C. M. Macomb, J. H. Rees, R. Stewart, W. R. Duncan, Chester Root, Matthew Jenkins, J. L. Edwards, Gustavus Loomis, Ezra Smith, Philip D. Spencer, R. H. Ashley, John Mountfort, Jno S. Brush, Fabius Whiting, Edwin Sharpe, G. Dearborn, Felix Ansart, William King, Thomas C. Legate, J. Warley, William Smith.

2d Lieutenants—Samuel Spotts, William Parker, Levi Whiting, J. W. Rouse, Benjamin B. White, A. B. Chase, James Baker, J. P. Barlett, Lewis Morgan, William H. Nicoll, John Ruffin, J. W. Kincaid, R. Goode, Francis O. Byrd, J. J. Cromwell, J. W. Lent, jun. Charles Clark, Thomas Elf, jun. Thomas Cristie, Samuel Rockwell, James Bosque, Thomas Clarke, C. D. Cooper, J. P. Prince, G. Deneghey, P. J. Neville, Aaron W. Forbush, M. S. Massey, F. Woolsey, Wm. M'Clintock, L. H. Osgood, J. P. Bunting, J. Anderson, Peter Meledy, Benjamin C. Bartlett, Benj. Lawson, R. M. Kirby, George B. Sheldon, W. B. Read, Thomas B. Chickering, Edward Baynton, Daniel Blaney, William Lyon, H. M. Campbell, Moses M. Russell, James Mitchell, Henry L. Duffell, Walter Berryman, J. Bennett, W. J. Sever, E. Hopkins, James C. Pickett, Briton Evans, James Baily, Thomas J. Harrison, John Watmaugh, William Kenney, Charles Newkirk, Oliver Bangs, Nathaniel Henderson, George W. Gardiner, Charles S. Merchant, Nathaniel G. Dana, John Monroe, John S. Allanson, Stephen Birdsell, Lewis G. De Russy, Thomas Childs, Samuel L. Dana, John S. Shoemick, Samuel G. Bloomfield, T. W. Freeman, Cassius Carter, Thomas N. Earle, John Pell, Charles Mellon, George H. Britt, James Hall, Augustus Aisquith, John S. Pierce, Elijah Brown, Joseph Gilbert, Eliud L. Davis, Allen Lowd, John Armstrong, James Scallan, J. H. Gamble.

Third Lieutenants—David S. Andrews, William Jones, George Watson, Nathaniel Wilkinson, David C. Nicholls, David Telfair, William Elgen, George Reardon.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel—John Miller.

Lieutenant Colonel—J. B. Campbell.

Majors—George Todd, Richard Graham.

Captains—H. H. Hickman, David Holt,