American, 🦥

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

RINTED W PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 87 and Country Paper 85 per ann. All advertisements appear in both Papers.

THURSDAT, SEPTEMBER 3, 1807.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

· POSTSCRIPT.

VERY IMPORTANT.

By the ship Cato, Capt. Coit, arrived here yesterday in 40 days from Hull, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 12th of. July, containing the important intelligence, that after f. veral successful and bloody battles, Bonaparte had compilled the Russans to ask for an armistice. Previous to agreeing to an armistice, Konigsberg, Memel &c. furrendered to the French arms.

The London papers state—that Two French fail of the line and 4 frigates made their elcape from Rochefort on the Sili

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon the 6th June. Several houses were much damaged, and the city thrown into The greatest confusion . But few lives were lost The thock was also selt at St. Ubes, Operto,

The Expedition from England had not only not been recalied, but the 3d division was to Sai! immediately. It was said to be possible that the negociations be ween Russia & France might not terminate in Peace, in which cale this accession of force might be of confiderable service to he Russians.

Price of Stock, a London, July 11 -3 per cent cons. for money 63 7 8-do. for opening 63 7-8 61-omnium 3-4 premium.

Lenden, July 11.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. A mail from Tonningen arrived last night and another this morning. The latter has brought Hamburgh papers to the 5th inft Paris papers to the 2d inclusive are alto arrived, containing the 85th bulletin from the Grand Army, dated from Tillit on the 19th. The dvices from the armies by the Hamburgh papers are of the 22d wit. The armiffice was signed on the 21th between the Prince Lattanow on the part of Rufmia, and Berthier on the part of France. The prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately.-Plenipotentiaries have allo been appointed to negociate a peace between the two countries. The accounts in the German papers state the losses of the Russians in the late battles to have been very great indeed. I wo gransports belonging to the first division of the expedition arrived at Elsineur on the 20th the remainder were expede 1 immediately; but a report prevailed at Fonningen, as will be feen by the following letter, which were receive: just beiere our paper was put to prels, that the transports would not be permitted to pass tue Sound :-We are all in alarm, the conful having ordered

all British vessels to de part, and place themseives under the prorection of men of war at Woll r. wick. A teport at this instant prevails, that our expedition is flopped at the Sound

The mails and brench pepers arrived at fo late an hour that we have not time to com men: upon their contents to day.-The tollowing are the important articles trought by

COPENHAGEN, June 30. Yesterday arrived at Elsmeur (wo English transports of the Expedition, one of which na on board 24 huazais of the German Legion with tome officers, and the other their hories. Fifty-three ships, with 1500 huzzars and hates, betides others, will follow them immedia: 1; they all go to Strallund. There fall days no thips are arrived here from Konigoverg r Me mel, we are there fore deprived or later advices from thence, neither have we received the par

ticulars of the Battle near Friedland. Tilsit, june 9. Dear Friend,-Lam now come after a fatiguing march of fitteen days, toth bord rs of Ruffia, upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fitieen days w. hav. lought three skirmilles and two bar ie , with ale possible fucceis; I cannot give you the pir iculars thereof as they would be too ung; I leave it to the Newspapers to inform you thereof. All I can tel you is that the Russians have never been beaten for dreadfully. This moment the 'army is no thonger than our van-guaru, fuch a number of men have been killed of them I assure gou that not many prisoners of them have been Eaken. I elumate their loss in the two battles at 25 or 30,000 men. I can speak with know ledge thereof, for I have been about, upon the field of baule, where the dead were to heaped one upon another, that they might have ferved me as a writing desk, if on that day I had

Correspondented, of July 4) Yesterday an Armistice was concluded here between the Prince of Neutchatel, Major-Gen-Frai of the Grand Army, as Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Hoperor of France and King of Italy, and the Trince Lastanow, of Koscow, General, Lieutenast, Grea. Crofs, &c. as Pleni-- potentiary of his Majetly the Emperor of Ruf-Jis, in order to negociate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, bostilities can on-.ly begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissaries are mean while appointed to exchange the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank : and Plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great mations .- (Hamburgh Correspon.

- find writing materials about me. - (Hamburg

Benten-) Cosel surrendered by capitalation on the 18th

Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by expitulation on the 15th of June. An article from Vienna, June 24th, says,

- According to accounts from Constantinople of the 2d inftant. Sultan Selim is dead ; but of this we have no official contimuti-

(From the Paris Papers.) EIGHTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

TIESTT, June 19. During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle in Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg artives before Konigsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by General LES-

Creutzburg the Prussian rear guard ; the Division of Milhaud's Dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian Cevalry, and takes Several pieces of cannon.

On the z8th Marshal Soult found at

On the 11th-the, enemy was compelled to Thur himles up in Konigsberg: about noon two

of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it : six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men who composed this troop were taken; all the Suburbs of Konigsberg were. rased, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all thefe affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and 15 pieces of

On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Kobigsberg, but the advance of the main body of the army towards Weldan, obliges the enemy to evacuate Konigsberg, and the place falls into our bands.

The flores found at Konigsberg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are till all loa ed in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had reason

A origade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau to form the siege of that place, and General Rapp has tent off for Dantzic a column ordered to go by the Nehrung to raile before Pillan a battery which may limit up the Haif. Velicls manned by marines of the guard renderus mesters of this small sea On the 17th the Emperor transferred his headquarters to the farm of Druika near the Vilein Sherin. On the 18th, he advanced them to Sgairgirren; and on the 19th he entered Titlit. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of Light Cavalty, fime divisions of Dragoons and Cuiralliers, has followed the enemy thele three last days, and did his much injury. The sta regement of hullars diffinguithed itself, the Colfacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these diffe rent charges. We had a few killed and wounded, and among the latter is the Chef d' Icadron Picton, Aid-de-Camp to the Grand Duke of

After the passage of the Pregel opposite to Wehrau, a drummer was charg d by a Collick at full galiop, the Colsack takes his inner to pierce the drammer, but the latter prefetveu his preience of mind, takes his large from him, disarms the Cossack, and nu fues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laugh er of the solders oc urre i, for the first time, n.ar l'ilsit, where a cloud of Collacks was seen fighting with arraws. We are sorry for those who give the preservace to the ancient arms to those of the modern-; but nothing is more laughable than the effects of tools arms ag it ift our malk is

Marshal Davider, at the head of the 3d corps, desiled by Lao an, feil unon the en emy's rear-guard, and made 2,500 prison

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took 100 wow ided and the enemies migazines, which were confidentiale. The wood and villages are full of it aggit ig Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of th Russian army is enorm us, it has not with a m suctions sixty pieces of caunon. The rapidity of our marche prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain him many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed that the number exceed a hundred and twenty.

Near Fillit the annexed notes, numbered 1 and 2, were transmitted to the Grand Dir e of Berg, and afterwards the Russian Prince Lieur General Labanost passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the prince of Neufchatei.

The ene ny burnt, in great halle, the bridge of I'llit, over the Niemen, and appeared to b continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire The Niemen op posite Tilsit is somewhat browier than the Se ne. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who for none rear-guard of the encmy on the right bink.

Hostili e ha e aready ceased. What renamed to the King of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate Prince has only in his power the country situate be ween the Niemen and Memel. The greatest part of his arm, or rather of the division of his troops is deserting, being unwilling to go into Rus-

The Emperor of Russia remained three weeks at l'unit with the King of Prussia. Un receiving advice of the Battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haite.

The General in Chief Beunigsen to his Excel. sency the Prissee Bagrathi ...

After the torrents of blood which have lateiv flowed in battles as languinary as frequently repeated, I could with to affuage the evils of this dettructive war, by proposing an armittice before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps itill more terrible than the former. requelt you. Prince, to make known to the Chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the contequences may have effects the more falutary, as a general Cong els has already been propoled, and may prevent a uleiels effusion of human blood. You will af terwards trauling to me the refult of your proceeding; and believe me to be, with the mult distinguished consideration,

Your excellency a most humble, And nost obedient lervant, B. BENNIGSEN. (Signed)

No. II.

General Commander in chief has a bessed to me a le ser relative to the olders which his Excellency has received from his Majesty the Emper. r, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with ats intentions than by transmitting to you the original i request you at the faine time to fend me your antiver and accept the affurance of the high confideration wih

which I am, General, Your most humble and Most obedient ser-BAGRATHION. June 18.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 2. Some private letters state that the French entered Memel before the conclusion of the armistice, and the Grand Duke Constantine has been at the French Head Quarters .- L'Abeilie du Nord, 3d Fuly.

Mr. Purviance, the secretary to the American minister in this country, who was lent over to America with the Treaty between this country and the United States, is arrived at Falmouth. He has we understand, brought the Treaty back.

ALBANY, Augdit 28. Extract of a letter from Geneva, to a gentleman in this city, dated 214 August, 1807. We have just received invelligence, that the Indians have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit, and massacred several of the inhabitants 4 and that the people in the vicinity were llying to the fort for pro-

This intelligence came in a letter from Judge Porter, who relides on the Ninger-River, to his brother Col. Porter in Canandaigua. If this is the case (as I am apprehee. live it is) our company will have to march foomer than they expected.

PHILIADELPHIA, August 24

_COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Relf.

- Americans be on your Guard; The Danish government at the Island of St. Thomas having prolibited the exportation of provisions, thipping must expect a certain and heavy loss on adventures to that quarter.

The actual confimption of the Island is triding, and if the prefent restriction continu's in force, American produce will in a little time be sacrificed there at leis than half coil in the United States.

LAZARETTO, August 28, 1807.

Sir,-Previous to our departure from St Thomas, an occurrence took place, which deem nec stary should be made public, and therefore send a fterenent -On Saturday, 15th Aug. at 5 P. M. the Eh'r Alert, capt. Locket, of and for Alexandria, got under weigh and flood out, when a boat with two slaves came along side, one of them got into the main chains of the sch'r, then the boat pussed ofi : on capt. I.'s feeing him, asked what his business was there, he replied he wanted to run away from his matter, and was then coming over the fide; the capt. ordered him to be gone, he perflisted in coming on board; captain' I .. then gave him a pah and heiell overboard; on captain L's perceiving he could not Iwin hove all abael: and immediately lowered and manned his boat to pick him up—the sloop of war Rolario, capt Younghusband, laving to an anchor ahead, alsotest their boat and picked him up : as foun as they got the slave on board, Capt Y. ordered the centinels to fire on the schr and in obedience, fied three musket balls on the quarter desk of the schooner, and compelled her to come too and sent their boat on beard, made asprischer of capt L. and took him on board the in pard kept him till the Conful and an officer ir in the comman lant went on board and demanded him, on which he was delivered; we being ready to fail that night, it was necelfary our clearance should be figued by the commandant; on prefenting it to him he detained it until such time as he thould hear from the captain of the sloop of warthis I was a witness to; -there are several causes to justify captain L's conduct, in the first instance a penalty of \$500 for taking any person from the I-land without a pals we. The deet of privateers which conflantly block ade the harbour were all then in port. The Per brig and three schooner privateers are gene from that flation to cruize off Liguira, to be joined by the brig G lan

NORFO K August 29. The Troop of Cavalry, un er the command of Gapt R B Tizzior were yeits day by gen eral orders, decharged from service. The force now in actual fervice is a minifed of Captain Nestle's artillery, and Cap ain Red's company of Princess nue mulitia, under the Command of Maj Newton.

CHARLESTON. August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Abbeville to the Editors, dilled Adgint y.

"On the 27th ult. We experienced the feverett had ftorin that was ever known in this part of the country, it came on from the N. E. About 15 miles north-call it me, here was ji ces of hall picke up, that m. atured 4 1-2 3, 2 1 2 inches in diamete. It my plantation they were more of an ovalitima; and be assured I speak within bounds, when I fix they were from the size if a nei to that of a gouse e.s. ---- M'Cani, elq. of Pendleion district, weighed one that was 16 oz .- it tell in great quantities in this neighborhood, which has proved very destructive to the crops in gen

Last evening, a considerable deal of injury was done by the storm in and about the city. One of the gun boats was struck by the lightning, which thattered her ...ast, and otherwife damaged her. The lammer-house in col. Steven's yard in Geor c-screet, was alto struck; every paud of glats in it was broken; the window traines chancered and draven out. It made its courfe through the building, entering at the N. W. paining out at S. E.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertis er. THURSDAY, SEPTE MER 3, 1807.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The account of in arrival at Salem, turns out to be erroneous: but the reader will percei e there has been late intelligence received from Europe by the way of New York. The leading acticle of news is that which conveys the information of an armistice between the French and Rassians, after the total discomfiture of the Russian forces It would appear by the note No. 1, from Bennigsen to Bagrathion, that the Russians sued fo a suspension of arms in consequence of the ruin of their forces, which compels Bennigsen to acknowledge that the war has been " destructive" to his sovereign. It is the depth of musfortune alone which can bring some kings to a sense of their felly; and Alexander, " after torrents of blood have flowed," after the loss of more than one hundred thousand lives on his part, condescends to solicit for an armistice, which his chief commander hopes " may prevent an uscless effusion of human blood." The sincerity of such expressions of humanity, when a monarch has been compelled by defeat to utter them, like a death-bed repentance, is always liable to be suspected; and there is little cause to believe that prince a friend to peace, who never uses the language of commiseration till he is environed by adversity, and smarting under the lash of a conqueror. It was the general belief in England on the 11th of July, that the armistice had terminated in a peace, as a tremendouse nnonading was heard all along the French coast I peace has ensued, it is easy knowing up on what terms it has been concluded. The integrity and independence of Turkey will be secured: The negociations must be bottomed on an absolute equality of all the allies of both parties, and the latter must mutually agree to a system of indemnification. This we know was the basis affered and insisted on by France last winter. Whether the effects of the

lead to the surrender of most if not all her conquests from France, Spain, a d Holland, many of whos foreign poss s sions have fall n into h r hands through the prowess of hersle ts, and the gallantry of her land forces, which, though small in comparison with those of the powers of continental Europe, h ve exhibited great heroism and sallantry in her distant expeditions. The declaration which it is naparte made last year, that he would reconquerin Germany the colonies of his allies, now rises with force on the mind, and it is a question to be decided by the ministry of Endad, whether te war shall be continue! between Great Britain and Fran e or whether all the conquests of the former shall be surren lered to insure good terms for her alies. In a messa e to he Consorvative Senate, dat. d at Berlin, the 2 ist of November, 18 6, Bo aparte after stating that his "extreme m deration, after every one of the thre first wars, has been the cause of hat which his succeeded them," says, "We have adoped for the invariable principe of our conduct, to evacuate neither Berlin nor Warsaw, nor the provinces which the force of arms has mad to fall into our hin's, before the gen ral peace be conclude!; the Spanish. Dutch and French colonies be restor .; before the joundation of he Ottoman power be strengthe ed; and the absolute in ependence that vast empir, the first interest of our people, irr v cab y consecrated." If the onqueror s.ll dheres to his esolution, the inquiry naturally presents itself, what becomes of Prassia if England w1 not agree to the basis insisted on by Bonaparte? It is Great Britain that as conquered the Spanish, Dutch, and French colonies, and she al ne can restore them; And if he ein ein of the French is deter ined "to eva unte neither Berlen or Wars w. nor the provinces which he firee of armse has made of all into his h nds," should England withhold her consent, the king of Prussia must be an outast. The British and arch has a ways p ofessed faithfully to adhere to is allers, an Pitt in 1796 could assign no other sound reason in Parliament for the vast xpenditures of money he had made and is cal s for a reathan that inviolab. - faith by which t e English nation was bou d to its allies as well in missortune as in prosperity. Whether this good taith will hold out, when it comes to be tested cri cically, is a doub.ful matter. It weil known that Great Britain has furnished the greater part of the money for defraying the expences of the late campaigns on the continent of Europe; and the Russians, in fact, have been little better than th ir hirelings. To give up, there fore, the colonies she has conquered by the valor and good conduct of her fleets and armies, would be to resign that which alone is any thing like a compensation for the vast sums she has expended in bringing the Prussian and Russian forces into the field. If she gives up her conquests, she has been combatting for a shadow. Such acts of friendship and magnanimity have been recorded or individuals; but national generosity and disinterestedness will hardly go so far. Yet if Great Bri tain does not agree to Bonaparte's basis, a gloomy prospect is before her. If Russia makes a peace she will be the friend of France. The king of Sweden cannot possibly hold out alone, and the British can afford him no efficient aid. A combinat on of all Europe, and of Asia as far as the Arabian Sea will be arrayed against England. Meantime her expences will be as great as ever for her navy. Her land forces must be increased, in ord r to guard against invasion. In truth, the English nation never required abler heads and stouter hearts than at present. A r port prevailed, it will be seen, that the British transports would ot be permitted to pass the Sound This, however, is. more of an affront than an injury; for they will eventually have to return without landing the troops of the expedition. If the British should be inclined to resent it, they will hardly find among their cen tury and more of admirals a second Nelson to chas ise the Danes at Copenhagen. In the eightieth bulletin will be found the successful march of the fire, ch to the borders of Russia, and the flight of the Prussian and Russian monarchs from Tilsit, where Bonaparte had his head quart-rs on the 19th of June. The d scription of the slaughter is dr. adlul. Nothing to compare, however, with that which the 79th bull tin must describe: That is the paper which will give a complete account of the battle of Frie lane. We regret that it has not come to hand; as the American public is very anxious to see it. It must, we presume, arrive shortly, when we shall have a full detail of the bloody contest that terminated the fourth coalition against Franca-

and demands of France is not yet known.

The terms however cannot be more in-

vorable to the enemies of Bonaparte after

than before the fall of Konigsberg. I

mutual agreement to a system of inde ~

nification can never be palatable to En-

gland. Such a basis of negociation will

We understand that James Houston, Esq. district Judge of the United States for the Maryland District, decided on Tuesday, that the crime for which the piraces that seized the Othello, and who were then in the custody of the Mar stal, were committed, was perpetrated within the jurisidiation of the state of Maryland, and that the Federal court could not také cognizane of it. The Register of the City, who attended before the Judge in the Mayor's ablence, (occasioned by indisposition,) committed them to the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore county. battle of Friedland have raised the tone. The deposition of Mr. Harsen was

By an act of Assembly, passed 1704, c. 92, f. 3, the jurisaiction of each county in this state extends from the fliore to the chan iel of any stream that may divid one county from another. And an act of 1792, c. 50, s. 1, ordains that all offences, crimes an i missemeanors, shall be heard and determined by the justices of the county courts of the county wherein the offences &c. shall be committed, and not ellewhere. It is understood hat under these provisions of law Calvert county court has jurifdiction in the cafe, and the prisoners will have their trial

OFFICIAL.

Baltimore, August 31st, 1807.

We have the honor to report to you, the proceedings of the detachments from the indepondent Company, and United Volunteers, under our comman, who offered their services to take the that are that was lately molesting the com ne. of the Unesapeake.

We embaraed and evening of the 27th inst. on board the and our Vounteer, commended for the occess of the ptain Porter of the American agrees down the hay, we look at an a several injets and harmors, which were will to be hiding places for a please, and bounded a numb a of vesicle, from ione of which could we recrive any cerrect inform anon.

On the 23th in the evening we made the

Pataxent, and were happy to descry a schooner at wielar, which was soon recognized to be the object of our search. It was resolved to approach her if possible without exciting suspicion, for which purpose the who'e of the troops were concealed below; and it was concerred with oupt. Porter that he would pass her, so as to prevent her escaping up the Patuxent, then tack ship, cut her all from the shore, and immediately lay her along ride, when the troops would board. Unfortunately the water was too shallow to admit the execution of the last part of our plan, when captain Perter resolved to approuch as men as possible, and to attack, if she stid not sarrender on being summoned. . this moment, we discovered the pirate's boat patting off with four men in it, and making for the shore. They were instantly fired upon, but after a mo nentary pause, they persevered in making for the shore, when wo gave hem a second shot .- At this time the schooner hoisted French colors, and very soon struck them, when we sent the boat on board to take possession, and were greatly surprised to find but three men in her .-The boat was then manned to pursue the fugitives, but we discovered a brig at anchor across the Patuxent which we suspected was a prize to the pirate, and believing it to be of the first importance to retake her, the boat was ordered back, and we proceeded for the brig, but found she was an outward bound merchantman, and had not been boarded by the pirate. We returned to the place where we had captured hon, but it being now dark, it was deemed a vain attempt to endenvor to pursue the four fugitives, thre' the woods, a that time, and we stood off, on our return with the prize .- The following morning, we spoke capt in Woodland and captain Hynson, with their rifle companies from Baltimore, proceeding on the same business, and communicated what we had done, and requested them to continue their course, and to land and scour the wouls for the pirates that escaped; which service they undertook with the greatest cheer ulness and alacrity. They. were accompanied by lieutenant Calbons of the Independent Company, who was to point out to them the grounds for their operations. and who was also instructed to proceed to the French imperial ship Patriot, and to request her commander, if any of the pirates had taken refuge on board of him, to surrender them to be tried by the laws of the United States .- The whole of this service was executed with correctness. Commodora Krohm received Lieut. Calhoun with politeness, and at once informed him, that he had the four men who had escaped from the schooner in areas on board of him; that he had someon ested the circumstance to his excellency the French Minister, to whom he held himself responsible for the prisoners. Upon Mr. Calboun reurging his request, commedere Krohm agreed to deliver them to him, but stipulated that they should be eccompanied by an officer of his ship, and not surrendered to the civil authority, without the consent of the minister.-Upon application to General Turreau, his consent was readily granted, and the prisoners are now in jail.—The citizens of Annapolis, and the crew of the French sinp L'Eule, were also on the alert on the occasion, and have arrested five. of the piratical crew, so that we now have twel-c in confinement, to take their trial, and umong them all the principal characters. Thus has a plan of Piracy, which threat-

ened serious injury to our commerce, been completely broken up. The small schooner. our prize, has a quantity of small arms, buarding knives, &c. on buard, and it is asertained was to have been kipt as a store ship, until their arrangements were completed, when they were to possess themselves of a vessel, better calculated for their iniquitous purpose. --- We are greatly indebted to the vigilance and bravery of Captain Porter for our success, and to his amiable and very correct deportment, for the harmony and happiness which prevailed from the beginning to the end of the expedition.—He has secured our friendship and esteem, and merits the thanks of the merchants of Baltimore. A number of master mariners and othors, volunteered their services also, and conducted themselves with a spirit and propriety that did them honor. We furnish you a list of their names that you may report theig to the committee of merchants. The pilot, boatswain, gunner, and scamen, engaged for the service, all behaved well, and did their, duty like skilful and brave seamen. Too much praise caunot be bestowed on the offig cers and soldiers of our respective companics: they embarked with alacrity, submitted with cheerfulness to the many inconveniences of their situation, were strict observers of the necessary discipline, and display, ed a cool and deliberate courage in the hour of trial. The owner of the schooner Volunteer, Mr. James Calwell, who voluntarily of. fered her for this service, is entitled to the thanks of the public.

> We have the honor to be With great respect, Sir, your humble servants, SAMUEL STERETT, Captain, Independent Company,

JOSEPH STERETT, Captain, Of Baltimore United Volunteers

Col. JOHN STRICKER, Ath Mary'd Reg.