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Kansas claims. (To accompany H.R. 112.) Papers relative to the claim of the State of Kansas for claims against the government.

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KANSAS CLAIMS.

[To accompany H. R. 112.]

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

THE CLAIM OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

FOR

Claims against the government.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Ordered to be printed, and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the summer of 1864 General Curtis, commanding the department of Kansas, found the number of troops under his command entirely inadequate to the performance of the duty required of them.

The volunteer troops belonging to the department were nearly all engaged in distant fields, leaving him but a few detachments, insignificant in number. In addition to the troubles incident to the war of the rebellion, the Indians of the plains became suddenly and fiercely hostile, committing many murders and other brutal atrocities on the various overland routes and the unprotected borders of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. To meet this emergency General Curtis called for a force of State militia, which was promptly furnished from the western portion of Kansas. With this force he made a campaign against the savages. Returning therefrom in September, he found the rebel General Price was marching with a large army through Missouri, threatening to invade the department of Kansas.

On the 21st of September Major General Sykes, commanding the district of South Kansas, telegraphed that a large force was marching on Fort Scott, and Governor Carney was requested to call out the militia of the counties along the eastern border of Kansas, which he did. On the 24th of September General Curtis notified the governor of the approach of the rebel army, and requested him to have the whole of the militia of the State in readiness to co-operate with the United States forces.

Governor Carney responded that the militia would be ready, but that he desired that a written demand should be made upon him before taking all the citizens of the State from their homes and peaceful avocations to fight the national enemy. The demand was made, and the governor issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, October 8, 1864.

The State is in peril! Price and his rebel hosts threaten it with invasion. Kansas must be ready to hurl them back at any cost.

The necessity is urgent. The extent of that necessity the subjoined communication from Major General Curtis to me will establish.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 5, 1864.

The rebel forces under General Price have made a further advance westward, crossing the Gasconade, and are now at the railroad bridge on the Osage, about fifteen miles below Jefferson City. Large federal forces about St. Louis, and below, tend to drive him towards Kansas. Other motives also will induce his fiendish followers to seek spoils and vengeance in this State. To prevent this, and join in efforts to expel these invaders from the country, I desire that you will call out the entire militia force, with their best arms and ammunition, for a period of thirty days. Each man should be provided with two blankets or a buffalo robe for comfort, and a haversack for carrying provisions. No change of clothing is necessary. I want this force assembled on the border, mainly at Olathe, as soon as possible. For that purpose let farmers teams, with provisions and forage, be employed to hurry them forward.

I will do all in my power to provide provisions and public transportation, but hope every man will be as self-sustaining as possible, and ready to join me in privations, hardships, and dangers, to aid our comrades in Missouri in destroying these rebel forces, before they again desolate the fair fields of Kansas. It is necessary to suspend business and labor until we are assured our property and earnings are not within the grasp of unscrupulous marauders and murderers.

Confidently believing, governor, that your excellency and all loyal citizens will concur with me in the propriety of this very important demand, and give me your hearty co-operation and assistance, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,

Major Gen'l Com'dg Department

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1864.

I request that you issue the call. Let the militia turn out. If needed, they will of course be discharged. Their call and collection would enable us at least to give an impetus to Price's departure. Your prompt responses to my requests heretofore, I am sure we have saved the State from desolation. Let us do it now. The enemy is now near Sedalia, and a fight is expected there to-night. They have burnt Syracuse, Lamine, and Otterville depots to-day. You see they see moving steadily westward. Delay is dangerous.

S. R. CURTIS,

Major General

Governor CARNEY.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1864.

The line is now cut this side of Sedalia. This indicates a rebel move by some body, west or south. Hurry up the militia.

S. R. CURTIS,

Major General

Governor CARNEY.

Kansas, rally! You will do as you have always promptly done when your soil has been invaded. The call this time will come to you louder and stronger, because you know the foe will seek to glut his vengeance upon you. Meet him, then, at the threshold, and strike boldly—strike as one man against him. Let all business be suspended. The work to be done now is to protect the State against marauders and murderers. Until that is accomplished, we must lead a soldier's life, and do a soldier's duty.

Men of Kansas, rally! One blow—one earnest, united blow—will foil the invader and save you. Who will falter? Who is not ready to meet the peril? Who will not defend his home and State?

To arms, then! To arms and the tented field, until the rebel foe shall be baffled and beaten back. Major General Deitzler will assume command of the brave men of Kansas, and issue the necessary orders.

THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor.

This proclamation was followed by an order from the major general in command of the State militia, arranging places of rendezvous, &c., as follows:

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Topeka, October 9, 1864.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, of the 8th instant, the militia of Kansas will turn out and *rendezvous, immediately*, at the points indicated below:

Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, and Marshall Counties, at the city of Atchison, under Brigadier General Sherry.

Atchison, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Wabaunsee, Shawnee, Douglas, and Johnson Counties, at Olathe, under Brigadier General M. S. Grant.

Wyandott County, at the city of Wyandott, under Major General E. S. Hubbard.

Miami, Franklin, Osage, Morris, and Lyon Counties, at Paola, under Brigadier General Fishback.

Linn, Anderson, and Coffey Counties, at Mound City, under Brigadier General S. N. Wood.

Bourbon, Allen, and Woodson Counties, at Fort Scott, under Brigadier General J. B. Scott.

Commanders of brigades and regiments will promptly prepare their respective commands for active service for thirty (30) days, unless sooner discharged, and see that each man will bring two blankets, a tin cup, knife and fork, a haversack, and, also a coffee-pot and frying-pan for every five men. Let each regiment and detachment bring ample transportation and all the rations possible, but there must be no delay on any account. The general government will undoubtedly pay all proper charges for such transportation and supplies, and will furnish rations and forage at all the points indicated in this order, as far and as soon as possible. Let each man come with such arms as are at hand, and a full supply of ammunition. As the campaign will be short, no change of clothing will be necessary. Until further orders, the headquarters will be at Olathe, to which point all returns and communications will be sent.

By order of George W. Deitzler, Major General Kansas State militia.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The governor's proclamation and the above order were embraced in a general order from department headquarters, under date of October 9, 1864, and which concluded as follows:

[General Orders, No. 53.]

All federal officers in this department will aid in giving circulation and success to this effort to concentrate troops for immediate service.

Quartermasters and commissaries will aid, to the utmost of their abilities, to have requisite provisions accumulated as fast as possible.

An earnest and united movement should animate officers and men, volunteers and militia.

Let business and personal strife be suspended ; partisan discussions and political animosities be avoided ; and, instead of impatience, fault-finding, and detraction, to common among raw recruits, let every man display the fortitude, patience, and endurance which distinguish the patriotic soldier engaged in the defence of his home and his country.

The sooner this call is met, the more certain will be its success ; and the general earnestly appeals to soldiers and citizens to unite all their moral and physical energies in this effort to stifle the fiendish hordes that again threaten the people of Kansas and the peace of our country.

By command of Major General Curtis,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following dispatch was sent to General Sykes, and all commanding officers in the State :

The governor has called out the entire militia of the State. I want this given the widest circulation and the most prompt action.

S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

Immediately upon the promulgation of the governor's proclamation and the accompanying orders, the organized militia of the State, including all the white men of military age, took the field, marching to meet the enemy as promptly as mobilized veterans ; but General Curtis, knowing that desperate battles were to be fought, and that there were within the State many who, by reason of age or color, were excluded from the militia organizations, and consequently not reached by the governor's call, issued the following order :

General Orders No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 10, 1864.

The better to carry out the object of the governor's proclamation issued this morning and to secure prompt and united military organization and action, martial law is proclaimed to extend throughout the State of Kansas and the country occupied by the troops moving therefrom, and all men, white or black, between the ages of (18) eighteen and (60) sixty, will arm and attach themselves to some of the organizations of troops for temporary military service.

In all the principal cities and towns, business houses will close, as directed by the governor's proclamation, except where general officers may give leave to such houses and special establishments as may be considered necessary for the public subsistence and health.

As this order is only designed to continue while danger of invasion is apprehended the proper functions of civil officers will not be disturbed, and especially courts of justice and their processes, will not be interrupted by the military authorities.

All troops, volunteers and militia, are clothed with the powers, and are subject to the duties and penalties prescribed in the articles of war, and soldiers and citizens must expect very summary punishment of crime, and burning, robbing, and stealing in the field, will be severely and promptly punished. Private property and peaceable citizens must be protected. Our object is Price and his followers. His forces are now reported as retreating from Jefferson City in this direction. My advance to meet him is already moving. Let troops of every organization press forward to join in his repulse and pursuit.

By command of Major General Curtis,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In compliance with this order, great numbers of citizens who were exempt from military service by reason either of youth or age, hastened to join the marching regiments of militia from the locality of their homes. Others formed companies or battalions of exempts, and in pursuance of paragraph IV, General Orders No. 55, dated "Headquarters Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 10, 1864," a brigade of colored citizens was organized and placed under the command of C.

tain James L. Rafferty, of the Eighty-third United States troops, (formerly Second Kansas colored volunteers;) another organization of several hundred citizens of the same race was placed under the command of Lieutenant W. D. Mathews, of the light artillery, United States colored troops. These and numbers of smaller detachments, and some civilized Indians who had acquired the rights of citizenship, and joined in the movement, show its universality. Thus the whole able-bodied male population of the State, laying under contribution every available means of progression and transportation, and the best arms they could procure, moved upon the veteran enemies of the republic, and passing beyond the boundaries of the State and of the military department to which they belonged, engaged in bloody but victorious battles; losing, it is true, the lives of many gallant citizens; losing too, some artillery, some horses, transportation, and munitions of war; but gaining victories of which every patriot will be reminded when he hears of Westport, Big Blue, Little Blue, Hickman's Mills, State Line, Mine Creek, Mound City, and Marais des Cygnes.

On the 25th day of October General Curtis issued the following order:

General Order No. 57.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the field, Fort Scott, October 25, 1864.

Fifteen days ago, apprehending an assault upon my department by Major General Sterling Price, commanding a force of twenty thousand to thirty thousand rebels, intent upon the devastation and plundering of the State of Kansas, I deemed it necessary to proclaim martial law within this State, and in the country occupied by my forces, in order to secure a sufficient force, with the aid of the governor, to avert disasters and maintain the honor and power of the federal government within my department. The enemy having been beaten in several battles, driven below the settlements of Kansas, all danger of the State from that invasion, which seems to have ended, and the restrictions and burdens incident to martial law no longer necessary in my command, General Order No. 54 is therefore rescinded.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major General.

The militia were then relieved from active participation in the campaign, and on the 27th of October the Governor issued the following proclamation or order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, *October 27th, 1864.*

No invader's foot treads the soil of Kansas. Price and his robber horde have fled ingloriously before our gallant soldiery. I congratulate you; it is cause for congratulation to the State and to the country, for the defeat of the marauders is sweeping and complete. Commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies will march with their respective commands to the counties to which their respective commands belong, and there disband them, making a careful record of the term of service of each man, and see to it especially that proper receipts are given for all property taken or received, while in the field or on the march homeward, so that each man may obtain pay for all service rendered or means furnished during the time the militia of the State have been in active service. I cannot, however, direct this order to be issued without paying an earnest tribute to you, citizens of Kansas. The call upon the militia of the State was written on Saturday night, the 8th, and published on Monday, the 10th of October. You answered it with alacrity. You left business, the farm, the shop, the office, the pulpit, at a season of the year when every material interest called upon you to remain at home, and self-support almost demanded it.

Seizing your arms and securing your ammunition, you marched to the border, and in less than three days presented a defiant front full fifteen thousand strong, to the rebel foe. You stood together ready to hurl him back. Never did citizen soldiers show greater promptness, or spring to arms with a sterner will. The fire and spirit of the heroic blazed out in all your conduct. It will be an example to arouse the courageous and stimulate the daring. Citizen soldiers of Kansas! the present will remember and the future cherish your gallant, your self-sacrificing action.

THOMAS CARNEY, *Governor.*

In pursuance of this order the militia was marched home and disbanded. Muster rolls were made out, showing the term of service of each man; and the State has since, by legislative enactment, provided for the auditing and assumption of all just and correct claims for personal service, transportation, forage, subsistence, and property lost in action. These claims have now all been audited in pursuance of law, and the amount assumed, both for the Indian expedition of 1864 under General Curtis, and for the campaign against Price, is, in the aggregate, five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.)

This amount has been assumed by the State in the full belief and expectation that the general government will, as in justice bound, pay the legitimate expenses incurred by the militia of the State when upon active campaigns, upon the call of the federal commandant of the department serving under federal officers, much of the time outside of the State and department in which they lived, risking (and many of them losing) life, liberty, and property, as General Curtis truly says, to "avert disasters and maintain the honor and power of the federal government;" and this while the State to which they belonged had her full quota of volunteers in the military service of the United States, most of them in other and distant departments.

These State troops were called out to supply the place of regular troops that could not be procured to meet the emergency, and they answered the call under great disadvantages and losses to themselves and to the great detriment of the material interests of the State, paralyzing every species of industry throughout the State during the campaign, preventing the planting of fall crops, and causing the loss of a large portion of those raised during the summer. And yet, nothing is asked for but indemnity for the expenses unavoidably and legitimately incurred by the State troops when actually performing military service, in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to and receiving their orders under the same rules, regulation and penalties as troops of the regular or volunteer army.

Claims of a like character and demands not more meritorious have been allowed to other States, and a bill (Senate Bill No. 214) passed the Senate in 1868, the intent of which was to liquidate this indebtedness but the amount appropriated (\$259,000) being utterly inadequate, its passage was not pressed before the House.

I respectfully ask the attention of each Senator and Representative to this matter, to the end that justice be done and a burden be lifted from the State of Kansas which is not properly hers to bear.

In the fullest confidence that it will be the desire of Congress to liquidate these just claims at an early day, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. HARVEY,
Governor of Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, January 22, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith a statement of the amounts allowed by the Price raid commissions of 1867 and 1869, amounting in the aggregate to \$563,932 71, of this amount \$500,000 is assumed by the act of 1869, the State assuming only those claims audited and allowed for services, transportation, forage, subsistence, and property lost in action.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. HARVEY.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE.

Statement of amount of claims allowed by Price raid commissions of 1867 and 1869.

	Material, supplies, and transportation.	Damages sustained.	Miscellaneous claims.	
Amount allowed by examining commission of 1867.	\$81,682 32	\$131,693 83	\$35,518 47	
Amount allowed by commission of 1869.	29,670 21	27,497 51	1,109 17	
	111,352 53	159,191 34	36,627 64	\$307,171 51
Amount for services as per muster rolls.	256,761 20
Total.....	563,932 71

I, A. Thoman, auditor of state, hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a correct and true compilation of the reports of the Price raid commissions. Witness my hand and official seal this 20th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

A. THOMAN,
Auditor of State.

Statement in reference to the Claim of the State of Kansas, for Indemnification for expenses incurred in the support of her militia during the rebel invasion in 1864.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

To the honorable Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, Congress of the United States :

GENTLEMEN: Having been appointed an agent by an act of the legislature of the State of Kansas, approved January 30, 1866, to secure indemnity by the general government to the State of Kansas for expenses and debts incurred in the support of her "militia" in repelling rebel invasion by the forces under Price in 1864, I have the honor to submit the following statement of facts, explaining, in as short and succinct manner as possible, the nature and amount of these claims.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Adjutant General of Kansas.

In the fall of 1864 it became well ascertained that General Price, with a large rebel force, was moving upon Missouri, and general apprehension began to be manifested by the citizens of Kansas that either by choice he might march, or, from the force of circumstances, he might be driven across the State of Missouri and into Kansas, in order to make more safe his return to the south with the plunder it was reasonable to suppose he must obtain upon his route. After his movement against Pilot Knob, and the advance of his army to Franklin and Herman, and finally to Jefferson City, these apprehensions settled into convictions, and urgent appeals were made to the executive that he summon to the defence of the State, and the support of the Union forces concentrating to withstand the rebel advance, the militia of the State. The commander of the military department, Major General S. R. Curtis, representing the federal government, and understanding best the necessities of the country and the feeling of the federal authorities, united in these appeals, as the following despatches will exhibit, for prompt and thorough action upon

the part of the State authorities. Consequently, on the 8th day of October, 1864, the subjoined "proclamation," embracing the telegram of General Curtis, and accompanied by the order for muster and organization of Major General Deitzler, commanding State militia, was issued and promulgated with the utmost celerity to all portions of the State:

[Proclamation.]

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, October 8, 1864.

The State is in peril! Price and his rebel hosts threaten it with invasion. Kansas must be ready to hurl them back at any cost. The necessity is urgent. The extent of that necessity the subjoined communication from Major General Curtis to me will establish:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 5, 1864.

The rebel forces under General Price have made a further advance westward, crossing the Gasconade, and are now at the railroad bridge, on the Osage, about 15 miles below Jefferson City. Large federal forces about St. Louis and below tend to drive him towards Kansas. Other motives also will induce his fiendish followers to seek spoils and vengeance in this State. To prevent this, and join in efforts to expel these invaders from the country, I desire that you will call out the entire militia force, with their best arms and ammunition, for a period of 30 days. Each man should be provided with two blankets or a buffalo robe for comfort, and a haversack for carrying provisions. No change of clothing is necessary. I want this force assembled on the border, mainly at Olathe, as soon as possible. For that purpose let farmers' teams, with provisions and forage, be employed to hurry them forward. I will do all in my power to provide provisions and public transportation, but I hope every man will be as self-sustaining as possible, and be ready to join me in privations, hardships and dangers, to aid our comrades in Missouri in destroying these rebel forces before they again desolate the fair fields of Kansas. It is necessary to suspend business and labor until we are assured our property and earnings are not within the grasp of unscrupulous marauders and murderers. Confidently believing, governor, that your excellency and all loyal citizens will concur with me in the propriety of this very important demand, and give me your hearty co-operation and assistance,

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,

Major General, Commanding Department.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1864.

The line is now cut this side of Sedalia. This indicates a rebel move by some body west or south. Hurry up the militia.

S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

Governor CARNEY.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1864.

To Gov. CARNEY: I request that you issue the call. Let the militia turn out. If not needed, they will of course be discharged. The ir call and collection would enable us at least to give an impetus to Price's departure. In your prompt responses to my requests heretofore, I am sure we have saved the State from desolation. Let us do it now. The enemy is now near Sedalia, and a fight is expected there to-night. They have burned Syracuse, Lamine, and Otterville depots to-day. You see, they seem moving steadily westward. Delay is dangerous.

S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

Kansans, rally! You will do so, as you have always promptly done when your soil has been invaded. The call, this time, will come to you louder and stronger, because you know the foe will seek to glut his vengeance upon you. Meet him then at the threshold; and strike boldly—strike as one man against him. Let all business be suspended. The work to be done now is to protect the State against marauders and

murderers. Until that is accomplished, we must lead a soldier's life and do a soldier's duty.

Men of Kansas, rally! One blow, one earnest, united blow, will foil the invader and save you. Who will falter? Who is not ready to meet the peril? Who will not defend his home and State? To arms, then! to arms and the tented field, until the rebel foe shall be baffled and beaten back. Major General Deitzler will assume command of the brave men of Kansas, and issue the necessary orders.

THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor.

[General Orders No. —.]

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Topeka, October 9, 1864.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the commander-in-chief of the 8th instant, the militia of Kansas will turn out and rendezvous *immediately* at the points indicated below:

Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, and Marshall Counties, at the city of Atchison, under Brigadier General Sherry.

Atchison, Lavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Wabaunsee, Shawnee, Douglas, and Johnson Counties, at Olathe, under Brigadier General M. S. Grant.

Wyandott County, at the city of Wyandott, under Major E. S. Hubbard.

Miami, Franklin, Osage, Morris, and Lyon Counties, at Paola, under Brigadier General Fishback.

Linn, Anderson, and Coffey Counties, at Mound City, under Brigadier General S. N. Wood.

Bourbon, Allen, and Woodson Counties, at Fort Scott, under Brigadier General J. B. Scott.

Commanders of brigades and regiments will promptly prepare their respective commands for active service for thirty (30) days, unless sooner discharged, and see that each man will bring two blankets, a tin-cup, knife, and fork, a haversack; and also a coffee-pot and frying-pan for every five men. Let each regiment and detachment bring ample transportation and all the rations possible; but there must be no delay on any account. The general government will undoubtedly pay all proper charges for such transportation and supplies, and will furnish rations and forage at the points indicated in this order, as far and as soon as possible. Let each man come with such arms as are at hand, and a full supply of ammunition. As the campaign will be a short one, no change of clothing will be necessary. Until further orders, the headquarters will be at Olathe, to which point all returns and communications will be sent.

By order of Geo. W. Deitzler, major general Kansas State militia.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Never was an appeal for help answered so promptly. In most instances, on the next day, or the second day after the receipt of the proclamation at regimental headquarters, the regiment itself, in full force, was on the march for the rendezvous designated by the commanding general. And it was only in exceptional cases—where the regimental district embraced several counties in extent—that the third or

fourth day was required before the command could take up its line of march.

On the 10th day of October the federal commander of the department, deeming the emergency so great as to warrant the most thorough and even extraordinary proceedings, issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout the State, and calling into active service all not included in the governor's proclamation, between eighteen and sixty years of age, and of whatever color.

What few had failed to respond to the call of his excellency rallied under this subsequent summons of the federal commander, not merely in obedience to a sweeping military order, as such, but from the simple fact that the necessity of their presence became apparent, and, in obedience to the dictates of duty and patriotism, the entire male population of the State capable of bearing arms rushed to the defence of the commonwealth and the republic.

Twenty-four regiments and four battalions, numbering 13,412 men, promptly reported at the designated rendezvous, and subsequently, when the hour for the impending battle arrived, it found the large body of the militia of the State in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., Westport, and the Shawnee mission. The militia participated in the battles of Westport, Big Blue, Little Blue, and Hickman's Mills, and assisted the federal troops in vanquishing the large and powerful rebel army, without which assistance the results of the campaign would at least have been doubtful.

The enemy having been utterly routed, on the 27th of October the following proclamation was issued from the executive office, disbanding the militia, and thanking them for the prompt and unqualified manner in which they responded to the call, and the gallant and successful resistance made by them to the encroachment of the rebel army:

[Proclamation.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, Kansas, October 27, 1864.

No invader's foot treads the soil of Kansas. Price and his robber horde have fled ingloriously before our heroic soldiery. I congratulate you. It is cause for congratulation to the State and to the country, for the defeat of the marauders is sweeping and complete. Commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies will march their respective commands to the counties to which they belong, and there disband them, making a careful record of the term of service of each man, and see to it especially that proper receipts are given for all property taken or received while in the field or on their march homeward, so that each man may obtain pay for all services rendered or means furnished during the time the militia of the State have been in active service.

* * * * *

All claims arising for forage, subsistence, transportation, and fuel under the proclamation of October 8, 1864, from these headquarters, calling into active service the militia of the State, will, by direction of Major General Curtis, be presented to Major Deitzler for adjustment under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for payment by the general government.

THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A full and detailed statement of the services of the militia is contained in the adjutant general's report of the State of Kansas for the year 1864, pages 46-76, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

By an act of the legislature entitled "An act to provide for the expenses of the militia and for the payment of claims and damages arising out of the Price raid in 1864," approved February 10, 1865, the secretary of state, adjutant general, and attorney general, were declared

board of commissioners to examine, audit, and allow all just claims, properly authenticated, for services by the militia, &c. A copy of said act, together with the report of the board of commissioners, is herewith transmitted, marked A.

The board has audited claims, not including damages to property, to the amount of \$505,190 21. Certificates have been issued for a portion of this amount, and will be issued for the balance in due time. These certificates are held by the citizens of the State, and the State from her own resources will be unable to pay them for years to come.

T. J. ANDERSON,
Adjutant General of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1866.*

SIR: At the request of Hon. S. J. Crawford, governor of Kansas, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of your committee, the following statement relative to the calling out and supplying the militia forces of Kansas in the fall of 1864 to act in conjunction with the regular forces in operating against the rebel army under command of General Sterling Price.

About the 1st of October, 1864, I was ordered in from the plains to relieve Major General George Sykes in the command of the district of South Kansas, (department of Kansas,) and on the 10th day of said month did, by order of Major General Curtis, (commanding department,) assume command of said district, and of the troops in the field, in the campaign against the rebel army under Price.

It was understood that Price's command, with which he was moving westward, on the line of the Missouri river, numbered over 20,000, which estimate subsequently proved correct. To meet this large force there was not to exceed 3,500 volunteer troops in my district, and none that could be concentrated there from any other point as soon as they would be required; therefore, the only means of obtaining sufficient force for operations against the enemy was in calling out the militia of the State. This was done by Major General Curtis, commanding the department, in general orders declaring martial law, and commanding all between the ages of eighteen and sixty years to report immediately for duty. To this demand a prompt response was made, and during the campaign against Price that ensued all of the militia were at different times under my command, and participated in the series of battles from the 19th to the 28th of October. They were at all times, after they reported for duty, until discharged by the department commander, subject to the same rules and regulations and penalties as troops of the regular or volunteer army, and were at all times under the immediate control of federal officers.

After they reported to me, and whenever it was practicable to do so, they were furnished with subsistence, transportation, forage, and quartermaster's supplies, the same as in the case of other troops, by my staff commissary and quartermaster.

The greater part of the service rendered by these militia was not in Kansas, but in Missouri, five of the six engagements being fought in the latter State. They occupied the same status during the time they were under the orders of the federal officers as did other troops. They were called out to supply the place of regular troops that could not be procured to meet the emergency, and answered the call under great disadvantage and loss to themselves.

The claims presented to the government, included in the bill before

your committee, in addition to payment for services while actually employed, are for subsistence, transportation, forage, and quartermaster's supplies, where these could not be furnished by officers of the commissary and quartermaster's department, as before stated, and for horses and other property lost in battle. When these irregular troops could not be furnished with supplies or transportation by officers of the staff departments of the general government, their officers purchased or took from the citizens what was required, giving them memorandum receipts for the same, with an understanding that these receipts would be taken up and the accounts settled by officers of the general government for supplies for which the government had received full benefit.

After the campaign against Price was concluded, General Curtis, commanding the department, was about to take measures for the settlement of these claims for supplies and transportation, when, upon learning that Hon. James H. Lane (United States senator) had introduced a bill into Congress to provide for their adjustment, and upon assurances from General Lane that the bill would pass, nothing further was done by General Curtis in the matter, and these claims of the citizens of Kansas for supplies for the use and benefit of the general government still remain unsettled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLUNT,

Late Major General United States Volunteers.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

Report of the Board of Military Commissioners—Price's raid and Indian expedition, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the expenses of the militia, and for the payment of claims and damages arising out of the Price raid in 1864.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas, That the secretary of state, adjutant general, and attorney general of the State are hereby declared a board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit, and allow all just claims, properly authenticated, for services by militia, supplies, and material and transportation furnished to or taken by said militia or the troops of the United States, damages to property done by the same, and demands of any character growing out of any transaction for the use or benefit of said militia or troops of the United States during the invasion, or attempted invasion, of the State by the rebel army under Price in the months of October and November, 1864, and the defence of the State against Indians during said year.

SEC. 2. Each and every claim shall be presented to said board before the first day of December next, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said board: *Provided,* That in addition to affidavit and corroborative proof of claim, the account shall be made in the same form of duplicate voucher as is used by the quartermaster and commissary departments of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the said board shall audit all claims for horses killed in battle, captured by the enemy, or unavoidably lost on account of the said campaign against Price, and in the months and year before named, including also all necessary and just expenses of militia called into service in the western part of the State in the expeditions against the Indians, under orders of General Curtis, in the months of July and

August, including also claims for the transportation of troops or supplies of any and every kind, incident to the movements of the State forces aforesaid, including, also, damages to fences and real estate, destruction or consumption of crops and personal property; and that every such claim or demand shall be that of citizens or actual residents of the State of Kansas at the time of said use, damage or destruction.

SEC. 4. There shall be four classes of claims: 1st, for services rendered; 2d, for materials, supplies, and transportation furnished; 3d, for damages sustained; 4th, for miscellaneous claims. The classes of claims shall be made out separate from each other, and be thus considered and audited by the commissioners.

SEC. 5. All accounts for services shall set forth what services, under whose immediate command, and when they served; for material furnished they shall state what was furnished, the quantity, and to whom furnished, and the market value of the same when furnished; and for damages sustained, how the damages accrued, in what damaged, and the manner in which they estimate the damage; for miscellaneous claims, the nature of such claims.

SEC. 6. After said commissioners have audited and allowed to the claimant so much as in their judgment they shall deem right, they shall issue a certificate to such claimant in the language as follows, to wit—except in cases where persons have mustered on regular muster and pay-rolls for services rendered as militiamen, in which case those pay-rolls shall be considered as suitable vouchers, after having been properly certified to by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company: “The commissioners appointed under an act, (describe it,) do find that there is due — , for services rendered, \$—; for materials furnished, \$—, consisting of \$—; by damages sustained by reason of (here state nature,) \$—; for miscellaneous claims, (state nature,) \$—.” A separate certificate shall be given for each class of claims allowed.

SEC. 7. The secretary of state shall furnish said commissioners with all books, papers, and such blanks as shall be needed by said commissioners for the purposes mentioned in this act.

SEC. 8. The commissioners shall keep a careful record of all their acts, all testimony filed before them, their awards, and the amounts allowed, and shall complete their labors by the first of January next, and furnish a complete account of *all* the certificates issued by them, and to whom issued, and for what amount, and all such records, testimony, and accounts of the commissioners shall be filed with the auditor of state, and by him carefully preserved.

SEC. 9. Said commissioners shall appoint one clerk or more, with such allowance as they may deem necessary; and said clerks are hereby invested with power to administer oaths, with the view of facilitating the business before the board.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the officers of the several companies of militia to make out in duplicate, and forward to the adjutant general, if not already forwarded, the muster and pay-rolls of their respective organizations, verified by affidavit as to the actual term of service thereof, in said Price raid and Indian expeditions: and the said commission shall allow to the officers, or persons acting as such, the same pay and allowances as are paid by the United States to commissioned officers of volunteers of similar rank, and to the privates, at the rate of \$16 per month and 40 cents per day additional for use and risk of horse, where private horses were furnished, and \$3 50 per month as commutation for clothing.

SEC. 11. The adjutant general of the State shall report to the governor the amounts thus found due in the same manner as the commissioners

are required to certify to each person, to wit: the amount found due for services; the amount found due for material furnished; the amount found due for damages sustained; and the amount found due for miscellaneous claims; on receipt of which, the governor shall make a detailed statement of the whole matter, together with such other matter as he may deem wise, and transmit the same, together with a certified copy of this act, through our senators and members of Congress, asking an appropriation for the payment of said claims.

SEC. 12. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, immediately upon the approval of this act by the governor, to have a certified copy published once in the State Record, which shall constitute such publication.

Approved February 10, 1865.

S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the enrolled law on file in my office, and that the same was published in the Topeka State Record, for February 13, 1865.

R. A. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

PRICE'S RAID.

Services rendered :

Amount due organized militia, as per pay and muster rolls now on file.....	\$146,753 03	
Amount due irregular militia, as per pay and muster rolls now on file.....	16,535 60	
Amount due colored militia, as per pay and muster rolls now on file.....	1,939 46	
		\$165,228 09
For material furnished :		
Forage.....	37,400 92	
Subsistence.....	5,989 35	
Fuel.....	1,843 00	
Medicines and medical stores.....	739 69	
Stationery.....	216 95	
Camp and garrison equipage.....	6,090 64	
Blankets.....	27,187 04	
Ordnance stores.....	90 40	
		79,557 99
Transportation.....		14,688 05
		259,474 13

Damage sustained :

Property taken or destroyed by public enemy, (Price).....	83,875 08	
Property taken or destroyed by United States and Kansas State militia.....	2,829 75	
Damage by unknown troops of United States and militia.....	3,298 00	
Damage by unknown troops of United States and public enemy.....	1,748 00	
		91,750 83

Miscellaneous claims:

Property lost in action and taken by the enemy	\$32,288 50	
Rent of company (militia) quarters	217 67	
Printing quartermaster's vouchers	3 25	
Labor	178 35	
	<hr/>	\$32,687 77
Total		<hr/> <hr/> 383,912 73

INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Services rendered:

Amount due organized militia as per day and muster rolls now on file		\$12,088 95
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Material furnished:

Forage	\$232 55	
Subsistence	490 40	
Fuel	18 00	
Medicines and medical stores	20 00	
	<hr/>	760 95
Transportation		158 41

Damage sustained:

Property taken by United States troops and Kansas State militia		20 00
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Total		13,028 31
Price's raid		383,912 73

Total amount audited		396,941 04
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Amount of claims audited by the board, and for which certificates have not yet issued		200,000 00
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Total		596,941 04
Deducting claims allowed for damages		97,750 83

Balance		<hr/> <hr/> 505,190 21
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TOPEKA, KANSAS,
January 26, 1866.

We, the undersigned, board of commissioners appointed under an act approved February 11, 1865, a copy of which is hereto attached, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing account is a correct statement of the amounts audited and allowed as per vouchers and pay-rolls now on file in office of said board.

In testimony whereof, we have hereto affixed our hands and official seals the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

R. A. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

T. J. ANDERSON,
Adjutant General.

[SEAL.]

J. D. BRUMBAUGH,
Attorney General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1866.*

The expenditures having been incurred for troops not mustered into the United States service, they cannot be adjusted at the Treasury without the action of Congress.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brevet Major General, Assistant Inspector General.