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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying a bill making compensation to Missions Lewis and Clarke, and their companions, presented the 23d January, 1867.

COMMITTEE ROOM, January 12, 1867.

SIR, The committee to whom has been referred a resolution of the house of representatives, to enquire what compensation ought to be made to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, for their late service in exploring the western waters, have instructed me to request that you will furnish them with such information, in the possession of the department of war, as you may deem necessary to guide the committee in establishing their rate of compensation; also a list of the names of the officers, and their respective grades, and the names of the soldiers under their command.

WILLIS ALSTON, jun. Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 14, 1867.

SIR, Agreeable to the request of the committee, as expressed in your letter of the 12th inst. I herewith transmit a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who formed the party recently returned from an enterprise, which they commenced and prosecuted with a degree of boldness, perseverance, judgment and success, that has rarely, if ever occurred, in this or any other country.

The officers and soldiers will receive their usual compensations from this department, up to the time of their return to St. Louis.

The quantum of gratuity, either in land or money, or in both, to which such meritorious and unusual services may be entitled, on the score of national justice, or on the principles of sound policy and national liberality, being principally a matter of opinion, it is with diffidence that I take the liberty of proposing, for the consideration of the committee, a grant to each non-commissioned officer and private, of 320 acres of land; to lieutenant Clarke, of 1,000; and to captain Lewis, of 1,500, with the addition of double pay to each while engaged in the enterprise; and that each one should have permission to locate his grant on any lands that have been surveyed, and are now for sale by the United States.

It may be proper for me to remark, that in a conversation with captain Lewis, he observed, that whatever grant of land Congress might think proper to make to himself and lieutenant Clarke, it was his wish there should be no distinction of rank so noticed, as to make a difference in the quantity granted to each; and that he would prefer an equal division of whatever quantity might be granted to them.

I also transmit herewith, the letter from captain Lewis to the Secretary of War, which accompanied said list.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. DEARBORN.

Hon. WILLIS ALSTON, Chairman, &c. CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 15, 1867.

SIR, Herewith inclosed I transmit you the roll of the men who accompanied me on my late tour to the Pacific ocean, through the interior of the continent of North America.

In addition to the men whose names are entered on this roll, there are two others who have some claims to a gratuity, as connected with the expedition; but as I cannot consider them in all respects as of the permanent party, I have thought their pretensions more properly the subjects of this detached communication, than of the roll which accompanies it.

Richard Warrington was a corporal in the infantry of the United States' army, whom I had occasion to take with me on my voyage as far as the Mandan nation. His term of service expired on the 4th of August, 1864, nearly three months previous to my arrival at that place. Knowing that it would become necessary for me to send back my boat in the spring 1865, with a party of soldiers, whose terms of service had not expired; that it was of some importance that the government should receive in safety the dispatches which I was about to transmit from thence; that there was not one of the party destined to be returned from thence in whom I could place the least confidence, except himself, and that if he was discharged at the moment of the expiration of his term of service, that he would necessarily lose his military standing, and thereby lessen the efficiency of his command among the soldiers; I was induced under these considerations to make an arrangement with him, by which it was agreed between us that he should not receive his discharge from the military service until his return to St. Louis, and that he should, in interim, retain his rank, and receive only for his services the accustomed compensation. Accordingly, he remained with me during the winter, and was the next spring, in conformity to my plan, placed in command of the boat, and charged with my dispatches to the government. The duties assigned him on this occasion were performed with a punctuality which uniformly marked his conduct while under my command. Taking into view the cheerfulness with which he continued in the service after every obligation had ceased to exist from his enlistment; the fatigues, labour and dangers incident to that service, and above all the fidelity with which he discharged his duty, it would seem that when rewards were about to be distributed among those of the party who were engaged in this enterprise, that his claim to something more than his pay of seven dollars per month, as corporal, cannot be considered unreasonable.

John Newman was a private in the infantry of the United States' army who joined me as a volunteer, and entered into an enlistment in common with others, by which he was held and mustered as one of the permanent party. In the course of the expedition, or shortly before we arrived at the Mandan village, he committed himself by using certain mutinous expressions, which caused me to arrest him, and to have him tried by a court martial formed of his peers; they finding him guilty, sentenced him to receive seventy-five lashes, and to be discharged from the permanent party. This sentence was confirmed by me, and the punishment took place. The conduct of this man, previous to this period, had been generally correct, and the zeal he afterwards displayed for the benefit of the service, was highly meritorious. In the course of the winter, while at Fort Mandan, from an ardent wish to atone for the crime which he had committed at an unguarded moment, he exerted himself on every occasion, to become useful. This disposition induced him to expose himself too much to the intense cold of that climate, and on a hunting excursion he had his hands and feet severely frozen, with which he suffered extreme pain for some weeks. Having recovered from this accident by the 1st of April, 1865, he asked forgiveness for what had passed, and begged that I would permit him to continue with me through the voyage; but deeming it impolitic to relax from the sentence, although he stood acquitted in my mind, I determined to send him back, which was accordingly done. Since my return, I have been informed that he was extremely serviceable as a hunter, on the voyage to St. Louis, and that the boat on several occasions, owed her safety, in a great measure, to his personal exertions, being a man of uncommon activity and bodily strength. If under these circumstances, it should be thought proper to give Newman the remaining third which will be deducted from the gratuity awarded Baptiste Le Page, who occupied his station in the alter part of the voyage, I should feel myself much gratified.

I have the honor to be, With due consideration and much respect, Your obt. servant, MERIWETHER LEWIS, Capt. 1st U. S. reg. Infantry. Gen. H. DEARBORN, Secretary at War. The following are the names of the persons above referred to: John Ordway, Nathaniel Pryor, Charles Floyd, Patrick Gass, William Bratton, John Collins, John Colter, Pier Cruzatte, Joseph Field, Reuben Field, Robert Frazier, Silas Goodrich, George Gibson, Thomas P. Howard, Hugh Hall, Francis Labricke, Hugh McNiel, John Shields, George Shannon, John Potts, John Baptist Le Page, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Richard Windsor, Peter Wisner, Alexander Willard, Joseph Whitehouse, George Druryard, Touissant Charbono.

GENERAL REMARK. With respect to all those persons whose names are entered on this roll, I feel a peculiar pleasure in declaring, that the ample support which they gave me under every difficulty; the manly firmness which they evinced on every necessary occasion, and the patience and fortitude with which they submitted to and bore the fatigues and painful sufferings incident to my late tour to the Pacific ocean, entitles them to my warmest approbation and thanks; nor will I suppress the expression of a hope, that the recollection of services thus faithfully performed, will meet a just reward, in an ample remuneration on the part of our government.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, Capt. 1st U. States reg. Infantry. Washington, Jan. 15, 1867.

TAMMANY SOCIETY. An Adjourned Meeting of the Tammany Society for Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on Thursday Evening, precisely at the going down of the sun.

H. NILES, Secy. Season of Snows, the 3d Year of Incarceration 315.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To those Citizens of Baltimore, who are in the English Dry Goods trade. IT has frequently been matter of complaint among you, that the wealthy inland traders, should vexatiously pass through your city with their money, to be disbursed in the cities of your eastern competitors. The cause for this extra trouble and expense, on the part of those inland traders, is well known by you to be the hitherto want in our city of a fair supply of articles, other than those received from Great Britain—inasmuch as the buyer, of means and credit, will naturally resort to the market which can most completely furnish his wants. And, however respectable or eminent you may be in your competition in the department of those wants, the English, you lose, as you must know, much of the benefit that would relate to you herefrom, by reason of an entire unprovision hitherto, on first terms, of Calcutta, China and French articles. The writer hereof is himself an importer of English Goods, and has observed with great satisfaction the published proposal for a company for the commendable purpose of securing a regular supply of India and Eastern articles generally for this market. We are all much indebted to the projectors of this enterprise—the city generally—and those in the English Dry Goods line most especially, feeling that all will, beyond controversy, be benefited. It is highly gratifying to see a few public spirited names, so high on the subscription list for the organization of this company, as goes nearly to one half of its completion—And it is in an equal degree mortifying to find that the many who are most immediately interested and to be benefited hereby, are unaccountably delinquent.

The writer of this paper has more than once heard illanders aspersions on that class of our citizens, who are in the trade to whom this is addressed—charging them, as a body, deficient in spirited enterprise, talent, or due capacity, for the perfection of their avocation.—He has taken pains to vindicate them from what, he hopes, will be proven to be a groundless aspersion. But if they truly and unaccountably continue to neglect embracing the opportunity now in their power, of promoting essentially their own immediate interests, and thereby those of this prosperous city generally, it will not be easy to reconcile such inapertness with the possession of the properties of spirited enterprise and capacity, which it is yet hoped will not be found wanting, in that respectable and wealthy class of our citizens, who compose the traders with Great Britain.

The writer of these lines went yesterday to one of the depositories for those subscription papers, and was, he owns, mortified to find on the list he saw, scarce a name from the body now addressed.—A body for which he naturally feels a tremendous solicitude, composing one third of himself.—A body more directly interested than any other in the city, as they will be doubly benefited by a judicious organization of the proposed association.—First, by the immediate profits to result from the trade, to all interested, alike. Secondly, by the efficient inducement, that it will affordly hold out to the substantial money trader to our city, who finding eastern articles on first rate terms here, will not travel one hundred miles further for them, but remain in this market with his money and credit, and finally his wants at the same time in the English line. Were the English Dry Goods traders to receive a remuneration of simple interest only on their money advanced to them in this object, that interest, without further calculation, is deemed a term sufficient to encourage a laudable, and profitable, eventually lucrative enterprise. Furthermore, the trade, independently of all other considerations, promises plausibly for itself, to be profitable.

It is thus far seen on the subscription paper, that such as can have only the prospect of the city in view, by their subscription.—Motives, to be sure, of ample force.—But you gentlemen, who trade nearly exclusively in British fabrics, have not only those strong stimulants in common with your fellow citizens, but the additionally cogent one of vending your English with eastern imports: the first more probably and certain by the latter being any where in the market, whether in your own hands immediately or not. Should any of you reply that means are wanting, remittances from the interior being unusually tardy,—the very reason why remittances to you are thus tardy (more so it is true and well known than to any other city of the grade of ours on the continent) is this laid want of a competency general supply—as buyers of first pretensions for means and credit go, of necessity, to the eastern towns, not being able to furnish themselves generally here; and those that fall to your lot being in chief part, of the second grade, have it not, generally, in their power to meet their engagements with you with promptitude. Remove the cause and the pernicious fact will cease.

The stipulated terms of subscription to this judiciously proposed association are convenient. One-fourth only, at a short term, say next month, and the residue at such convenient periods hereafter as gives you ample time to make your arrangements accordingly. Should you even find it prudent to diminish your English trade for a year, some ten or more hundred pounds sterling, to as to carry this politic undertaking into prompt effect, it would be a wise diminution rather than to forego the ultimate certain benefits and triple remuneration, to result from a capital thus wisely invested, great part of which will be furnished from sources not at all connected with your line of pursuit; and will speedily, no doubt, be diverted into other channels, if you do not promptly come forward, or if you suffer it to languish for want of your item of contribution. It is not however believed that any diminution of your customary trade can be at all necessary; as if each of you take only one share, (say to three) it will be adequate to carry the plan into effect forthwith, supported as it already is, by names of laudable spirit—and the season of the year when vessels must fall for the east, if small, will not admit of delay. Furthermore the stock to be created by this meritorious association, it is confidently believed, will soon command a better premium than any other stock in the city whatever, the celebrated Water Stock not even excepted, after the recent mania occasioned by that stock shall have duly evaporated.

The subscription papers for the China and Calcutta Company, it appears, are to be withdrawn from the mentioned offices, before the tenth instant!

MEDICALS. Bremen is possessed by the French—who have detained all vessels to ascertain which were British. London p. Dec. 5.

A London paper of the 5th Dec. says: "The loan for the next year will be for only twelve millions." [60,000,000 dollars.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

LUND, NOV. 1. All the accounts received from Stralsund, Stettin, &c. mention the battle of Auerstadt as having been obtained chiefly by treachery; nothing could exceed the determined bravery with which the Prussians fought, animated by the presence of their King and the venerable Duke of Brunswick, every inch of ground was contested, and notwithstanding the superior numbers of the French, they would have certainly been driven from the field, but for the perfidy of General —, who presented an opening in the corps which he commanded, into which the enemy poured a column of infantry, and getting into the rear of the Prussian army, threw it into confusion; he is now under arrest, as well as three other officers, suspected of the same conduct, and will be brought to a court martial, as soon as one can be held. Our opposite neighbors at Copenhagen are a good deal alarmed at the prospect which this event presents to them. Already do they anticipate the loss of Holstein, and the shutting of the sound.

P. S. I have just seen another letter from Stralsund, which mentions that Gen. —, has been hanged. Haugwitz has also been arrested.

LONDON.

Nov. 15. A number of letters were this day received in town from Holland by the Concordia, Dubina, arrived in the river from Cutwyck; some of them, we understand, are of so late date as Thursday; but the only one which we have seen is dated from Rotterdam on Tuesday evening. It states, that the first column of the Russian army joined the Prussians at Landsberg in Brandenburg on the 24th ult. and that another corps, chiefly cavalry, had at that date crossed the river Waita at Swetan. No mention whatever is made of an action on the Oder, as reported by the captain of the Dantzioker, arrived in the Forth; and it is evident from the above, that should a battle have been fought on the 24th or 25th, the Russians could not have taken part in it. The letters to which we allude mention that the posts from Saxony, Prussian Poland, Russia, &c. had not arrived for nearly three weeks, so that nothing was known of the operation of the allied armies, beyond what transpired in the French and Dutch camps.

Considerable apprehensions are entertained by the Court of Copenhagen respecting the designs of the French. It is true that Denmark has not, since the commencement of the revolution, taken any share in the wars against France, and the active part which she took in the Northern Confederation against Great Britain in the year 1801, might naturally be supposed to exempt her from any danger of an attack from France. But all this will weigh but little with Bonaparte, when put in competition with his favorite object, viz. the shutting the sound against our commerce;—and we have no doubt that we shall very soon hear of a peremptory application from him to the Danish Government upon that subject. It was confidently stated yesterday evening that Government had received positive confirmation of a demand having formally been notified to the Court of Copenhagen.

Eighteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army POTZDAM, Oct. 26.

The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial Foot Guards, consisting of ten battalions, and sixty pieces of cannon, served by the Riding Artillery.

The citadel of Spandau, 3 miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of waters, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand the Emperor's aid de camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed when Marshal Lannes proposed a capitulation to the commandant.

[The capitulation, which is in the usual terms, is subjoined to this bulletin in the French paper.]

Large magazines of tents, clothing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories.

A letter from Helmstadt, lately intercepted, contains some interesting particulars.

The prince of Hatzfeld Busching, the superintendent of the police; the President Kerchhoffen; Forney, a Privy Counsellor.—M. M. Kuck, Siegren, Hermensdorf, Counsellors, sent as deputies by the city of Berlin have this morning delivered the keys of the place to his Majesty at Potsdam. They were accompanied by M. Groot, Counsellor of Finance, and the Barons Vicunitz and Ekalaton. They confessed the reports spread through the city of Berlin were false; that the citizens and the mass of the people had viewed the war with regret; that a number of women and young officers were the only persons who had promoted it; that he was a man of no penetration, who could not foresee what was to be expected from it. Like all the rest of the Prussians, they censured the visit of Alexan-

der as the cause of their misfortunes. The change then took place in the mind of the Queen, who, timorous and modest female, engaged in her household affairs, became bewildered, wishing only for war.

The head quarters are at Charlottenburgh.

A letter from Helmstadt, in the Duchy of Brunswick, referred to in the above Bulletin, dated Oct. 18, 1866.

"TO MY WIFE AND CHILDREN, " Amidst the rumours of war which approach our peaceful dwelling, and which is announced by the bands of Prussian fugitives that pass by, that which to me is the most lamentable is the loss of my two eldest sons. Each is my anguish, that I am scarcely capable of writing or thinking with any degree of propriety.

" Our good duke is morally wounded.—Prince Louis of Prussia is killed—Mollendorf has received several wounds, and is obliged to keep his bed. The King escaped with difficulty. Halberstadt is full of the wounded.

" At length I have done as you required me, and now behold the consequences! This is what the good King William Frederick may justly say to his young officers, who did not scruple to express their discontent openly upon the parade, only because he neglected to long to attack the French.

" It is true that the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians should be convinced that the French are, and will remain invincible, so long as the rest of the powers of Europe will remain obstinately attached to their ancient tactics, instead of adopting the French system, and at least endeavoring to fight them with their own weapons.

" A Prussian officer who passed through this place said, 'The French are little fellows, dwarfs; and if it were possible to be pitted against them man to man, I could throw half a dozen out of a window; but in the ranks, with a musket on their shoulders, they are devils—they march—they act with a celerity beyond example; the balls fly over their heads; and while a great heavy Prussian is performing one manœuvre, the French will perform half a dozen.

" What can be added to the opinion of a very able officer?—We may say for example, that these little fellows are not beaten in mere military machines by the use of the cane. For the most part, they are made heroes from a principle of honor. It is true that when compelled, they, as well as the Prussians, commence the military life with a good deal of reluctance; but in the end they prefer it beyond every thing—not merely on account of the humanity with which they are treated, but with a view to the path of honor, which is open to the common soldier in the Fr. army. He knows he is fighting for an object far above a few shillings per day. Why never I think of any poor devil of a soldier in this or that Sovereign's pay; when I think of the innumerable brooks of the cans which he receives;—when I see soldiers grown grey in this kind of service, and who after a number of campaigns, can only hope for the rank of Cornet or Ensign; I say, when I take a view of all these circumstances together, I cannot be amazed for one moment that the Prussians should be beaten by the French. On the other hand, I should be astonished if the French should be beaten.

" This day, I have had one of General Blucher's officers at dinner with me. He belonged to one of the regiments which, during the night, pulled right through the French army, thus situated:

" It was through the interstice marked A, that his Majesty and efforts were obliged to ride, to avoid being made prisoners. All night long they could plainly hear the shouts of rejoicing in both the French corps, who were celebrating their victory. The Prussian Officer says, that it will be impossible for the army to collect itself again under a month, so as to make head against the enemy. It is still doubtful, whether any Russian army is in the neighborhood, or on the march, &c."

Nineteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army. CHARLOTTEBURG, October 27.

The Emperor left Potsdam at twelve o'clock, to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged General Chaffeloup, Commandant of the engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meat, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole of the artillery.

In the palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potsdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the Seven Years' War; also the insignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took these trophies with him, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions;"—then pausing a little, he added, "I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover—I shall present them to the Governor of the Invalids; in that hotel they shall remain."

After the Queen withdrew from Potsdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia was found, which she had received from that monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the Correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King for three years past, together with some memorials written by English authors to prove that nations were under no obligations to observe any treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, but that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the Emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records; they show, if it were necessary, how unfortunate princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The notes, reports, and state papers were soaked with musk, and lay mingled together upon the Queen's toilet. This princely had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded.

A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Some of the regiments of hussars have made prizes to the amount of upwards of 500,000 francs, and it is reported that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.

The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor resides, is situated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree.

Twentieth Bulletin of the Grand Army. CHARLOTTEBURG, Oct. 27.

As the military movements are no longer uncertain, they are become all eyes regarding the contrivances of marches and manœuvres. The indefatigable Grand Duke of Berg, was at Zandenic on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with a brigade of light cavalry, under General Lasalle, while the division of dragoons under the General de Reumont and Grochy were marching to the same point. The Brigade under General Lasalle pre-