

Cayuse War Compensations

Researched and compiled by

Anne LeGare

1853  
L A W S

OF A

GENERAL AND LOCAL NATURE

PASSED BY

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

AND

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

At their various successive sessions from the year 1843, down to and inclusive  
of the session of the Territorial Legislature, held in the year 1849;  
except such laws of said session as were published in  
the bound volume of Oregon Statutes,  
dated Oregon City, 1851.

COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY, PASSED JANUARY 26, 1853.

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SALEM, OREGON:  
ASAHEL BUSH, TERRITORIAL PRINTER.  
1853.

# Oregon Legislature February 1849

## AN ACT

To provide for the final settlement of the Claims against the Oregon Government for and on account of the Cayuse War.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, That* Thomas Magruder, Samuel Burch, and Wesley Shannon, be and they are hereby appointed a board of commissioners to settle and adjust the claims against the government on account of and growing out of the Cayuse war, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for business; and, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the oath of office and enter into separate bonds to this Territory, with good and sufficient security, in a penal sum not less than five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor of this Territory, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on them by this act.

SEC. 2. Said board of commissioners shall organize by appointing one of their number president, and shall keep a record of their proceedings; and when so organized, it shall be the duty of the adjutant and commissary generals and the loan commissioners to surrender to said board all the books and papers of their respective offices, for which the board shall receipt to the respective officers.

SEC. 3. The board shall proceed to compare and examine the

## GENERAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

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books of the respective offices with the original vouchers upon which they are predicated, and with each other, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath touching any point on which they may require information; and they shall have power to adjudicate and decide upon all claims preferred against the government, and not found in the books of the proper officers; and they shall note any difference they may find between the books and vouchers, and between the different officers, and report the same to the next Legislature; *provided*, that in such adjudication no claim shall be allowed further than the same shall be legally proved; *and provided further*, that said board shall not be allowed to disregard any law now in force in this Territory.

SEC 4. It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners to ascertain, if possible, in all cases, the actual cash value of the articles furnished the loan commissioners, or sold or loaned to the commissary general, and upon which the government bonds were issued, or the receipt of the commissary general given, and to enter in a book prepared for that purpose the result of their investigations.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to give to any person applying therefor, a statement of their account with the Oregon Government, which shall exhibit in detail all the items making up said account, whether for money or property furnished the Government, or for services rendered in the Cayuse war, either as a citizen, soldier, or officer of the army, or pertaining thereto, to the correctness of which said board shall certify; *provided*, no person shall receive a certified statement of his account upon this government, for which a bond has been executed, without first surrendering said bond to be cancelled by the commissioners; *and provided further*, that such certified statement shall always exhibit the items of the account, rated at their actual cash value.

SEC. 6. On application of any person to the commissioners for a certified statement of their account with the Oregon government, who has rendered to the government his personal services in the prosecution of the Cayuse war, the board of commissioners shall require said applicant to answer on oath, whether he has or has not received from an officer of the government, or otherwise come into possession of government property which is not placed to the credit of the government in his account.

SEC. 7. The decision of the board of commissioners shall be final in all cases presented to them for adjudication; and the certified statement of accounts may be transferred by assignment, and shall be received at its face value for all government dues.

SEC. 8. The commissioners shall meet and hold their sittings monthly in Oregon City, on the first Mondays in each month, and continue to sit as a board, daily, so long as there is any business before them, the last meeting to be held on the first Monday in November next, at the close of which, all outstanding claims upon this government, not found upon the books in the hands of the commissioners, shall be forever barred.

8-G. & S. L.

SEC. 9. Each commissioner shall receive as a full compensation for his services the sum of five dollars per day for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties as commissioner.

SEC. 10. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

L. A. RICE,  
*Speaker.*

Approved February 16, 1849.

GEO. ABERNETHY.

Congressional Globe

February 1852

Argument to compensate veterans with land:

The fourth section of the Senate bill, which it was proposed to substitute for the above, was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th of June, 1812, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers, or troops, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 23, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required; and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of the 11th of February, 1847, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

Mr. LANE. I propose to amend the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman propose to amend the portion to be stricken out, or that to be inserted?

Mr. LANE. To that to be inserted I move the following:

*Provided, further*, That all persons who performed military service in defence of the citizens of the Territory of Oregon against the Cayuse Indians, in what is commonly known as the "Cayuse war" of 1847 and 1848, are hereby held and declared to have been in the service of the United States for all the purposes of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, and entitled accordingly.

*And it is further provided*, That all persons entitled to bounty land warrants under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, and who may be residents of said Territory of Oregon at the date of the passage of this act, shall be entitled and permitted to locate their warrants upon any unclaimed lands in said Territory,

and that upon such survey and location patent shall issue therefor as in other cases.

Mr. L. said: I offer this amendment, because I think it ought to be adopted—because I think the people of Oregon have claims upon this Government which can only be paid by the adoption of such a provision as I have proposed to this bill. There is no class of cases, in my judgment, more meritorious than this. At a time when the Territory of Oregon had not more than nine hundred voters, and when they could get no assistance from the Government of the United States; when there had been no troops sent there, and before the laws of the country extended over them, the Indians made war upon that country. They commenced by killing Dr. Whitcomb, his wife, and all about him, and threatened, by a union of the tribes in that vicinity, to overrun the entire settlements and destroy them. It was thought necessary by the provisional government to call out the people of that Territory. They turned out almost to a man, and endured all the hardships of a service of nearly nine months, without provisions, without supplies, without a commissary, without a quartermaster, without clothing, and without arms; every one taking up such arms as he could get hold of, for the purpose of defending his country, and saving the lives of the women and children in that country. They performed a harder service than any volunteers performed in the service of this country since the war of the Revolution.

[Note error: Dr. Whitman referred to as Dr. Whitcomb]

But there is no law giving them a bounty for that service. They are justly entitled to it. I think, if this House will ever inquire into this case, and understand it—if they will look at the condition that country was in at the time to which I allude, and the good conduct of the people in defending themselves—if they could know of the sufferings and hardships that people endured, they would readily, I have no doubt, provide for placing them upon the same footing with the other volunteers who have served their country. Is there any good reason why volunteers, serving in a proper and just war for avenging the murders committed upon the people of Oregon, should not be provided for the same as the volunteers serving in any other portion of the country? I have no doubt about this defence; and if the House will understand it—if they will understand the nature of the war and the service performed by the people of Oregon—I believe there is no member here who would hesitate to make this provision. The whole force mustered into the service did not exceed five hundred men, and I think less than that. Now, all we ask is, that they may be entitled to the same amount of land to which other people are entitled who have acted as soldiers in the service of the country. We ask, also, that they may have the privilege of locating their lands in the Territory of Oregon. We do not ask that they may be allowed to come here, but that they may be allowed just what they are entitled to, and the privilege of locating their lands in the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. COBB. I want to ask the gentleman a question, and it is this: Are the people which the gentleman desires to make provision for, citizens of Oregon?

Mr. LANE. They are citizens of Oregon.

Mr. COBB. It would be with a great deal of difficulty that I could be brought to vote against anything which the honorable gentleman from Oregon [Mr. LANE] might even ask for. I recollect distinctly, after I gave a vote a few days ago to provide for that gentleman, I was told that I should have to answer for that vote at home. Well, sir, if I have to answer for it, let me answer for it. I will do justice.

As to the amendment which the gentleman from Oregon proposes to the amendment, I am opposed to it. I well recollect, when I was upon the Committee on Public Lands, we all strove to provide bountifully for that Territory, and a provision was made giving each settler from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty acres of land, and even much larger grants than that. I am determined, so far as my action goes, to provide liberally for the people of that Territory, and I am willing to vote for anything in the line of reason which the gentleman from Oregon asks for; but when he proposes an amendment which is to trammel the bill, and which I know, whether it is intended or not, will have the effect to trammel the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Ohio, which contains a meritorious provision for

which the act of 28th September, 1850, was intended to provide, I cannot go with the gentleman thus far.

Mr. Chairman, the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon proposes to give to that meritorious class of citizens what we have already given, and we have given a much larger amount than he now proposes. I will ask that a letter be read from the Secretary of the Interior, to show his decision in relation to those citizens which we intended to be provided for by the bounty land law of 1850. I know what we did intend to do then, the decision of the Secretary of the Interior to the contrary notwithstanding. I know that we intended to embrace all those individuals who have been engaged in service, in the defence of their country, whether in a war declared by the General Government or not. Look at the hostilities between this Government and the Creek and Cherokee Indians! Did the Government declare war against them? Why, sir, the whole of the individuals engaged in the war with Mexico would not be considered as serving in a regularly declared war. Was war declared against the Florida Indians? Was war declared against the Mexican Indians? And yet are the soldiers who fought against those Indians in the defence of their country, to be denied the benefit of the bounty land law?

[Here the hammer fell.]

After discussion on the amendment, Lane made the following proposal:



Mr. LANE. I want to offer an amendment, which I hope the House will adopt. I propose to amend the amendment so that all persons entitled to warrants, and now living in Oregon Territory, may have the privilege of locating their warrants within that Territory. You will recollect that under the provisions of this law, to which this is an amendment, bounty lands can be only located where the public lands are surveyed. They are not surveyed or in market in Oregon Territory. I ask that such persons as are referred to in my amendment, may have the privilege of locating their claims in Oregon Territory, to be surveyed by the Surveyor General in the same manner as other claims are surveyed.

The amendment was then read, as follows:

*And it is further provided,* That all persons entitled to bounty land warrants under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, and which may be owned by residents of said Territory of Oregon at the date of the passage of this act, shall be permitted to locate their warrants upon any unclaimed lands in said Territory, and that upon such survey and location patents shall issue therefor, as in other cases.

Mr. BROOKS. I hope the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. LANE] will not prevail. In the bill of the last Congress about forty-eight millions of acres of public lands were bestowed by these bounty land warrants. In the bill before us, as it stands now, about thirty millions more, I suppose, are proposed to be granted. We have made these warrants assignable. Now, the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. LANE] is, practically, that these land warrants be taken in large masses and groups—being bought up by speculators, and be located in twenty, thirty, or forty miles square in Oregon—and that these large masses of land be held by one or two individuals. In the civil and diplomatic bill there is something of a like proposition, and I call the attention of the House to it now. It is to open to these bounty land warrants all lands now unsurveyed, that may hereafter be surveyed; that is, to open to the location of them the whole vast field of all the public lands. A more gigantic system of land plunder never was designed by human ingenuity. We who have lived in the midst of vast patroon estates in the State of New York, involved in anti-rent troubles and surrounded by anti-rent wars, warn the country against this gigantic scheme of land-holding. I warn Congress to take notice now, that this proposition is not to be confined to Oregon. It is to go out throughout all the unsurveyed lands of the United States. Put down this proposition and the one in the civil and diplomatic bill now, and give your attention to it now. Meet it in the beginning, unless you want the brokers of Wall street, of Cincinnati, and St. Louis, who are now gathering these assignable land warrants in all quarters, and preparing to locate them upon these lands in twenty, thirty, or forty miles square, to establish a system of patroonery landlordism, such as we are surrounded by in the State of New York, and such as has caused murders and disorders of all sorts, and has cost us hundreds and thousands of dollars to enforce the execution of the law.

I am opposed to the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon, for Oregon and for all other parts of the United States. If these land warrants are to be made assignable, I say confine them to the surveyed lands, and let them be located upon

such lands, and upon no others. Let the people of Oregon be content with the liberality of the provisions of the land law of the last Congress. Congress dealt with them with a very bountiful hand.

Mr. LANE. If the House will allow me to explain, as I did not make a five minutes speech—

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted.

Mr. LANE. I did not consume the time allowed me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon stated his proposition, and occupied about four minutes of his time before it was stated by the Chair.

Mr. LANE. I am well satisfied that the gentleman from New York does not understand my amendment, or a single word of its provisions, and it is consequently necessary for me to explain.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can call for the reading of his amendment, which will explain itself. But it will not be in order to debate it.

The amendment was then read, as inserted above.

The question was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. LANE, and it was not agreed to.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*An account of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the year ending June 30, 1853.*

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JUNE 24, 1854.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
June 24, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, herewith, statements prepared by the Register of the Treasury, with a copy of his letter transmitting them to this department, exhibiting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1853; stated in pursuance of the standing order of the House of Representatives of 30th of December, 1791, and an act of August 26, 1842.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES GUTHRIE,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

HON. LINN BOYD,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Register's Office, June 22, 1854.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, stated in pursuance of the standing order of the House of Representatives of 30th of December, 1791, and an act of August 26, 1842.

This account contains—

First. A general account of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853. The pages on the margin of the credit side refer to the detailed expenditures under the specific heads of appropriation.

Second. The expenditures and repayments under each head of appropriation, showing the aggregate amount paid to and unpaid by each individual during the year.

Third. Statements of the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1853; including the balances on the 1st of July, 1852, the payments during the year, the several sums carried to the surplus fund, and the balances unexpended at the end of the year.

Fourth. Statements of the receipts, expenditures, and appropriations; showing the aggregate annual amounts, under various general heads, from 4th of March, 1789, to 30th of June, 1853.

Fifth. Statements of the balances due by and in favor of supervisors, collectors, and others, of the late direct taxes and internal revenue.

Sixth. Statements of the operations at the several land offices, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

Seventh. Statements in relation to customs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

1852-'53.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon in defending the people of the Territory from the Cayuse Indians, &c.*

To James O. Henderson.....	167 85
James R. Bean.....	217 17
Robert Moore.....	28 08
Frederick Ketchum.....	118 50
Samuel Burch.....	200 00
Sherry Ross.....	258 50
Solomon Allen.....	100 00
Samuel K. Barton.....	68 67
Jason Peters.....	113 50
Jacob T. Reed.....	103 34
David Colver.....	126 75
Savil W. Her.....	119 10
Daniel B. Matheny.....	261 25
David Crawford.....	284 00
William L. C. Eades.....	250 65
Charles Coweniah.....	107 29
Charles P. Fullerton.....	208 83
James Davidson.....	62 91
James R. Lebo.....	221 25
John Orchard.....	315 95
Mark Rodgers.....	160 20
James M. Powell.....	276 75
Adam Matheny.....	246 00
Isaiah C. Matheny.....	197 00
Isaac Butler.....	255 73
Douglas Jones.....	112 25
Joseph Pearson.....	211 00
John Monroe.....	245 13
Benjamin Jennings.....	1,562 20
Abraham E. Garrison.....	418 46
Isaac M. Foster.....	264 64
John S. Foster.....	226 58
John B. Price.....	97 75
Richard Arthur.....	118 50
Hugh D. O'Bryant.....	493 32
William P. Hughes.....	474 68
Samuel Kingery.....	76 50
Lucius Marsh.....	66 30
William Simmons.....	256 99
Edward A. Wilson.....	82 74
A. Zachary.....	113 00
Thomas Wilson.....	140 88
John Q. Zachary.....	186 80
Lewis M. Savage.....	144 50
David Weston.....	616 24
Joseph Waldo.....	45 00
William H. Wilson.....	829 13
James B. Stephens.....	292 59
William W. Walker.....	265 50
John H. Whitley.....	116 00
Samuel W. Shannon.....	54 40
John Scales.....	244 23
John Switzler.....	408 18
Peter A. Weis.....	118 30
William D. Stillwell.....	190 73
Sidney W. Moss.....	59 98
Alexander McKay.....	252 10
Caleb J. Payne.....	58 55
The estate of Fred. Prigg.....	168 40
Ones Brown.....	61 80
Carried forward.....	\$13,542 6

1852-'53.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Brought forward.....	13,542 62
To	Ninian A. Eberman.....	118 50
	Thomas Powell.....	153 02
	Mitchell P. Gilliam.....	117 75
	William J. Grayson.....	249 15
	Green L. Rowland.....	268 80
	Ludwell J. Rector.....	134 25
	Joseph Holman.....	58 50
	Jeremiah Rowland.....	41 75
	Daniel P. Burns.....	273 65
	Jesse Cadwallader.....	265 75
	Andrew Layson.....	249 15
	Stephen Jenkins.....	259 05
	James Kestor.....	71 05
	Woodford Hollman.....	106 00
	Thomas J. Hubbard.....	1,503 00
	A. P. Caldwell.....	121 50
	John N. Cushing.....	498 27
	William Brenton.....	115 00
	Benjamin F. Burch.....	414 01
	Joseph Crank.....	236 75
	Joel J. Humbree.....	120 51
	Clark S. Pringle.....	93 50
	William Roberts.....	1,877 69
	Albert H. Fish.....	259 91
	Andrew Gibble.....	118 00
	Albert G. Davis.....	172 50
	John S. Hunt.....	24 00
	James Twilliger.....	30 15
	Andrew J. Adams.....	111 00
	John Fleming.....	503 01
	Lafayette Humbree.....	75 50
	Gilbert Munden.....	199 49
	Peter H. Hatch.....	69 50
	John J. Gerrish.....	265 80
	James H. Pierce.....	220 12
	Absalom B. Robinson.....	114 15
	Medoram Crawford.....	70 72
	Joseph H. Downer.....	282 29
	Thomas Stephens.....	53 10
	Hugh Burns.....	848 16
	Abram C. Brown.....	123 88
	Thomas Alpine.....	216 25
	Isaac N. Gilbert.....	440 11
	Andrew J. Humbree.....	99 85
	David Harper.....	263 80
	John C. Holgate.....	191 74
	Isaiah M. Johns.....	294 00
	John Savage.....	188 50
	Alexander York.....	328 50
	Nelson R. Doty.....	209 14
	Mauley Danforth.....	285 45
	Lewis Stewart.....	258 30
	William Williams.....	144 95
	Joseph Magone.....	772 52
	Josiah W. Lagersfeller.....	236 70
	Joel Palmer.....	2,238 83
	John Eades.....	238 47
	Henry Saffarons.....	544 79
	Chevalier Richardson.....	299 17
	Robert Walker.....	258 68
	Henry W. Sargent, deceased.....	151 80
	Elias J. Crandall.....	227 00
	Carried forward.....	\$32,319 05

1852-'53.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Brought forward.....	32,319 05
To	Asa Stone.....	74 94
	Joseph B. Ralston.....	232 90
	George W. Weston.....	75 50
	William Torrey.....	118 50
	Obed S. Thomas.....	209 25
	Hiram B. Simkins.....	248 08
	James Taylor.....	118 30
	Daniel Waldo.....	678 69
	Samuel Senter.....	218 50
	J. H. Wilbur.....	20 00
	John M. Bacon.....	113 20
	Isaac Mills.....	100 00
	Perry Prettyman.....	340 00
	F. W. Pettegrove & Co.....	121 49
	Samuel Y. Cooke.....	255 43
	Aaron E. Wait.....	440 00
	George H. March.....	332 82
	James H. McMillan.....	119 80
	Abraham J. Humbree.....	654 00
	O. C. Pratt.....	50 38
	W. C. Smith.....	325 50
	James McGinnes.....	73 50
	Amos Harvey.....	31 40
	Board of Foreign Missions.....	1,407 50
	Alvah C. R. Shaw.....	197 14
	James E. Alsop.....	245 00
	David Burnside.....	26 40
	Philip F. Thompson.....	657 78
	George Wesley.....	180 13
	Lewis Montour.....	137 50
	Isaac Gervans.....	125 00
	William Stokes.....	239 20
	John Copenhaver.....	63 76
	Alexander Vileras.....	450 50
	John Cunningham.....	115 47
	William Shirley.....	274 85
	Edward Pyburn.....	230 00
	Lawrence Hall.....	628 18
	Augustine Delard.....	137 12
	William A. Culbertson.....	347 17
	J. L. Scoggins.....	265 00
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	Anderson Smith.....	49 50
	James W. Nesmith.....	312 05
	Ira Bowman.....	253 50
	Travers Dupre.....	138 50
	James Parkinson.....	375 63
	John Umperville.....	140 00
	T. H. Ramsey.....	244 30
	Augustine Russie.....	154 50
	Henry Bloeker.....	211 80
	Reuben Crowder.....	66 00
	John Herron.....	115 24
	Peter S. Enghart.....	86 20
	James Goff.....	130 50
	Charles McKay, jr.....	79 50
	Madison McCulloch.....	209 65
	L. C. Richardson.....	243 37
	Hugh Burns.....	1,000 00
	Samuel H. Goodhue.....	474 44
	James Field.....	45 00
	William Athey.....	262 05
	Jesse Gage.....	259 85
	Carried forward.....	\$47,880 51



1852-'53.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Brought forward.....	47,880 51
To William Doke.....		261 92
Nicholas G. Bird.....		122 35
Isaac W. Smith.....		225 00
John M. Garrison.....		452 53
Maxwell Rumsby.....		244 94
Edward Marsh.....		88 50
Manly Currier.....		260 50
Benjamin Allen.....		128 39
Rufus Johnston.....		275 98
Thomas T. Eyre.....		259 85
Levin N. English.....		634 91
John Kaeel.....		250 40
Perin B. Whitman.....		250 84
Hiram English.....		117 00
George Abernathy.....		1,482 18
		<hr/>
		852,995 80
		<hr/> <hr/>

# United States Congress Act of July 27, 1854

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE

## Statutes at Large and Treaties

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1851, TO MARCH 3, 1855,

CHAP. CVL. — *An Act making Appropriations to Defray the Expenses of the Cayuse War.* July 27, 1854.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, to pay the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the Provisional Government of Oregon in defending the people of the said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for such allowances for the expenses of adjusting the claims on that account as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper, not exceeding five dollars per day to each commissioner; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of said appropriation so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate said claims according to the reports of the commissioners heretofore appointed for ascertaining said amounts and of the Governor of said Territory, that have been communicated to Congress. And no claims shall hereafter be allowed on account of this war which are not presented at the Treasury Department of the United States within the next fiscal year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all of said claims and accounts not heretofore adjusted, shall be settled and adjusted at such place and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to reexamine any award that has been or may be made of said claims, and to reduce the amount, if, in his judgment, founded on proof, it should be too much.

APPROVED, July 27, 1854.

Appropriation of \$75,000 to pay the expense of the Cayuse War incurred in years 1847, 1848.

Commissioner's fees.

Mode of paying the money.

The time wherein claims are to be allowed.

Place and manner of adjusting said claims.

Awards may be reexamined and reduced.

THE  
Journal of the Senate  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON,  
FOR THE  
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION.  
1887.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19.

WHEREAS, The records, muster rolls, lists and all papers connected with or referring to the war known as the Cayuse Indian War of 1846-7, in Oregon, were burnt up in the capitol building at Salem that was totally destroyed by fire in 1854; and,

WHEREAS, There are no records or other evidences of said war to be found either in Oregon or at the capital of the United States at Washington City; and,

WHEREAS, Those self-sacrificing men who participated in that war engaged themselves in a war necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Oregon from the massacre and ravages of merciless savages who were determined to prevent settlement by white population within this then Territory of Oregon, which war was conducted even through the severity of a winter climate, attended with loss of life in many cases, privation and destitution in all, to a hard-fought victory; and,

WHEREAS, Those citizens who were engaged in that war should receive from the Government of the United States substantial recognition for this great service rendered to the General Govern-

ment and to Oregon, and their names should be placed upon the pension rolls of the Government and receive the benefits of the provisions of the Pension laws of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring:*

SECTION 1. That the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon respectfully requests of the Congress of the United States that the names of all persons engaged in the Cayuse Indian war of 1846-7 of Oregon be placed upon the pension rolls of the Government of the United States and that they receive the benefits of the provisions of the Pension laws of the General Government, and that the evidences of identification and service furnished by the Secretary of the State of Oregon be received as satisfactory proof of the claim of the applicant.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State of Oregon to receive the names of all men who participated in the Cayuse Indian war of 1846-7 of Oregon, under the authority of the Provisional Government of Oregon, with proof of identification and service by two or more witnesses under oath or other satisfactory evidence of identification and faithful service, which said names when so proven shall be forwarded to the proper officer under the said Pension Laws of the United States by the Secretary of the State of Oregon for acceptance of the benefits by the applicants arising under the provisions of said Pension Laws of the Government, and all such names of all persons so identified as herein provided are requested to be placed on the Pension Rolls of the Government by its officer or officers, whereby said applicants may receive the benefits of the provisions of said Pension Laws.

Mr. Hare moved that S. J. R. No. 19 be adopted.

On this question the roll was called and the vote was:

Those voting aye were:

Messrs. Allen, Barin, Bird, Coleman, Cartwright, Chandler, Cauthorn, Chamberlin, Dawson, Dimick, Emmett, Gray, Hare, Hamilton, Irvine, Lee, Looney, Miller, Rinehart, Siglin, Shupe, Simon, Stanley, Steel, Veatch, Weatherford, Watts, Mr. President—28.

Nays—None.

Absent—Messrs. Williams and Wager—2.

So S. J. R. No. 19 was declared adopted.

1903: The Oregon Legislature asked the US Congress to compensate veterans of the Cayuse War with pensions.

58TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. } DOCUMENT  
2d Session. } } No. 5.

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## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

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### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

PART I.

BUREAU OFFICERS, ETC.

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#### INDIAN WARS.

On July 27, 1892, fifty years after period included in the act, pension was provided for those who served thirty days in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee, and Florida war with Seminole Indians from 1832 to 1842 and to their widows.

On June 27, 1902, the benefits of said act were extended from that date to the survivors of the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-48 on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the

Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and to their surviving widows.

There has never been any law pensioning widows of soldiers whose death was due to service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861.

No provision has ever been made for mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters if the death of soldier or sailor resulted from service prior to March 4, 1861.

The laws relating to pension have been more liberal since 1861 than they were prior to that date.

To make it plainer, as an illustration of this fact, I will cite the case of a sailor who lost both arms in the service and line of duty prior to March 4, 1861. He would be entitled to a rating beginning at \$3.50 per month and to the various rates provided from time to time to February 12, 1889, when he would receive \$100 per month.